

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

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“What is an “eight-martini” result?

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

- Ingo Swann

ISSUE: 3

MARCH 2010

Controlled Remote Viewing

in development and in use



Frontloading and
Throughput in
Remote Viewing

Searching...



Remote Viewing
Processes and Layers
of Meaning

The Cassandra
Syndrome



The Role of Sketching
in Remote Viewing

The Road
Ahead

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

“When it comes to the future, there are three kinds of people: those who let it happen, those who make it happen, and those who wonder what happened.”

- John M. Richardson, Jr

Welcome to the third issue of eight martinis. I would like to thank everyone for the kind comments and contributions to the two previous issues. The second issue received well over **3000 downloads** and printed copies were sent across America, the UK and Australia.

This issue we have great content and examples of Remote Viewing being used. The main part of this issue seems to have come-in based around the method of CRV - it's great to see some CRV'ers coming out of the closet. We also have some great RV/CRV examples from the creator himself - Ingo Swann, these come direct from the Stargate Archives, and we have some interesting examples from 'The Remote Viewing Unit' our friends 'down under'.

It feels like its been a tough year for Remote Viewing - we had a couple of skeptical attempts at discrediting the subject with the Derren Brown Remote Viewing TV programme and the Richard Wiseman 'Twitter' experiment. But its not all bad - the Courtney Brown SRV, HRVG & CRV combined experiment in predictive Remote Viewing went well and is now complete. We also had the 'Men Who Stare at Goats' film - (mmm actually scratch that one). But seriously I'm hoping for a good year for RV.

I see some great enthusiasm bursting from Lyn Buchanan's CRV group with students reaching out and setting up RV businesses, Rick and Sandra Hilleard in Australia are also branching out with training and an RV service business. IRVA are doing another yearly conference (*no change there then*).

But seriously I'm hoping for a good RV year with lots of participation and projects. I'm looking forward to working with anyone who wants to promote Remote Viewing no matter what method or teacher. We as an industry need to work together more like the seeds sown in the Courtney Brown mixed school/ method experiments, because the enemy we face isn't within remote viewing its on the outside.

Enjoy this issue - and remember, if you have any interesting RV projects and experience to share - then do.

Here's to the future.

Daz Smith

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

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THE ROLE OF SKETCHES IN CONTROLLED REMOTE VIEWING

Lyn Buchanan

The sketch in Controlled Remote Viewing is what is of the most interest to those who would like to show, in a nutshell, what a viewer can do. It is a visual sound-bite which allows someone to compare what was in the viewer's mind with a picture of the actual target.

It is greatly misunderstood, though, because the sketch is not actually a representation of the target, nor is it a representation of what the viewer is "seeing in his mind's eye". It is actually a representation of how the viewer's subconscious mind "sees" the target. Things which are

important to the viewer's subconscious will be exaggerated, while things which are unimportant to the viewer's subconscious will be diminished in size, or do not show up in the sketch at all, because they are completely ignored.

This fact presents a great benefit to the intelligence analyst, who can then compare the various "warpings" of the sketch and use them to determine what is important and unimportant at the target site. However, it is a detractor to the person who would like to simply hold the sketch up to a feedback picture and com-

pare the two visually.

This paper shows some of the sketches presented in session by Controlled Remote Viewers, as they have worked on practice sessions. The level of most of the sketching is at the preliminary sketch level, not the upper stages of detailed work, where actual measurements can even be made. There are also two examples of clay models made by advanced viewers, at the highest stage of CRV work.

It is important to understand that only

an encrypted session number and the session start time were provided to the viewers before they began these sessions. No in-session feedback was provided to them while they worked. The shapes, relationships of the various parts of the sketches to the other parts, etc. were simply physical, graphic representations of impressions coming from the viewers' subconscious minds - much like the "wax on - wipe off" of a martial art.

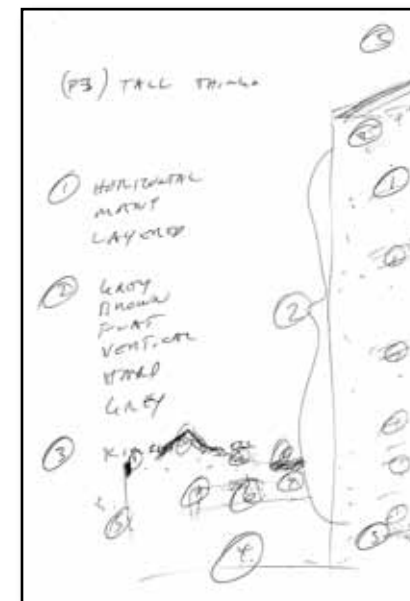
The role of the sketch, then, is to pass information about the target from the viewer's subconscious awareness to his/her conscious mind through the body, and to do so in graphical format. The distortions are sometimes accidental, but usually contain information about the importance the subconscious mind places on the various parts of the targeted site. The distortions, then, can often provide as much information about a site as the shapes and spatial relationships drawn.

As you will see in some of the following pictures, the viewer will often interpret the target logically, according to what the sketch looks like. However, through proper training and experience, a viewer will learn to continue taking his/her cues from the subconscious mind, rather than from the conscious mind's logic, and will therefore continue describing the actual target, even though he/she consciously thinks that the target is something else, completely.

It is also the case that the subconscious mind will often throw material into a sketch which appears to be completely wrong. However, to the eyes of a trained analyst, they may appear as symbolic in nature. So, for example, a house in the background may actually indicate that the site is near a city, whereas the feedback picture will not show the city in the background. Sometimes, things which have no obvious place in the sketch will be purely symbolic, such as a sketch of an octopus in the air over a group of people. In the case which involved that sketch, the target was a group of government officials of a country where the dictator held iron-clad rule over the cabinet of politicians.

So, as you look at the following sketches and feedback pictures, don't just compare the sketches to the feedback and say, "That's nice." Take on the role of the analyst and be mindful of the distortions, relationships and possible symbolic content within the sketches, themselves. You will begin to see how the subconscious mind can use the sketch not only to depict the target site, but also to pass added information which may not be readily apparent at a quick glance.

The sketches produced were:



The target was an ice climber.

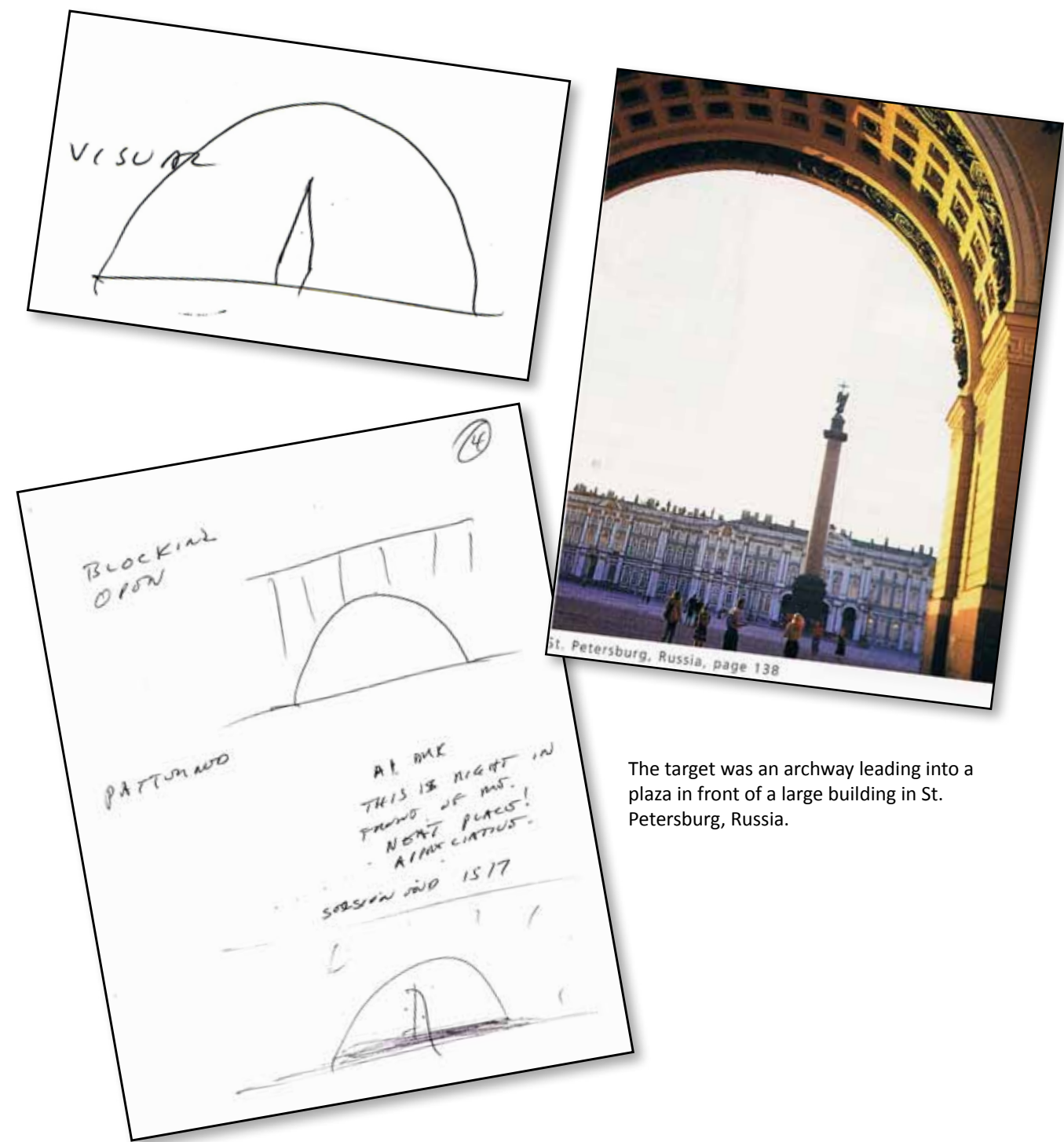


You can see in these two sketches that the general, overall shape of the target kept impressing itself on the viewer's mind.

Each of the numbers on the sketches are a result of the viewer being tasked to find out what is at that place on the sketch. The answers are always presented in a formatted manner following the sketches..

The viewer thought that the target was an office building, and had a stray thought of "King Kong climbing the Empire State Building".

The sketches were:



The target was an archway leading into a plaza in front of a large building in St. Petersburg, Russia.

You can see that the building in the background didn't attract the viewer's interest at all. It is normal, in preliminary sketches, that the viewer will only sketch those things which are of personal interest. The only things seen in this preliminary session were the arch and the monument. With

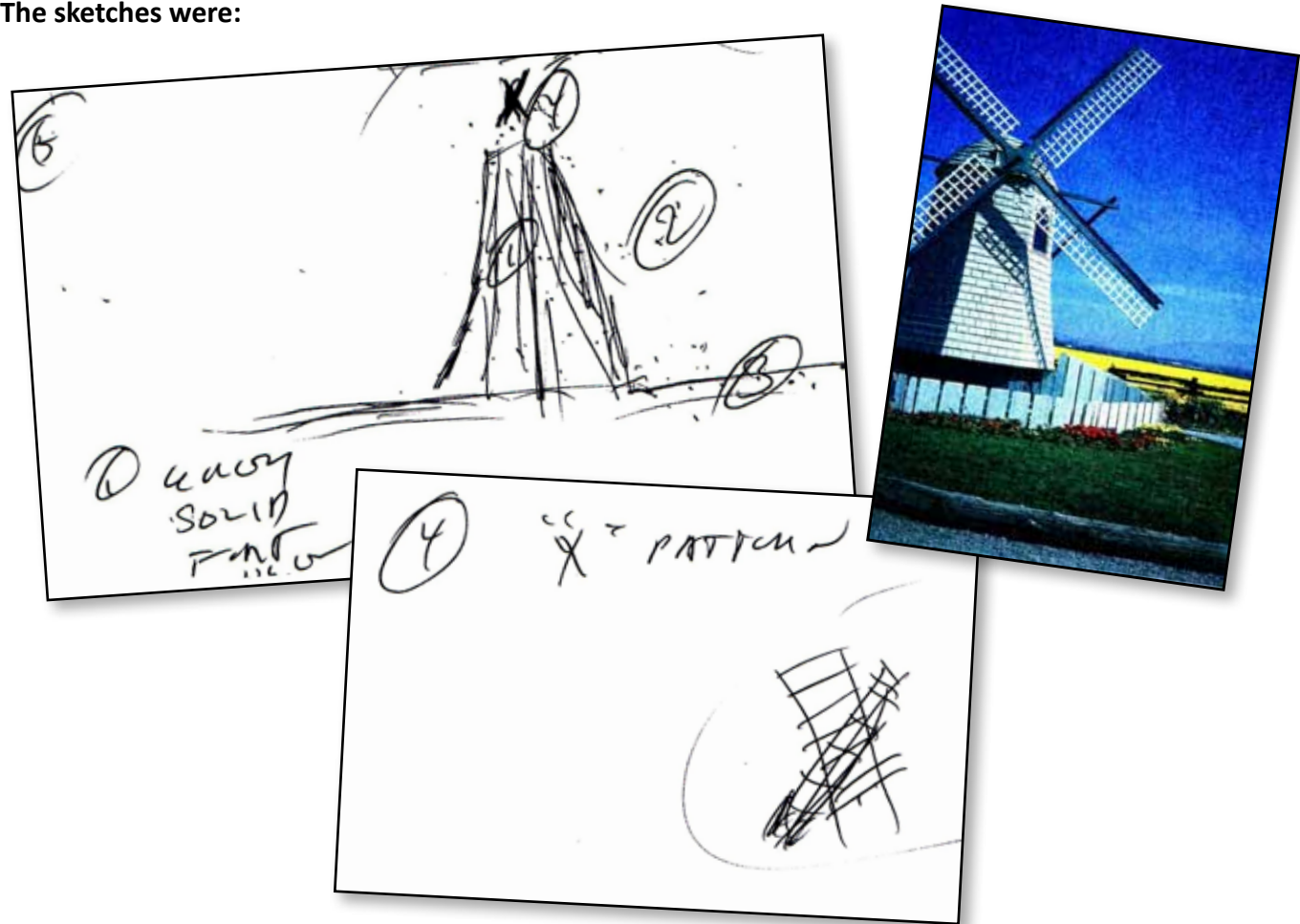
further tasking, or more detailed work in the session, much greater details would have come out, and the viewer would have been able to make more complete sketches.

Note: also that the viewer will usually depict a target site from a different angle

than is shown in the feedback picture.

This indicates that the viewer is viewing the actual target, and not the picture that will be presented as feedback.

The sketches were:



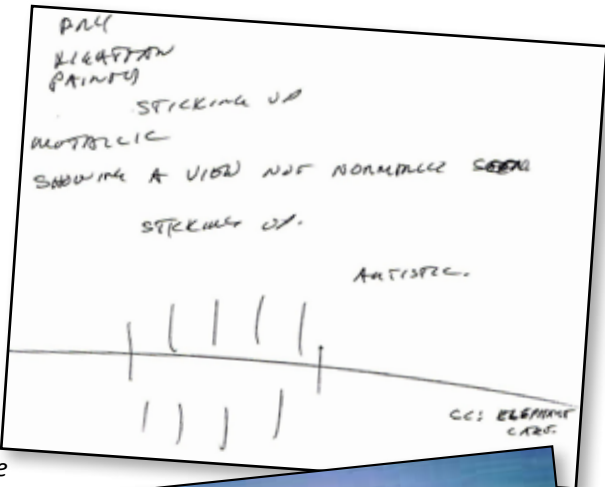
The target was a windmill

The "4" in the second sketch refers to point number 4 on the first sketch (shown there as simply an "X"). It is quite normal that a viewer will make a rough sketch, and then be cued to do more detailed work on a specific part of that sketch. This often comes in the form of words or other impressions, but also can also come as more detailed sketching. In the more detailed sketch,

you see that the patterns of the windmill veins begin to appear. When a viewer is moved into the highest stages of CRV ("stage 6 work"), the detail can become so fine that actual measurements of things at the target can be provided.

The sketch was:

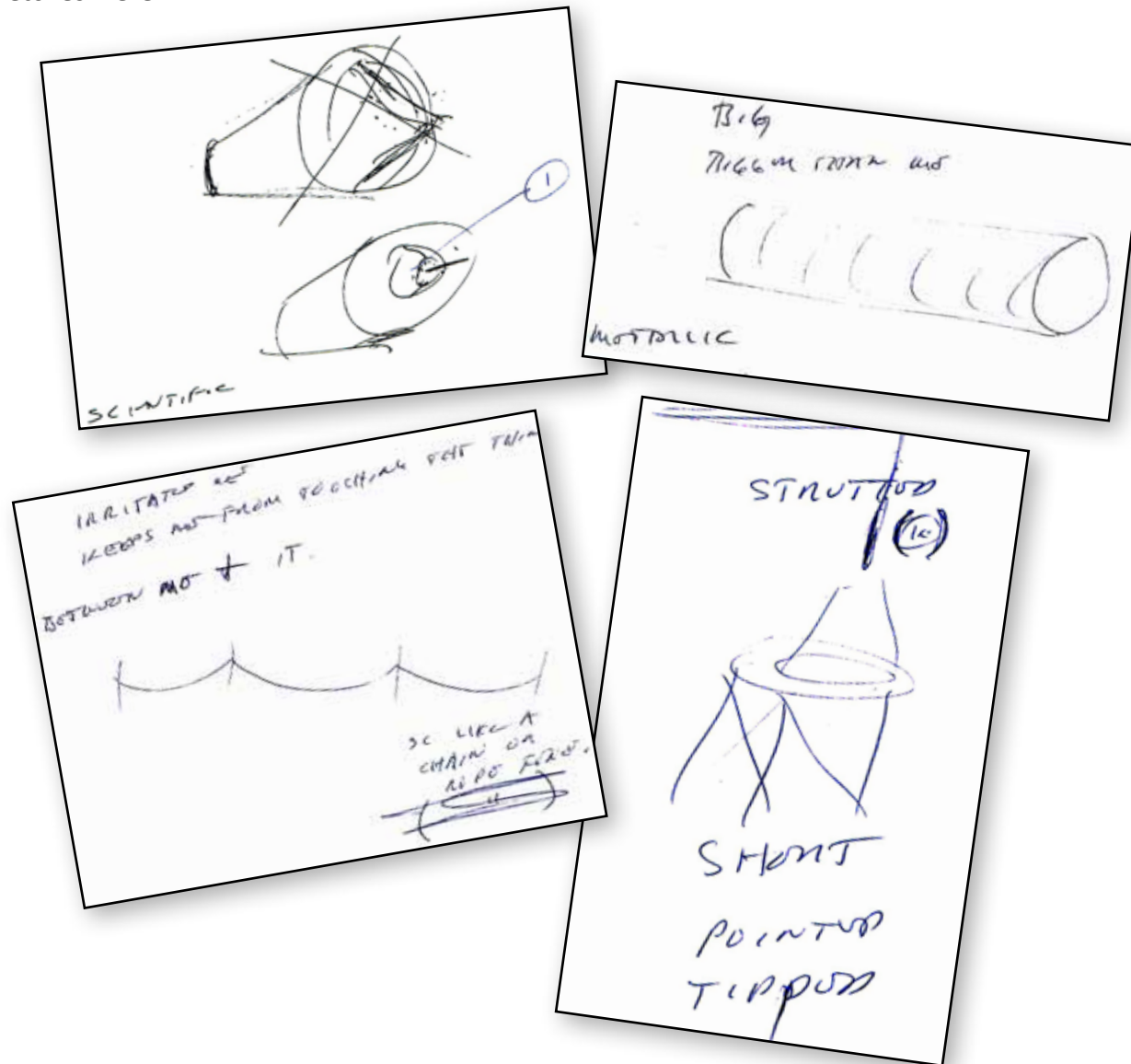
The text is:
"Dry",
"Light tan",
"sticking up", "Metallic",
"showing a view not normally seen",
"sticking up",
"artistic",
"SC: Elephant cage" (the slang name for a huge circular antenna array used by the U.S. military for electronic eavesdropping)



The actual target was Carhenge, in Nebraska.



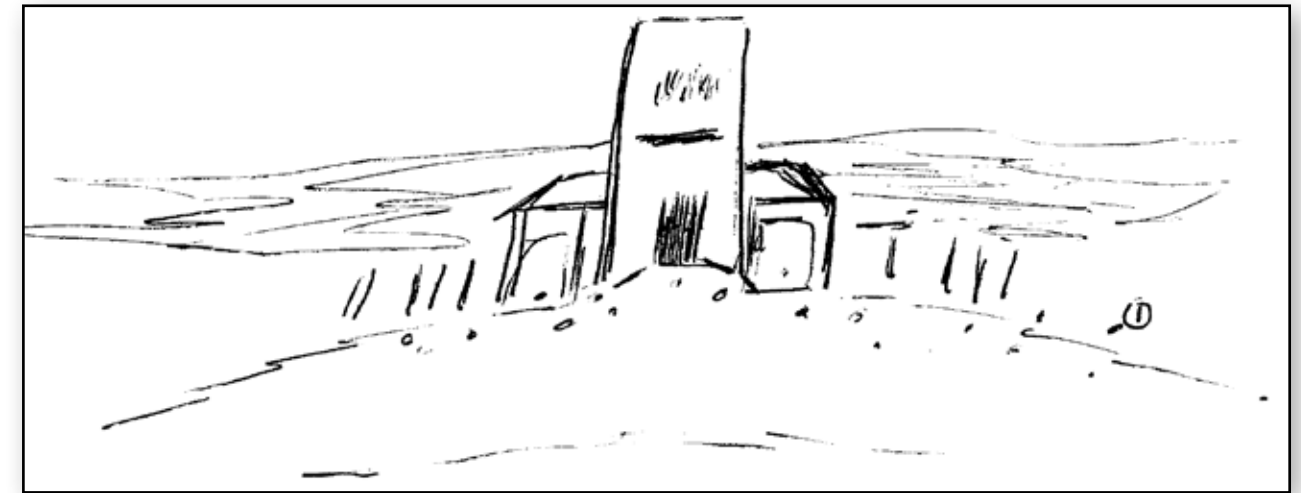
The sketches were:



The actual target was the Saturn V rocket on display in the missile park in Houston Space Center's Rocket Park.



The sketch was:



The actual target was the early Mormon temple in Cardston, Alberta, Canada:



MODELS:

The following clay models were produced in the highest stage of CRV work (“Stage six”) by more advanced CRVers. The model and actual target are shown.

The model was:



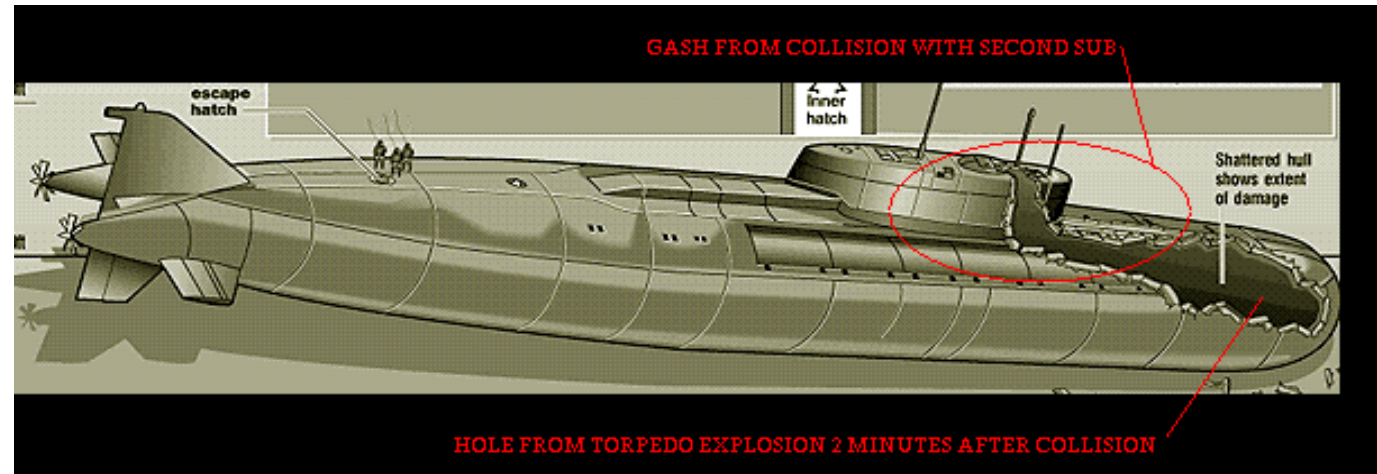
The target was the Kursk submarine. The tasking was given two days after the disaster, before any feedback about the cause of the disaster was available through news sources. The viewer said that the front was “blown outwards”, and that there was a kind of dirty water smell.

The Kursk disaster was later found to have been the result of the weapons grade peroxide (H2O2, which has the smell of stale water) leaking out of a torpedo warhead and causing an explosion which blew out the front of the sub.

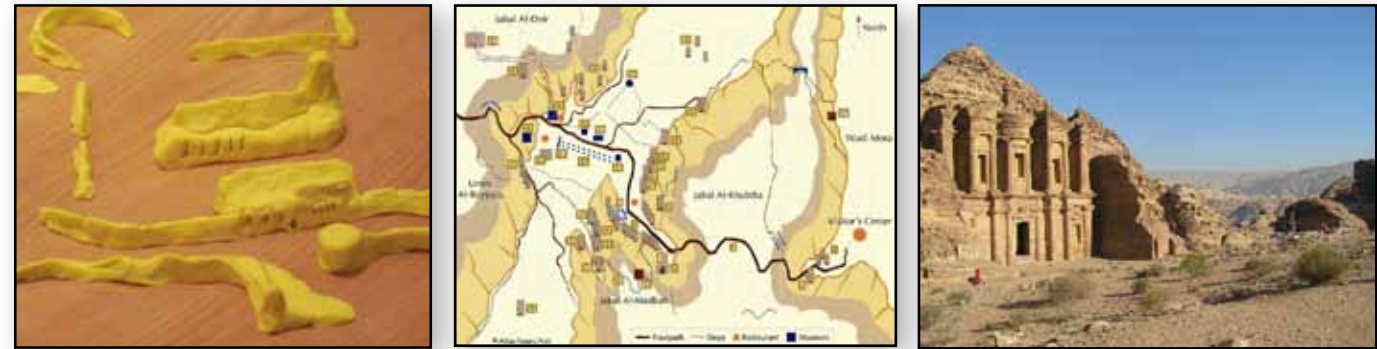
(The viewer, oblivious to the actual target, was convinced that the model was of a rupture in an oil pipeline.)

The Images Depicted below:

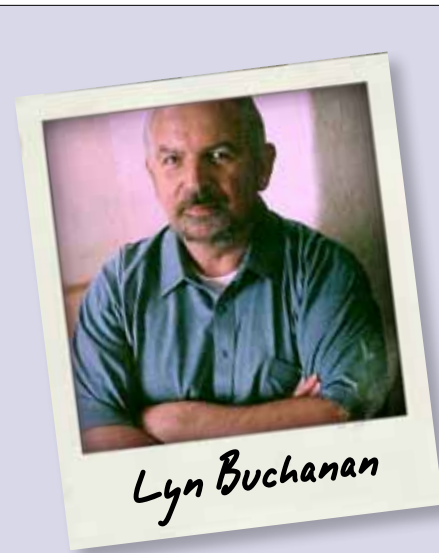
The Diagram isbased on the reports of Norwegian divers assisting the Russians in the undersea retrieval process.



This viewer was tasked to make a model of “the targeted location”.



The target was the city of Petra, in Jordan. An actual map of the location is shown here. (Source: “Petra Map and Monuments http://www.atlastours.net/jordan/petra_map.html).



Lyn Buchanan

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, & 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.

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Remote Viewing Examples...

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

email submissions to: daz.smith@gmail.com

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

REMOTE VIEWING PROCESSES AND LAYERS OF MEANING

- Ingo Swann



A previous essay having to do with superpower processes and layers of meaning discussed a concept that all situations and all things have several layers of meaning. These layers range from the obvious through several kinds of meanings that become increasingly so subtle that they may not at all impinge on the processes of recognition.

The several situations that encompass remote viewing cannot escape from the difficulties this implies, in that information achieved via remote viewing is clearly one of the things that can have multiple layers of meaning.

To get this present discussion started, it needs to be pointed up that what is being referred to does NOT fall into the area of semantic difficulty. The principal definition of SEMANTICS is given as: "The historical and psychological study and classification of changes in significance of words or forms viewed as factors in linguistic development."

Rather, what is being referred to in this essay is that things and situations have multiple meanings that differ in significance, purpose, or connotation, or in import and implication. Recognition of such meanings has to be achieved by deducing

or inference, or via insight or intuition, etc.

For example, if a fifty-ton rock is tumbling down the hill toward you, the meaning rapidly to be deduced or inferred is that you rapidly better get out of its way – this being a rather obvious meaning.

The one complexity that enters into this discussion is that aspiring and ostensible remote viewers are expected to detect meanings independently of the five physical senses, these senses being considered, in conventional terms, the only real source of deducing and inferring, and which are arrived at via reason and logic based upon a fixed set of postulates.

The contexts of this essay escape the foregoing, and largely dreary, debate simply by accepting that remote viewing is possible - and it is therewith that we can turn attention to the problems of multiple layers of meanings within the contexts of remote viewing processes.

As it is, remote viewers are expected to view things, situations, and meanings without depending on the limited ranges of the five physical senses. This constitutes an activity thought impossible in modernist conventional terms, but accepted as possible in most pre-modern cultures.

THE HELLA HAMID BREAKTHROUGH IN REMOTE VIEWING

To jump into this as quickly as possible, a woman named Hella Hamid proved to be a rather efficient natural remote viewer within the early part of the remote viewing project at Stanford Research Institute in the 1970s. Hella was an extremely cultured person, a great photographer, and usually a joy to be with.

One day in keeping with a long line of experiments she was participating in, she was given a certain target to remote view. She ultimately sketched a large, hot, steaming teapot with a lid on it, and placed on some kind of crisscrossing tripod support.

However, the designated distant target was a small nuclear reactor. In standard parapsychological terms, this was a clear miss, and it could be concluded that no remote viewing had taken place, even though she had been very successful in earlier experiments.

Someone (guess who) thought to ask Hella if she had ever seen a nuclear reactor. Except for pictures of nuclear reactor outbuildings, it was thus determined that she had not, nor had she ever studied drawings, photos, or blueprints of nuclear reactor interiors.

So, as an enjoyable outing, we all visited the small nuclear reactor, examined it closely, and then collected schematic examples of other kinds of reactors – which are relatively the same except for size and dimensions. And, when on line, they all produce heat and steam, as well as radiation which must

somehow be contained.

At a later date, another nuclear reactor target was sandwiched into her random target pool, and when that target came up she promptly said "Oh, that's another of those nuclear reactors."

Now, the reader needs to pay close attention to the following - because this first experiment with Hella proved to be one of the most important benchmarks that ultimately led to training routines being discovered for increasing remote viewing efficiency.

IDENTIFYING ABSENT MEANING-MEMORY STORAGE

As already mentioned, when Hella did not get the first target correctly, in the standard contexts of parapsychology,, she missed the target, except for some few descriptive similarities in the case of the teapot. In those parapsychology contexts, such matters as clairvoyance and remote viewing are considered as matters of perception, and so Hella had not perceived the target.

However, when her "failed" experiment is considered not in the contexts of perception, but in the contexts of the signal-to-noise ratio, her "failed" experiment can be analyzed differently.

FIRST, in response to the target, she sketched a hot steaming teapot with a lid on it, and on top of some kind of tripod.

SECOND, since she did not get the target, her response could be considered as some kind of noise, because her response generated an image that was not an image of a nuclear reactor.

THIRD, some of the descriptors in her drawing, i.e., hot, steaming, contained in a pot, are also analogous descriptors of a nuclear reactor if it is on line. A nuclear reactor is hot in several ways, produces steam, and its rods are surrounded by some kind of containment unit. Furthermore, such containment units are seriously supported on foundations of metal struts fixed into cement, etc.

FOURTH, the only thing out of place in Hella's response is that the target had been incorrectly identified as a teapot.

FIFTH, when asked if she had ever seen a nuclear reactor or knew anything about them, she replied in the negative.

SIXTH, she and others were then exposed to study and orientation regarding facets of nuclear reactors.

SEVENTH, when in the future she was given a nuclear reactor as a remote-viewing target, she quickly identified it correctly.

EIGHTH, when, in discussing both RV sessions, Hella was asked if she knew why she drew the teapot, she replied something like: "I guess it was the next best thing in my experience, for I had no experience of nuclear reactors."

Put another way, her meaning-memory banks contained no experience of nuclear reactors, but very good experience of hot, steaming teapots.

The mix of the eight aspects outlined above now needs to be considered.

In studies of how perception works, it has long been held that mental images are formed first, and only then do estimations of their meaning take place.

But, and very briefly, in signal-to-noise theory when applied to the human nervous systems:

- (1) Signals first come in;
- (2) The signals are then, in pre-conscious processing, translated into information-meaning categories, usually by some kind of comparing with meanings already stored in memory banks;
- (3) If memory-meanings comparable to the signals are found, then mental images can be manufactured and rise into consciousness;
- (4) However, if no comparable or comparative memory-meanings are available, then the pre-conscious systems segue over to the next best memory-meanings – and mental perceptions and images are then constructed in the light of those.
- (5) When this happens, the resulting mental-image impressions can be at some distance from the real import of the original signals, but can carry bits of information contained in the original signals.

Hella’s first reactor RV experiment was an exact replica of the five steps outlined above.

RV signals had come in, but her memory banks had no comparable meaning-memory storage, and so her pre-conscious meaning detecting processes segued over to the next best memory comparison – which happened to consist of a hot, steaming teapot.



Another way of putting this is that the second best pre-conscious analysis of meaning OVERLAID the import of the original

signals – and it was this revelation that ultimately engendered the descriptive phrase of **ANALYTICAL OVERLAY** within the SRI RV research program.

Within the contexts of that research, neither meaning nor mental images come first.

Rather, signals come first, then meanings of them, and then mental images based on the meanings.

Within the scope of the human nervous systems, signals in-put via any of the sensory detectors are electronic in nature.

The electronic signals are then decoded, via pre-conscious processes, into meaning categories and specifics, and it is the results of this decoding that, in turn, trigger on mental perception of them.

Save to say that signals ARE somehow translated (transduced) into pre-conscious meaning, and then into mental awareness and perception, no one yet exactly knows how any of this takes place.

For clarity, three steps are involved here:

- (1) Signal in-put;
- (2) Meaning comparison within the contexts of meanings already stored in memory;
- (3) Mental perceptions (feelings, images) built upon the meanings.

In any event, within the contexts of RV research at SRI, it turned out that meaning (of things and situations) was the fulcrum of functioning BETWEEN signal in-put and mental images of them.

This is to say that remote viewing does not begin with mental perceptions, whether in the form of feelings or images that are propelled into the state of conscious awareness of them.

Rather, these are the end products of the two preceding steps, both of which are contained in functions that are pre-conscious beneath conscious awareness of them.

TWO GENERAL TYPES OF MEANINGS

As to types of meaning, these may be numerous. But there certainly are at least two general types, i.e., meanings that can be deduced about things and situations in general, and meanings that in particular arise from meaning-memory storage at the individual level.

In explanation of this, it is generally thought, in philosophy anyway, that all things are redolent with intrinsic possible

meanings. But at the individual level, any deducing of meanings is principally confined to the contexts of meaning that have accumulated and achieved storage in the individual’s memory banks. Therefore, meanings outside the range of the individual’s meaning-memory banks might have little chance of being recognized at all, or might be interpreted only within the contexts of analogous meanings that HAVE achieved memory storage.

MEMORY RESEARCH DIFFICULTIES

Efforts to research and dissect what memory consists of have proven to be extremely difficult.

An excellent consideration of those difficulties is described in a fascinating book published by George Johnson in 1992 entitled IN THE PALACES OF MEMORY, with the subtitle HOW WE BUILD THE WORLDS INSIDE OUR HEADS. The book sums up the excruciating, but often humorous, difficulties in researching memory, and the very little real understanding that has downloaded from such research.

But the three major parts of the book, “Mucking Around in the Wetware,” “A Brain in a Box,” and “The Memory Machine,” are splendidly readable and should be studied very carefully by anyone interested in remote viewing. Indeed, if aspiring remote viewers were to read and study only one book, IN THE PALACES OF MEMORY would be it. The reason is that although it reviews memory research per se, what is discussed in it goes on in the heads of every aspiring remote viewer. And what goes on in the heads of each remote viewer is directly and fully significant with respect to all attempts at remote viewing.

The book is an excellent clear read, easy to understand, and is absolutely hilarious here and there.

THE INNATE EXISTENCE OF MEANING-MEMORY STORAGE IN OUR SPECIES

Each specimen of our species, each individual, possesses innate and very basic hard drive functions via which “the worlds inside our heads” are built, and are thence characterized by whatever achieves some kind of imprint in the wetware of memory storage. At some point, usually early in life, the imprinted contents in the wetware begin altogether to function as a memory machine – and can actually do so even if dimensions of the contents are, well, quite sparse, narrow, or thin. But even so, quite strong reality boxes are formatted within the resulting memory machines, and these are specific to whatever meaning-information has achieved memory storage.

THE MULTITUDES OF HUMAN CELLULAR RECEPTORS THAT IN-TAKE “INFORMATION”

Now, with regard to the processes of remote viewing, some issues that are additionally important need to be pointed up.

The first of these issues is that viewers do not view a remote “target” via their five physical senses.

Remote viewing provides information about things and situations distant in space and time from local surroundings, and if such information proves to have some degree of correctness, it is clearly legitimate to wonder what senses and sensing systems have made the distant information accessible.

Prior to the onset (in the latter three decades of the twentieth century) of discoveries of thousands of cellular information receptors extant throughout the biological networks of human nervous systems, there was hardly anything that shed any light on how interactions with distant information could be possible.

The topic of such receptors has already been discussed at some length in other essays in this website. And so there is no need repeat details here – except to mention that such receptors exist because they are a full part of the human genome – and thus download into all individuals of the species.

Once the combined dimensions of human information receptors are appropriately grasped and understood, it can be seen that the human receptor range is quite astonishing.

As but one example, sensing receptors in the pineal gland, if it is good health, are continuously busy sensing the sun and its changing conditions. This particular sensing is usually taking place beneath conscious awareness of it. But apart from that, it is safe to point up that the sun is at some great distance from Earth, and so it can be thought that pineal gland receptors are remote viewing the sun.

In addition to pineal gland receptors (which also function at the X-ray level), many other receptors of a similar nature have been identified with respect to distant sensing. And so not only are various kinds of “remote viewing” possible, but they are already taking place throughout human nervous systems, albeit at levels usually beneath conscious awareness of them.

And so arises the second issue mentioned above. This has to do with what does and what does not get into conscious awareness. This, in turn, has to do with how parameters of conscious awareness are conditioned to function.

CONSCIOUS AWARENESS CAN BE FORMATTED IN ACCORD WITH EXPERIENCE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONING

It is quite evident that the concept of conscious awareness looms exceedingly large in our appreciation of ourselves.

However, it has been scientifically understood since the 1950s that conscious awareness is but something like one part to a million parts that are never incorporated into it – even though the million parts are in constant activity beneath conscious awareness of them.

Furthermore, it has been understood (probably from the Year One of our species) that the small conscious awareness parts of our otherwise incredibly complex and magnificent systems, are entirely susceptible not only to all kinds of environmental conditioning, but also to social conditioning practices erected by humans themselves.

It is commonly thought that social conditioning results from social force, or by selectively educating in certain areas but not others. And it is in those contexts that people sometimes object to this or that kind of social conditioning, and thereby seek to overthrow or escape from them. A good example of this consists of the “need-to-know” principle, i.e., who needs to know what, and who doesn’t need to know it, and then preventing the latter from ever knowing it.

But a deeper study of social conditioning easily shows that social control of meanings is at its strategic heart – for socially conditioned individuals can act on meanings they understand, but cannot too much act on whatever meanings evade them. Indeed, no one, including aspiring remote viewers, can act on meanings that evade them. In this sense, it is not too much to say that the meaning-less is invisible.

It thus emerges that control of meanings is the most active principle not only within the contexts of social conditioning but also within the contexts of whatever the individual does and does not achieve conscious awareness of.

The reader might think that this brief discussion about social conditioning is a needless detour with respect to remote viewing issues. But an in-depth study of social conditioning practices ultimately reveals that all individuals of our species not only have scads of information receptors, but also have inherent systems for meaning detecting and deducing.

If this were NOT the case, then there would be no need for social conditioning practices whose central objective is to modulate and contain the innate existence of the meaning detection and deduction systems that are inherent in our species.

In 1983, the very world-wise John Kenneth Galbraith published a book entitled THE ANATOMY OF POWER, in which he indicated two things.

First, that social conditioning is set up on behalf of achieving and maintaining social power, and second, that the significance of social conditioning is seriously underestimated.

What Galbraith did not point up, however, is that social

conditioning is effective only to the degree that it is successful with respect to modulating and controlling the meaning detection systems that are inherent not only within specific societal groupings, but within our species itself.

Indeed, we know that our species possesses sensing systems that access millions of bits of information, but we also attribute intelligence to the species. Well, one cannot exactly go directly from inherent sensing systems to inherent intelligence in the absence of inherent meaning detecting systems AND inherent memory-meaning storage systems that accumulate and retrieve meaning bits.

It thus transpires that whatever meanings are imprinted into AND not imprinted into meaning storage systems of individuals has a great deal to do with what does or does not emerge into their conscious awareness.

“the remote viewer was NOT missing remote viewing, but his or her meaning-memory systems had pockets of absent meanings.”

A PROBLEM CENTRAL TO REMOTE VIEWING SUCCESS

What all this boils down to in the case of remote viewing is that absent meaning-memory storage can have serious repercussions. This was demonstrated in the case of the Hella Hammid RV experiment where she got a steaming teapot. Well, it is fortunate that her RV experiment was only an experiment – for imagine what would have happened if the effort had been an operational one, and intelligence analysts were interested in what was actually at the target location. In such a case, the analysts would have been told that the remote viewer says there is a big teapot at the location they were interested in.

As it turned out, Hella’s experiment was by no means a failed one, because it brought to light a central problem relevant to the larger scope of all remote viewing processes. For when it was determined that she had no intimate meaning-knowledge of what nuclear reactors actually looked like, it could also be determined that her meaning-detecting systems segued over to the next best thing her systems held meaning of.

With Hella’s help at SRI, a number of previous “failed” experiments of her’s and of others were reevaluated. It was discovered generally that the “failures” lay in the contexts of absent or misplaced meaning relevant to what was being remote viewed.

In other words, the remote viewer was NOT missing remote viewing, but his or her meaning-memory systems had pockets of absent meanings.

CORRECTING THE ABSENT MEANING PROBLEM

As one last reference here to Hella Hammid, she took a deep interest in this problem, and one of the results was that she became very expert in detecting absent meaning problems in target responses of other remote viewing test subjects. But as she, herself, first observed, she could not see her own absent meaning contexts because they were, after all, missing in herself. Well, there are many remote viewing examples of this. And indeed, in the larger picture of all things, it is difficult for individuals to see what is missing in themselves – because whatever it is, IS missing.

Even so, there was yet another significant development with regard to Hella.

After a while in continuing RV experiments, she began to sense elements of targets she was missing.

This enabled her to say one of two things: “I’m missing something about this target,” or “I don’t know what the target is” – and, most importantly, to express this BEFORE her systems segued over to the next best analytical overlay.

There is only one way to explain this change in her pre-conscious processing systems.

Because she had become consciously aware of and interested in this problem, it had taken on meaning within her. As a result, it is possible to think that new connections had sprouted within and among her synapses and neurons, and a new circuit had formatted thereby. This new circuit thence created jabs of recognition regarding the absence of meaning-memory.

There is only one way to account for this – that the pre-conscious meaning circuits are SELF-CORRECTING when new and meaningful information is added into them – which they absolutely have to be in order to function at all. Otherwise, there would never be any additive memory growth regarding what can emerge into conscious awareness of them.

It was this particular self-correcting aspect that made an RV training program feasible.

So, this breakthrough of understanding placed the developmental RV project at SRI on very solid grounds with respect to, believe it or not, conventional terms acceptable to the project’s very serious oversight committees. This needs a bit of explaining.

It had long been understood that a tiny portion of the brain is always PHYSICALLY changing at its cellular levels with respect to what is newly experienced or to new meanings that are recognized as such. The physical changes involve the sprouting of new connections being made among and between neurons and synapses, and elsewhere in the nervous system,

that end up as a new circuit that will produce a jab of meaning recognition if and when the experience or meanings are encountered again.

Something along these lines indeed turned out to be the case with Hella after she had consumed a fair amount of written and especially of visual information relevant to nuclear reactors.

From all of this, and specifically from the remote-viewing point of view anyway, it was slowly understood that meaning-memory already incorporated into individual reality boxes, although important enough on average, was not as important as was absent meaning-memory.

But here was a situation that had long been understood in educational systems everywhere: i.e., absent meaning-memory can be filled in by exposing individuals to meaning-information packages that were absent before. And if the exposure is sufficient enough and seen as meaningful enough, then the synapses and neurons of the brain and nervous systems will do the rest - and the resulting new circuits will be incorporated into the meaning-detecting systems already innately existing in everyone beneath conscious awareness of them.

TEASING OUT SEVERAL LAYERS OF MEANING

Now, the whole of what has been discussed so far in this essay might seem somewhat distant to the project of teasing seven layers of meaning out of any given situation or thing. But don’t count on any permanence of that distance too much, for as will be discussed in a forthcoming essay, meaning-memories are RECOMBINANT. Therefore, meaning-memories can produce new combinations among themselves, and do so all on their own – and which recombinant process is one format of the superpower we presently refer to as intuition. This aspect of our species is wondrous, indeed.



Ingo Swann gave Eight Martinis permission to print the content from his website:
<http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com>

A 32 year Overview of Ingo Swann’s Participation in research:
<http://www.rviewer.com/IngoSwann-ResearchOverview.html>



A Remote Viewing Experiment

by Sandra Hilleard

Remote Viewing is mostly focussed on detecting and decoding multi dimensional wave form information, but at times our ways of relaying the perceived information is limited. We can look at development of language skills and improve our sketching with black pen on white bond paper, but still it may not accurately relay what we perceive.

I thought it would be interesting to do a Remote Viewing Session and before getting the feedback actually create a painting of the site template sketch and summary. The painting would indicate more nuances of colours, textures, dimensions and even an informal aesthetic impact.

Would I be able to more accurately relay this perceived information in acrylic paint on canvas? Would I be able to put all the perceptions in place in the painting?

I selected a blind target out of the target pool consisting of approximately sixty numbered envelopes and started a session. After the session ended, I put

a canvas and a pallet with acrylic paint on the table and I started to create my pallet of paints from all the perceived colours in the session. I created the shapes in accordance with the dimensions I had described and sketched and the result was a layered, pyramid type structure, a person in some orange clothing and a furry, lama type animal. When I opened the feedback envelope it turned out to be the Eiffel tower in the dark. I have to admit, I was disappointed with the result. However, the point of the exercise was to get more detail in combinations of textures, colours and dimensions. For example a brown, furry, life form; is that a dark brown a light brown, a mid-brown, a reddish-brown? What about furry? Is it a soft furry, long haired furry, short haired furry, bristly furry, rough furry? What about Life form? And so on...

We can describe with increasingly more detail in words what it is we perceive, but the interpretation of the person reading the description, may be different to the perception of the person who initially perceived the data.



In my frustration of 'missing' the target; I took another envelope out of the target pool and decided to do a quick 'Psi-session'. "Skip the formalities of producing ideograms and following procedure... just hold your hand above the target envelope, feel what is there and paint!"

I got so lost in the painting that I actually did not even think of it as a 'session' anymore. I was just creating a painting of two small wooden sailing boats tied to a wooden jetty, both boats white, one with red striping the other

with blue striping in a beautiful blue ocean. When I finished I realised I was supposed to focus on the 'project', the goal was to paint the picture that is in the envelope.



At that stage I thought what I had painted would likely have nothing to do with what is in the target envelope, as I completely forgot about focussing on it while painting! I comforted myself with the thought "Oh, well at least I have a nice looking painting of boats!" When I finally opened the target envelope, I could not believe my eyes! There were the white wooden sailing boats, the ropes, one boat with red striping and the other with blue striping. I seem to have painted the scene slightly from a birds-eye view, therefore the other side of the bay is not in the picture. I had perceived the information all along subconsciously. It makes sense, as being so consumed by the actual process of painting, it is very close



to a meditative type state that lowers your brainwaves into Alpha state. You forget time and space and you are 'in the painting'! You could say, it gets close to bi-location.

I wanted to find other ways of expression that would allow me to relay the information in more detail; I consider that experiment to be successful. It has given me more detail than I could ever have relayed in a sketch with black ink. For instance the red and blue striping on the boats would have been lost in translation. Crucial information could have been lost if this was a practical

application! If this description was to indicate the location of a missing person or any other practical application; the coloured painting of the location would in that case have been of great value to investigators. Apparently painting is an excellent condition for expressing Remote Viewing data and I will definitely do some more experiments on that!



Sandra Hilleard

Originally from the Netherlands, where she worked as a graphic designer / web designer, Sandra moved to Western Australia after meeting Rick at a Remote Viewing meeting in London. She has provided police in different countries with very accurate information on crimes using her natural Psi

ability. Sandra has studied psi in general for over 15 years. She now works in the Security Industry in Western Australia and together with her husband Rick she will soon combine RV with Private Investigations.

W:www.remoteviewingunit.org

Frontloading and Throughput in Remote Viewing

A System Analyst Perspective

by Teresa Frisch, RN, RMT, IARP



Twenty-plus years have passed since remote viewing was declassified and brought to the civilian sector. Thousands of hours have been spent training people, honing skills, refining abilities and analyzing results. As we work with it, the process of remote viewing has and is continuing to evolve. No healthy organization or profession encourages stagnation, and as such, enough time has passed that I would like to present some current thoughts regarding the use of frontloading.

Customer service, utilization of resources and quality results in a timely manner. These should be things we strive for as minimum performance standards in any professional arena. These same indicators should seriously be considered as remote viewing continues to move into a more structured commercial market. Logically, the remote viewer who punches a time clock and consistently produces the most accurate work in the shortest amount of time may be the remote viewer who is gainfully employed.

Ultimately the viewer is in charge of

the session and the use of frontloading is their choice. It provides better utilization of both viewer and customer resources when interfaced through a properly trained Project Manager. It provides the viewer with a means of focusing their work and minimizes viewer fatigue. From the customer's perspective, less need for retasking means less time and money wasted providing them with answers to their questions.

Speaking of retasking, I realize that many remote viewers are taught that all remote viewing sessions have to be completely blind for them to be considered remote viewing. To that I would ask that they consider the retasking process. A retasked session is a frontloaded session. The first retasking mentally sets the viewer up as they know that they have good site contact and have probably scored a hit. If they hadn't, why would the Project Manager want more information about that particular perception?

Otherwise stated, when the viewer hears "tell me more about" from the Project Manager and goes in for a second or third

session you might as well say they have been frontloaded. Viewers accustomed to working with retasking might consider trying a few sessions with frontloading. A comparative analysis of results with and without frontloading would provide data specifically focused toward noting accuracy of perceptions, detail, site contact, viewer fatigue, and length and number of sessions needed to produce comparable results. This evaluation, coupled with the insight that frontloading is similar to retasking could be the impetus for a viewer to consider incorporating frontloading into their personal practice.

Our crv group works with frontloading regularly and it was a recent topic of discussion. Lyn has given me permission to share it, as well as his "Ten Commandments of Frontloading" as we continue to build our knowledge of remote viewing in general, ourselves in particular and our community as a whole.

"Frontloading, done properly, is never a mistake, unless the viewer has such a lack of experience or self-discipline that

he/she either can't deal with it, or just doesn't want it. Proper frontloading doesn't tell you anything about the target. It only tells you where to put your work. It's sort of like the "category" on the "Wheel of Fortune" show. Let's say that the target is a hotel on the beach, with surfers, sand volleyball, people sunning themselves, etc. The hotel has a flag of its country out in front, and you want a description of that flag so you can find out what country it is in. If you give no frontloading at all, the viewer spends extra hours describing all that stuff. So, some frontloading might help the viewer to focus his/her work on some one aspect of the target site.

A lot of people would think that frontloading would be, "The target is a flag out in front of a hotel. Describe the flag." That's not frontloading - that's pollution. A viewer could still "go for the unknown", but the session is still polluted.

Proper frontloading for such a target would be "The target is manmade. Describe the target." There are a huge number of manmade things at a site like that - surfboards, volleyballs, nets, deck chairs, cars in the parking lot, the hotel, the flag, etc.. But now, the viewer knows not to allow him/herself to get attracted to some activity on the beach or in the water, or to the feelings of the volleyball

players, the activities of the bellhops and guests, the level of the tide, the weather, etc. etc. etc. So, all you've actually done is to narrow the viewer's attention down from a thousand things to several dozen or so, thereby letting him/her have a shorter session, not burn out finding useless information, and keeping fresh and less frustrated through the session. You still haven't told the viewer anything about the actual target (the flag). You have only told the viewer what aspect of the target to put his/her work on."

- Lyn Buchanan, crv list post.

Lyn Buchanan's Ten Commandments of Frontloading;

COMMANDMENT 1:

Frontloading must **NOT** impart target information.

COMMANDMENT 2:

Frontloading must **NOT** "task the answer"

COMMANDMENT 3:

Frontloading must **ONLY** tell the viewer where to put his/her best efforts.

COMMANDMENT 4:

If you cannot frontload without polluting, then don't frontload.

COMMANDMENT 5:

If the viewer wants/needs frontloading, then give it. But make sure it is properly done.

COMMANDMENT 6:

If the viewer does not want frontloading, then don't give it.

COMMANDMENT 7:

If the viewer wants frontloading, but is totally incapable of receiving it without causing pollution, then give frontloading as though it were a double-blind session.

COMMANDMENT 8:

If you are doing a session for research, don't give frontloading.

COMMANDMENT 9:

In all other cases, don't give frontloading unless you need to.

COMMANDMENT 10:

If you do give frontloading, make a written record of it.

Buchanan, Lyn. The Seventh Sense. New York: Pocket Books-Simon & Schuster, Inc., 2003. Print. 240-246.



Teresa Frisch

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

In 1992 she began to notice an increase in personal intuitive / psi experiences and realized that our medical knowledge of the human condition is far from complete. Eventually her empirical observations and studies of intuition led to the study of Controlled

Remote Viewing. Her CRV studies with Lyn Buchanan include Basic through Advanced Levels, Analysis and a Post Graduate course in Medical Applications (enhanced guided imagery). She plans to further her studies through courses in Monitoring and Project Management in 2010.

Certified Reiki Master / Teacher, Frisch also studies Energy Medicine, including Therapeutic Touch, Biofields, MCGs and PK.

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By Lyn Buchanan

Many, many years ago, I was teaching German and science in San Augustine, Texas Junior and Senior high schools. The pay was barely above poverty level, so I decided to take on the added job of school bus driver. Now, San Augustine was in extremely rural country, and once you left the main highway, there were very few paved roads. In fair weather, the ride was rough, but everyone was used to that, so they didn't notice it. But when the weather turned bad, that's when it became serious. The roads turned to either deep mud or slick clay. There were no two-way radios in the busses then, so if you got stuck, you either dug yourself out, or those depending on you didn't get delivered, and you also missed a day's work and pay. The day the school janitor handed me the bus keys for my first day of driving, he added a bit of advice, which would be necessary in the coming months. He said, "They's jist one thang ya' always

gotta remember... If ya ain't stopped yet, ya ain't stuck yet." That advice has, in fact, been important to most every facet of my life from then on, and it is advice that I would now offer to you, the pioneers in this field of remote viewing.

When the automobile was first invented, there weren't any paved roads. The best you could find would be cobblestone, and riding on that would jar someone's teeth out. The first people to own cars may not have seen a paved road in their lifetime. There were no corner filling stations, no store where they could buy quart cans of oil. No public restrooms or diners along the road. There were no wrecker services – no OnStar or even AAA. Yet, they drove onward, enjoying the dry, sunny days when the wind would blow in their hair and all was right with the world, and digging themselves out of the muddy ruts and messy sinkholes when the weather and the going got bad.

And they didn't just face bad road conditions. The automobile was a nuisance. It scared the horses and changed the way things were done. It was heavier and made deeper ruts in the roads than buggies. People who drove automobiles were looked upon as different. Some people even feared them and never gave up the belief that a carriage that could move without horses was surely a thing of the devil. The automobile was not readily accepted by society, but those who drove them persevered, and today, almost every street and highway is paved, and people are almost lost without their cars.

There is a very important thing to note, here: It was NOT the invention of the car that changed the world – it was the acceptance of it. Once the car became accepted, people started devising new and better ways to facilitate its use. Pneumatic tires, paved roads, trucks for hauling,

safety glass, oil and gas industries, just to name a small few. In order to facilitate those industries, other supporting industries sprang up. The invention of something that could simply move without being pulled made it possible to change the world. But it was the people who got it accepted who actually made the change. They were the actual pioneers.

There is another very important thing to note: The "they" that I'm talking about here wasn't some historic group of magnificent heroes. It was not Wall Street advertisers. It wasn't researchers putting out scientific papers. The car didn't become accepted because of fad or TV ad. The pioneers who got it accepted were your own great grandfather and great grandmother. It was the simple people who, having gotten a car, would help their neighbors get to the store and the doctor. It was those who would use what they had in order to help out in emergencies, or simply to help their neighbors get the crops in before the rainy season came. It was just normal people who had a new tool and who got it accepted just by using it in a caring and sharing way. They are the ones who made everyone else say, "I need to get one of those, too."

OK. I think you get the idea. Remote viewing is now at the time in history where the automobile was a hundred years ago. We have the tool. It's not nearly as good as it will be someday, but for now, it can get us where we want to go. But the problem is not the tool. The problem is getting it accepted. For most of us, today, getting it accepted feels like this:



It's rough going, but they keep going. For others, who have allowed themselves to get stopped, they are stuck. To them, it looks like this:



Listen, when you try to get people to accept the fact that you have learned and can now perform a new scientific process, you are going to find all kinds of obstacles in your path. You will get mud in your face, you will find yourself locked into someone else's rut, you will be rebuked for disturbing the way things have always been. You will be called by all kinds of names because what you have must surely somehow be evil. I have already seen many remote viewing students who have come to training because they want to understand and use the talents they've always secretly known about and kept hidden – only to turn back at the first sign of problems and hide them again. They paid for this tool, they have learned to use it, have spent time practicing it, have dreamed of where it can take them, and with the first sign of rough going, they turn back, hide it in the garage, and even hesitate to let anyone know that they have it.

There are remote viewers reading this right now who are afraid to let their spouses and family know that they can use this tool. They are afraid that someone will make a joke about it (and them), or that they will have to explain away some superstition that others have. They have a tool that can help people, but are afraid to actually use it – so people go unhelped. If these same people had paid for, studied and practiced medicine, they would be out helping people to heal. If they had paid for, studied and practiced mechanical work, they would be out fixing things. If they had paid for, studied and practiced culinary arts, they would be out applying to be the chef of some famous restaurant. But if they paid for, studied and practiced remote viewing, they hide it in the closet as though it were

something to be ashamed of. Well, guess what – this is not something to be ashamed of.

The road to acceptance isn't paved for us, yet. There's no smooth going in the rough times. And that is what is stopping most of those who are ashamed to let anyone know of their skills. The acceptance isn't there. Nor will it come from Wall Street, or researchers writing scientific papers, nor fads or TV ads. It will come only by simple people making it useful to others. So, you have two choices... you can either get out onto those rough roads and plow your way ahead, or you can take this tool that you've paid for and worked so hard to master and hide it in the garage. Hide it, and instead of your neighbors laughing at you, your grandkids can look back at what you had and laugh at you for not using it. The choice is yours.

If you push onward, the ride can be rough, but you will be the first to see new vistas of pristine beauty. If you don't, then the ride will be smooth, but you will see the same scenery pass you every day, unchanging, unnoticed, and uninteresting. If you keep moving, you're a pioneer. If you wait until the road is paved for you, you'll be nothing more than a tourist. Either way, if you stop, you're stuck.

I know that it's hard to face family, friends, co-workers, and everyone else at times, and so, I'd like to give you this one bit of advice...

If you ain't stopped yet, you ain't stuck yet. Keep going and keep knowing that it will be the very tracks you make that will one day get the road paved.



These pictures were taken in 1908 and given as gifts to the George Eastman House by George Lazarnick, who took them. The complete collection can be seen at <http://www.geh.org/>.



Searching...

By Daz Smith

Those who know me well know that for the last two years I have used my CRV remote viewing skills to try to help within a group of remote viewers and psychics called the FINDME GROUP. Under the auspicious eye of Kelly Snyder an ex DEA agent who formed the group. FINDME works solely with police from around the globe on missing person cases. A very recent case we worked gives an example that I would like to share showing how remote viewing can be used to get data, its accuracy and its problems.

Like all my targets for the [FINDME Group](#) I did this one BLIND. I do know it's a missing person project – but this is the only info I know up front and I use the usual random coordinate to hone in on.

The summary of my RV data for this target read:

- The person is dead.
- They were driven to the location.
- They are located in hills that have a 'lower' linear area running between them.
- This is approx. 20km from the last known location.
- South of last known location

As requirement of participation in the FINDME GROUP, I also supplied a GPS coordinate. Mine are all done and sent

after I get a small feedback file – this is because my GPS is a guesstimate based on the last known position of the missing person and my analysis of my RV data against Google Earth – matching locations to my sketches and data.

My GPS in this case was a location in the hills south of Dublin placed on a road called R115.

A few weeks later two people out walking in the hills south of Dublin found a body later identified as our missing person on/near a road R115.

My GPS location was a fair few miles off the actual location – but bear in mind this was based on my analysis not RV data. Maybe a more local person could have seen more in the sketches and descriptions to have located a little bit better.

Other Feedback:



Wednesday, February 03 2010

Killers ferried body in victim's car

"The man whose remains were found in the Dublin mountains was murdered shortly after he went missing, gardai now believe. Gardai are also now satisfied that the father-of-one was murdered in the south Dublin suburb of Tallaght. Officers believe that after Ken Fetherston (26) was killed, his body was bundled into the back of his red Honda Civic and taken to the Military Road in the mountains and dumped there."

Irishtimes.com - Monday, February 1, 2010, 21:49

Body found in Dublin mountains

"The remains were found were in a ditch amongst some trees by two people out walking at about 2.30pm yesterday."

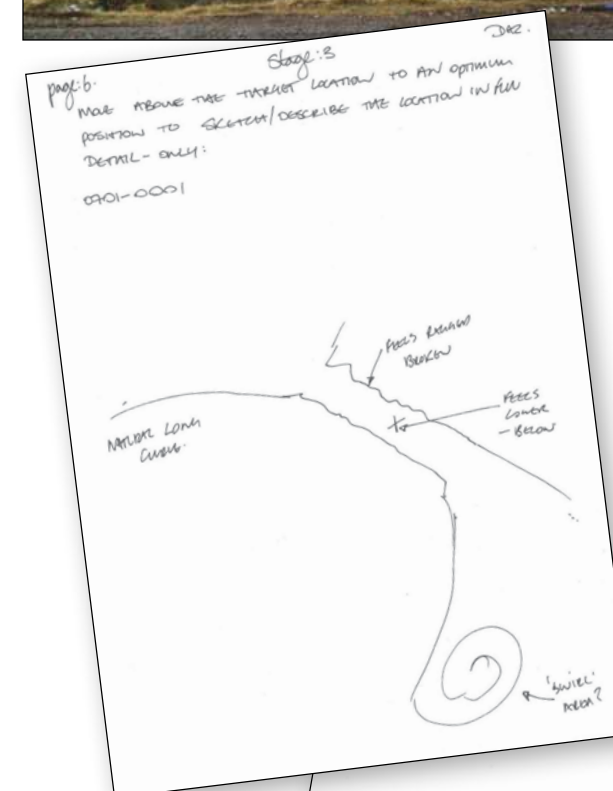
Now I'm not claiming this as an outright hit – it can't be as my GPS was off by a few miles – but it does show the accuracy remote viewing can obtain to describe locations that with diligence, other information and luck, it can help narrow down the search areas and help to find the missing.

The problem we often have with using remote viewing to find anything that is missing is that CRV seldom shouts out the name of the location. There are many reasons for this but one being that CRV was designed so that the remote viewer 'describes' the target in lots of detail – naming is forbidden in the process as this employs some degree of analysis. Now this makes using remote viewing to find things or what is commonly called the SEARCH PROBLEM. This isn't a new problem as it is one found throughout the Military RV program and by many remote viewers ever since.

Another reason for this is that missing people and things are more commonly lost in remote locations that aren't situated in, on or near distinctive man made structures or locations that are easy to describe, but are more often than not in mountains, on remote roads, in fields and places that from above and from the perspective of a remote viewer look like any other hill or detail in the surrounding landscape.

How do you name and locate just one hill nestled amongst many?

Well the answer to this is something I am working on like many others. Until then we will all keep on working this out, describing and trying to find the missing lost and forgotten.



Top - police search the location area for evidence.

Two of the sketches from S3 of my CRV session showing a location.



A Google Earth approximate locator for the actual location of the missing person.



The Cassandra Syndrome

By Rick Hilleard



The term Cassandra Syndrome comes from Greek mythology. Cassandra was one of the princesses of Troy, daughter of Priam and Hecuba. It is said that the God Apollo was so taken with Cassandra's beauty that he fell in love and gave her the gift of prophecy. Cassandra received the gift of knowledge of future events and happenings, but she refused Apollo's advances. Disappointed with her rejection he placed a curse on her ensuring that no one would believe the prophecy warnings she would give. Historical writings are vague but the famous phrase "Beware of Danos (Greeks) bearing gifts" is one that most are familiar with and it applies to the warning of not accepting the Trojan horse that was taken into the city. The giant wooden horse contained soldiers who later came out of hiding and set about the destruction of

the city of Troy. Precognition is the most frequently reported of all extrasensory perception experiences. Meaning a person can experience this without performing a remote viewing session with a cued target specifically designated towards a 'Pre Cog' situation. What was called 'Prophecy' in the old days has been replaced with the modern term of 'Precognition'. Although the words have changed, we still face the same 'curse' of Apollo; who will believe us?

This is a situation a majority of remote viewers can and probably will find themselves in at some stage in the course of doing sessions that are essentially prophecy based, or better termed, precognitive.

In the early days of my remote viewing sessions I was very happy to hit the picture target, experiencing a euphoric

feeling, the intensity of which appears to subside over time, most probably due to expectation. I believe my mind expects that I will hit the target and therefore I expect to hit the target, and so on. It takes a large number of targets before the feeling subsides, then the targets changed and I became interested in other areas, enigma, off planet things, on planet locations, buried treasure, military sites etc.

The euphoric feeling can return with a boost commensurate to the target that you have just hit, in my opinion, but suppose you do not have any feedback, or limited? This is where using picture targets for calibration, will assist. By scoring your sessions in order to establish a running percentage that you are working at overall, you will have a reasonable indication of your average level of accuracy. Although

not a definitive, it is a very good guide. This can prove invaluable when working the aforementioned type of targets.

Like most remote viewers I have created a large target pool of cue's (questions), covering a variety of subjects, from... my location next Christmas to my Optimum Mate, through to the next disaster, at a large oil refinery where I worked.

What would you do if you had completed a session and opened up the feedback envelope only to discover something really bad/negative in the way of an incident? Working at an oil refinery I assumed (wrongly) that a disaster would perhaps be a fire in one of the tanks or an explosion, a possibility when writing out such a Pre -Cog target cue.

I can recall that I did not think much about the target when I completed the session and wrote up the summary. Partial impact came when I opened the envelope and read the following cue. [BP Refinery/ Kwinana Australia / Next Disaster]. Describing and sketching something that is very applicable to the cue, gave rise to a strange feeling, a sort of knowing and then the realisation of what might happen set in.

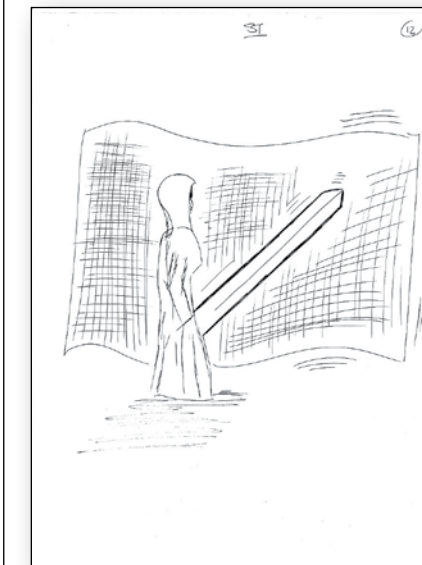
I worked a similar type cued target from my pool about a month prior to doing this one. It was cued up slightly different. [BP Refinery / Kwinana Australia / Next Disaster / Location]. Usually I write out two similar cue's, providing that you hit the targets, they should validate, or have some bearing to each other. As this was an unknown until the event, incident or disaster occurs, I was as they say "left hanging", as you are with 'Pre-Cog' work. Then I would put the session to one side and carry on the next day with another target from the pool.

In the early stages, when learning remote viewing, instant feedback is important, for training the brain and creating the 'cognitrons' or neural pathways. I believe that as you progress after some years you can wait a while for the feedback as these neural pathways are already in place. I have had an experience whereby I had to wait over 18 months

for feedback on a precognitive session, fortunately that one was worth the wait. That is however a different story.

The remote viewing session I completed on a future disaster at BP (British Petroleum) provided me with a description of a jetty and a life form. I now had a description of a possible location of the disaster and a session sketch to indicate what the disaster would be; a probable death on the jetty.

BP has two jetties, the main shipping one that can hold three large oil tankers and a small offshoot jetty, near the main jetty. The small jetty has an inlet for cooling sea water to the processing plant. I thought this would be the most likely one of the two jetties.



As I was at work the next day, I drove to the location and investigated the smaller of the two. I had seen the condition, it was in, old and in need of repair, I asked a few questions to the Marine Superintendent, he informed me that indeed it was in need of repair. It was built about 1955. I left the location thinking that it was this Jetty that was more likely to collapse, posing a threat to any life form being on that Jetty.

I was now guessing and speculating, as we do, until we are provided with feedback. It is the game of "what if", as remote viewers we tend to specu-

late a lot, until we get feedback, it must be natural thing when 'Pre-Cog' situations arise, but as my wife keeps on reminding me..." We don't know the full story until we know the full story!"

The second session clearly shows a life form in a type of cloak being impaled by a metal beam. A picture is worth a thousand words, describing something is fine to a degree, but I always prefer for reference, to see sketches in order to obtain more information about whatever it is that is being described, a sketch is worth a lot when it is able to put things in a better perspective, visually.

Our mind stores what we have seen, experienced, touched, tasted, etc. My sketch had a life form with a large metal object going straight into this person's groin area. "The sketch looks funny (unfortunately) without context" as one person commented on our forum after seeing the sketch. I later found out that the object was a metal ladder which impaled this person in the groin area.

I did not have to wait long before this unfortunate disaster/accident came about, four months later the British Mallard had berthed on #1 Jetty, a short time after, the individual I sketched lost his life. The full report is attached here...

The Government report is my feedback, apart from the other information I obtained, due to my work on site but the report will be sufficient here.



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Cover photograph and photograph in figure 1 courtesy of BP Shipping.

Abstract

On the morning of 26 January 2007, *British Mallard* berthed at the BP Kwinana oil refinery jetty, Western Australia, to discharge its cargo.

At about 1750 on 27 January, the ship's engineers attempted to rectify an elevator fault that had been reported earlier in the day. After making some adjustments to the second deck elevator landing door switches, the electrical technician stepped onto the ladder in the elevator shaft. He then asked the second engineer to let the doors close behind him.

Soon after the doors closed, the elevator car travelled upwards and after a few seconds it stopped.

The second engineer could not open the second deck elevator landing doors. He called the third engineer, on his hand held radio, and told him to come to the second deck. The two men tried, unsuccessfully, to open the elevator doors.

The two men then went upstairs and opened the upper deck elevator landing doors. They looked down and saw the electrical technician. He had been trapped by the elevator car and he appeared to be unconscious. Shortly afterwards, the second engineer activated the general alarm.

The master reported the accident to the refinery operator while the crew tried to free the electrical technician.

Assistance arrived from ashore and, at about 1920, the refinery doctor examined the electrical technician and determined that he was deceased.

The report identifies a number of safety issues, safety action already taken, makes one safety recommendation and issues two safety advisory notices with the aim of preventing similar events.

I felt bad not being able to inform this multi million dollar a year company that this sort of incident would be going to happen in the not too distant future. The relationship to the Cassandra Syndrome is demonstrated here, in part.

If I had imparted my remote viewing session information, people would have had sideways looks shot at me. I would have definitely had to face the disbelief from the top executives and management, through to fellow work colleagues. I believed it would not be conducive to

a pleasant work environment. To avoid these complications, I said nothing.

Looking back, I wonder if telling management could have resulted in prevention of this incident and if so; that would have made the session invalid or at least inaccurate. On the other hand if it could not have been prevented, would they have believed my session work is really accurate or would they have dismissed it as pure coincidence?

A majority of a Remote Viewers work

deals with what we term as 'Precognitive Sessions'. People always seem to be keen to know about ...future events, no matter if it is a sports game or a personal future outcome, they can be very euphoric as and when the feedback comes about.

Why do we ask for information from the Matrix on disasters? Within the newspaper industry things like disaster sell. As we do not have papers to sell, why ask about such a thing? What are we trying to prove? Perhaps we try to prove it being a helpful tool that may assist in the prevention of such disas-

ter? While on the other hand we know it will be hard to get the right people to listen objectively without judgement! Perhaps we are looking for acceptance of remote viewing as a tool by the general public? I believe Ingo Swann once said "it's possibly ahead of it's time". Even after proving this tool works

time after time, and establishing credentials, it is not easy to get the right people to listen. Too many social stigmas have been imprinted in today's society. So many people today cannot speak up and give the valuable information they possess, afraid of being ridiculed and scorned with disbelief.

Today, almost two millennia after the writing of Greek Mythology... Cassandra is still cursed by Apollo and I wonder if we can break his spell.

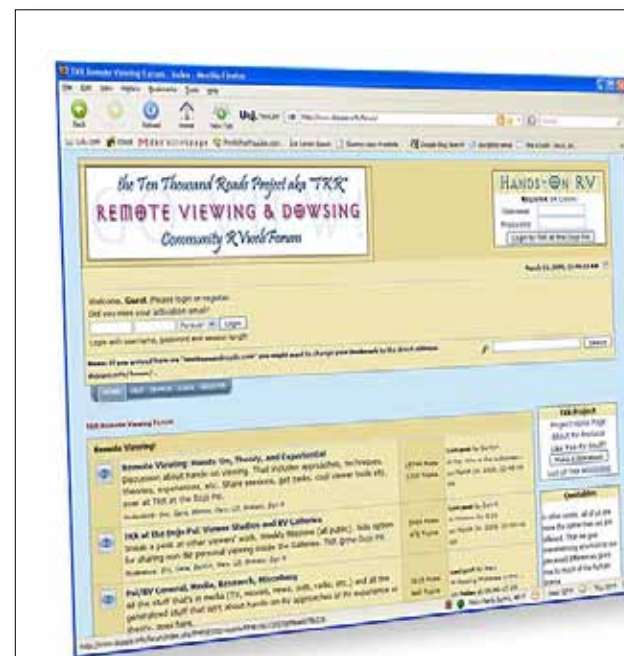


Rick Hilleard

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

Remote Viewing Unit to promote and teach Remote viewing in Australia. They are currently the only RV trainers in Australia.

W:www.remoteviewingunit.org



TKR: Remote Viewing Forums

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

Topics include;

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

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



REMOTE VIEWING & PROJECT STARGATE:

An interview with Lyn Buchanan.

by Paul O'Connor MRIAI

In 1995, declassified CIA documents revealed the existence of a 23-year, Top-Secret, US Army psychic spying program, codenamed Project STARGATE. The program developed and applied a technique called Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV), a trained skill that enables a person to access information about objects, persons or events at any location in time or space. Lyn Buchanan, remote viewer and trainer in the original US Army unit, came to Dublin recently and provided us with this exclusive interview.

POC: What is remote viewing or Controlled Remote Viewing?

Lyn B: Controlled Remote Viewing has to do with personality. It's a science that was developed at Stanford Research Institute, but it's based on, believe it or not, a martial art. It is a science in how to connect the conscious and subconscious minds. It was used for espionage purposes because, somehow, the subconscious mind seems to know what's going on around the world.

The subconscious mind knows things that are beyond the normal six senses, and the seventh sense of 'ambience'. The subconscious somehow knows what's going on

in Africa, and Europe and Russia, right now, plus what will happen in the future and what has happened in the past. And once you can access the subconscious mind, you have access to all that information.

POC: So, what then is the difference between remote viewing and Controlled Remote Viewing?

LynB: Remote viewing is a New Age term for 'psychic', and so when you hear someone say they are a 'remote viewer', it means that they are a psychic. I'm not saying that's bad. I'm simply saying that, once the science of Controlled Remote Viewing came out and became public, everyone started jumping on the bandwagon to associate themselves with the scientific credibility. And so, all of a sudden, you had 'Crystal Ball Remote Viewers' and Palm Remote Viewers and Aura Remote Viewers, and all of this, none of which follow the science which is called Controlled Remote Viewing.

POC: When or how was CRV developed? We hear a lot that the CIA was involved...

LynB: The CIA originally funded the research into this because they found out the Russians had psychic spies, and the psychic spies that Russia had were extremely good at getting our classified information. When the Hitler regime fell, the US rushed in and got all of the nuclear and rocket scientists. Well, Russia was grabbing for scientists all along, and they took the scientists from a project that Hitler had which was called 'Doktor Grunbaum'. Hitler was very interested in Hebrew mysticism. He was after the Ark of the Covenant and the Chalice (Grail) and so forth. He was interested in that and started a project and had scientists developing things like mind control, psychic spying and such as that. The Russians grabbed those scientists and started developing psychic spying and also, what they called, 'hypnosis-at-a-distance', where you could sit down at your kitchen table and hypnotise someone half ways around the world without them even knowing it. And the Russians were heavily into that. When the CIA found out that they were getting our secrets, and influencing our people, then they said "If the Russians have it, we have to have it too". So, they started funding the research at Stanford Research Institute.

POC: Speaking of secrets, just how secret was this whole program?

LynB: The funding was classified as SECRET SAP, which means SECRET Special Access Project. But the Controlled Remote Viewing process itself was never classified. What was classified was the fact that the Government was funding the research, was actually using remote viewers and had a remote viewing unit, and was using them to spy on foreign governments and foreign military installations.

POC: How long were you involved in the program?

LynB: I was in the program eight and a half years. I got drawn

into the program because of a (psychokinetic) incident that happened over in Germany, much of which is still classified. After about four years in the unit, I became the trainer of the unit and was a remote viewer, was the trainer of incoming personnel, as well as property book holder and so forth. It was a very small unit and each of us had ten or twenty different jobs.

POC: When the project was declassified in 1995 following the AIR Report, did you then go into offering CRV as a service?

LynB: No. I had actually been teaching the Controlled Remote Viewing after I got out of the service. Because the process was not classified, I was allowed to teach that process, but only to those high-level government officials who had enough clearance to know that such a thing existed.

POC: What's involved in actually learning CRV (within the workshop process)?

LynB: We teach the basics of controlled remote viewing in a three day class. Now, the class doesn't end with those three days of classroom time, because we continue the training over the internet. We give the person time enough to integrate all of the basics into their system, to learn to communicate with their subconscious mind, and to learn how to carry on dialogues with their subconscious and gain accuracy. Then, we teach an Intermediate level class which teaches them how to use what they have learned in real-world applications. We also teach an Advanced class which teaches the extremely useful tasks that the world may require of a viewer, such as demographics, economic projections, map dowsing and things like that.

We are also the only trainers who teach remote viewing teams for different corporations and agencies. So, we train Project Managers, Analysts, Monitors, Report Writers, and we train a Security course, because most companies and agencies don't want anyone knowing that they have a remote viewing team or department within them. So, we teach all facets of the process so a company or an agency or a government can develop their own, complete, stand-alone, remote viewing unit.

POC: Are other governments using CRV, or are they using variations?

LynB: There are some that are using variations of CRV. The US, as far as I can find out now (because once you retire they quit telling you things!), is no longer using it in a governmental capacity. But, every government around the world that I know of has, these days, a psychic spying team. Even the government of San Marino has their one person sitting there.

POC: Who we won't name!

LynB: Yeah, that's right (laughs). And, of course, the Vatican

has theirs too...(looking for artifacts).
POC: You mentioned also that the Mafia and some of the Colombian drug groups have developed their own teams.

LynB: Oh, yeah. Absolutely!

POC: You mentioned that the training prepares people for real-world applications. Can you give some examples of how somebody could use Controlled Remote Viewing in business or life, and how they could apply it themselves?

LynB: The applications are varied and many. Of course, it was developed to train soldiers so they would have an intelligence advantage over the enemy and they had planned to send the soldiers back to their various units so they could tell their commanders what's over the hill and where to point the guns and what's coming tomorrow, etc. We used it strategically to know what, for example, Saddam Hussein was going to do and we passed information up the chain of command as regards his activities for the next day so our intelligence group knew what he was going to do a day before he did it. The man never stood a chance.

Once it moved over into the civilian world, the first application was police work and, in fact, we were doing some police work before it became public. The business world realised that we could give projections on projects. Let's say that they can only fund one of their five projects. We can tell them which one will be successful and which one's wont, which ones will make a profit, and so on. We have used this to find missing children, missing persons and missing evidence for the police. We use this in archaeological situations quite a bit. We have students who have come for the very simple reason of wanting to use this for gambling, and for winning the lottery, and we've had success in that field as well. We have done space exploration, moon exploration, future developments. We have done a lot of unveiling of unfindable information about the past for writers and historians.

The thing is, that once you get in touch with your subconscious mind, it not only has the ability to know what's going on out in the world, it also knows why you do the things you don't want to do but you wind up doing them anyway, and why you don't do the things you want to do and wind up not doing them. It knows what your phone number was when you were three years old. It knows everything about you. And, because it knows, and because you can carry out

dialogue with it, you can use it for self-healing and self-improvement. The subconscious mind acts, not only as a gateway to the world, but also to your inner self. These are just a few of the applications we have for Controlled Remote Viewing.

POC: So, you're saying there's an actual value, in terms of personal self-development, in learning Controlled Remote Viewing?

LynB: There are tremendous benefits for it. Now, I would never advertise this as a self-help course. If you want self-help courses, there are a lot easier ways than to go through three years of Controlled Remote Viewing training. But, the benefits to the person, if they learn to use it to simply remote view themselves, and their deeper selves, can be phenomenal.

POC: They way you talk about applications are you saying we can remote view the future and can operate outside of time?



LynB: Yeah! Now, I don't know about 'remote viewing', the psychic part, but in CRV, the science, time is treated in exactly the same way as any other dimension. It's as easy to say to a viewer "Move five years forward" as it is to say "Move five feet forward". And it's just as easy to say "Move ten feet back" as it is to say "Move ten years back".

POC: So that would suggest that CRV is a non-local phenomenon.

LynB: Yes. Absolutely.

POC: How established is CRV in Ireland?

LynB: We have appeared on the Gerry Ryan Radio Show many times, which is a high point in my life. I love that guy! He's fantastic! He's one of the best radio personalities I've ever met! We have taught classes in Ireland (since 2007) and have now over thirty CRV'ers trained to different levels. We also did the largest remote viewing experiment in recorded history on the Gerry Ryan Show, where we had something like 35,000 Irish people predict the performance of a stock for the next day and they (49% of them) predicted correctly. So, Ireland is not only a fantastic place, it's also learning about remote viewing now.

POC: If governments are using this, and if it can be used for looking at real events and things that have happened, can it also be used to explore anomalous phenomena, such as unusual energies or UFO sightings, or things like that?

LynB: Yes, it can. However, that comes with a caution. Just because you think you get (an idea or impression of) something in a remote viewing session doesn't make it true. And you notice I used 'remote viewing' and not 'Controlled Remote Viewing'? Controlled Remote Viewing is a science so, when we teach, we never use targets that don't have any feedback. Those are called 'esoteric targets'. UFO's, the Galactic Council Headquarters on the planet Scooby Doo and what was the shape of Jesus' beard, don't have feedback. We train every viewer with things that have accurate feedback. We have them do their CRV session and then we pull out the feedback (picture/information) immediately and we go through the list saying "Look, you got this right and you got this wrong. Here's your weakness and here's your strengths", etc. We database everything. Once a viewer has a good, solid track record, so that we know, beyond any shadow of a doubt that they have an 80% accuracy in colours, 90% accuracy in shapes and we know their accuracies for the different kinds of information, only THEN can we give them esoteric targets and know how much to depend on their answer. If you just go to a psychic or a 'remote viewer', and they do their session, you don't know whether they are accurate or not. There's no track record. There's no databasing. There's no science to it. The difference between CRV and what everyone is calling 'remote viewing' is that we are scientific, we have accurate records, we have a databased track record of strengths and weaknesses for every viewer and it's dependable.

POC: Can you give any examples of where CRV has been used to investigate an anomalous phenomenon, such as a UFO sighting or event?

LynB: Oh, yeah. Let me preface this; with highly trained and highly documented CRV'ers, we have done UFO sightings. We have done State Department-type 'Area Books' for research into other planets, and the cultures on other planets, the reason being that 'First Contact' situations are always the most dangerous. The State Department Area Books teach you about a culture before you get there, so that you don't make mistakes. And so, we can do the same thing for cultures that we will meet on other planets, and we've been doing that.

POC: You don't want to go shake the alien's head instead of its hand!

LynB: Yeah! (laughs)

POC: What is the one thing that stands out for you, having trained and experienced CRV? Is there a particular event or case that you worked that shines out for you, above all others, as being deeply significant?

LynB: There are actually three. We did a lot of work, we saved a lot of lives and we uncovered a lot of things. One; I was doing this session on Saddam Hussein's plans and intentions for the next day and found out that he had a US-made rocket that had been stolen, and was aimed at Mecca for the Haj and, on the

feast of Ramadan, he was going to lob this rocket into there, kill all of the leaders of the Arab world, and of course, he would be sick that day, or something like that, so he couldn't go, and that would leave him as leader of the Arab world to do a jihad on America. That information was passed on up and they found the rocket and it didn't happen. If it had, the 'free world' would be no longer free right now because, the way things were at the time, the 'free world' did not have the ability to fight the Muslim nations gathered together and win. Now we can.

The second one; the Russians had a 'destruction machine', an energy device, and we were tasked to find out what was going on inside the beam.

POC: So, was it like a beam weapon?

LynB: Yeah, it was a beam weapon. And of course, if you put anything inside the beam it's immediately destroyed. This thing could blow a hole through a mountain! So, they decided "Well, lets see if a remote viewer can step into the beam and find out what's going on." I thought that would be neat, so I volunteered for it. It was the most amazing thing I have ever seen in my life, and I won't even try to describe it, because it was totally indescribable. Time itself was all screwed up inside that beam. It was the most beautiful thing I have ever seen in my life. But, it was also quite strange because Time would keep breaking-up and I would see myself all the way through my entire life, forward and backward. Then, once I saw that, I would all of a sudden be 'me' again. Time kept getting screwed up. Anyway, it was the most beautiful and most amazing thing I have ever seen.

The one that had the most effect on me was a practice session one day, when we were doing personality assessments. Now, they had given me personality assessments before on all these foreign leaders and mafia people and it was really getting me down. I went in and complained about it and my director said "Hey, you're a soldier. Do your job and shuddup." Well, I guess about a week later, they gave me this practice target. I didn't know it was a practice target. They just said it was a personality assessment. When I started I got this feeling like I've never had before and my first comment was "Whatever bad thing you think this guy's did, he didn't do it. This guy's innocent". So, I went through the entire session and by the end of the session I felt like I was just glowing! I had never met anyone before like this in my entire life. My summation was "Whatever evil you think this guy did, he didn't do it." When we finished the session my monitor opened the envelope and he said "Oh," and he showed me the piece of paper for the tasking, and it was just a simple sheet of paper and, in the middle, was written "Jesus". I did a personality assessment and probably met Jesus in a way that nobody on earth yet has done in recent times, you know, because I met him directly. In fact, I got a personality assessment on myself in the process and I wasn't proud of what I was in that presence. The thing that got me most was that he didn't condemn me for anything I did that was bad. He didn't praise me for anything I

did that was good. He just accepted me. There is something life-changing to find out that God accepts you. That one session changed my life more than any other.

POC: It's many years now since you left the army. Yet you're still very passionate about something that you were trained in as a military tool. What is your hope or your dream for Controlled Remote Viewing?

LynB: Well, I hope it changes humanity, or enough of humanity to make a difference in the world. You're right; I still have a passion for it. I'm not surprised by anything that happens in a remote viewing session anymore (and I've seen some really, really strange things happen!). But, even though I'm not surprised that much anymore, if I ever quit being fascinated with it, I'll quit and go back to programming computers! That's what I was doing beforehand anyway. There's more money in it (laughs)!

One of the biggest joys of teaching remote viewing is that moment when a student realises that they are more than they have ever known before, and that they can actually do this and that they actually can have access to the Universe, and all space and time. When that moment happens, you can see it on their face. And that's the moment I live for in the training. So, like I say, I'm not surprised by hardly anything that happens anymore because I've seen so much of it. But, if I ever quit being amazed by it, well..., I don't think I'll ever quit being amazed by it. It's just not going to happen.

Lyn Buchanan is the author of 'The Seventh Sense: The Secrets of Remote Viewing' and is an ordained Methodist Minister. Paul O'Connor is a Director of PSI: Pure Stream Information.



Paul O'Connor:

Director / Project Manager of PSI: Pure Stream Information. CRV-Remote Viewer, Energy Psychology Trainer, International Speaker, Architect and Writer. Paul O'Connor is a Controlled Remote Viewer, having trained to Advanced Level with Lyn Buchanan of P>S>I, and is the coordinator for P>S>I trainings in Ireland. In 2008, Paul and Andrew Usher participated in a project for artist Karen Russo; to explore aspects of RV that she thought relevant to her work as an artist. The resulting video is at www.karenrusso.co.uk

In 2009 Paul, Henrik Eneroth and Sarah Bird formed PSI: Pure Stream Information, a European-based professional remote viewing consultancy service.

An architect by profession, Paul is also Director of DAEDALUS, a design consultancy specialising in accelerated problem solving and concept development, particularly related to sustainability, innovation and design. He is also an artist and writer, has a background in military history and wargame simulations, and is currently writing a (hopefully) fictional novel about the strategic impacts of a coup d'etat in contemporary Ireland.

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w: <http://purestreaminformation.blogspot.com>
w: <http://blogdaedalus.blogspot.com>

CRV Training with Lyn Buchanan: May 2010, Ireland

Basic CRV - <http://crv-basic.eventbrite.com>

Intermediate CRV - <http://crv-intermediate.eventbrite.com>

Advanced CRV - <http://crv-advanced.eventbrite.com>

Medical Application - <http://crv-medapps.eventbrite.com>

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

Remote viewing training & trainers

RVIS - Paul Smith (CRV) - <http://www.rviewer.com>

P>S>I - Lyn Buchanan (CRV) - <http://www.crviewer.com>

Angela T. Smith (CRV) - <http://www.remoteviewingnv.com>

Stephen S. Schwartz (Natural) - <http://www.stephanaschwartz.com>

Ed Dames (LearnRV/TRV) - <http://www.learnrv.com>

David Morehouse (CRV) - <http://www.davidmorehouse.com>

Australian Remote Viewing Unit - <http://www.remoteviewingunit.org>

The Farsight Institute (SRV) - <http://www.farsight.org>

Remote viewing Resources

Ten Thousand Roads [TKR] - RV resources - <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr>

Remoteviewed.com (RV examples, documents) - <http://www.remoteviewed.com>

Firedocs - massive RV resources and files - <http://www.firedocs.com>

Remote Viewing Targets

RV targets.com - <http://www.rvtargets.com>

Ten Thousand Roads - <http://www.dojopsi.com/tkr>

Target Monkey - <http://www.remoteviewed.com/target/>

Lyn Buchanan's Target of the week - <http://www.crviewer.com/TARGETS/TargetIndex.asp>

Remote Viewing Groups

The Farsight Institute - <http://www.farsight.org>

HRVG (Hawaii Remote Viewing Guild) - <http://www.hrv.org>

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

Remote Viewing - Individuals

Ingo Swann's Biomind website - <http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com>

Joe McMoneagle website - <http://www.mceagle.com>

Russell Targ website - <http://www.espresearch.com>

Daz Smith Cosmic Spoon blog - <http://www.cosmicspoon.com/blog>

Intuitive Recon (Daz's Remote viewing business) - <http://www.intuitiverecon.com>

Shelia's Rv news blog - <http://www.remoteviewingnews.net>

Pj's Red Cairo Rv blog - <http://redcairo.blogspot.com>

Dean Radin website - <http://www.deanradin.com>

Marty Rosenblatt website - <http://www.p-i-a.com>

Jon's 120 RV links blog - <http://mprview.blogspot.com>



RV WEBSITES

Ah, the Wonderous Joy of Doing Demo Sessions. (Or: Distractions? What Distractions?)

A report of the process of remote viewing for a TV show.

By Lyn Buchanan

I was approached by TopSpin TV Productions in New York, to do an interview for a TV program which will air in Tokyo in January, 2010. They made a trip to my home in Alamogordo, New Mexico, to do a pre-interview interview – that is, to judge my work and see if I was good enough.

The translator had done a good amount of homework on CRV, but the producer hadn't, so really had no idea what to expect. He brought several pictures in envelopes and a few Japanese artifacts in boxes. So, with a translator translating everything I said into Japanese and every one of the producer's questions into English, I did eight sessions, and did well on all of them except one. The producer finally wanted to make certain that I was not cheating in some way, so he simply thought of a location and asked me to view that. I described a tall building which had a busy street on one side, a large, open space in front, smaller buildings to its left, and a ground floor which was up on columns and used mainly as a parking space, but with some kind of glassed in sides all around it, except for the entrance, which was right in the middle of the ground floor. The session and the picture I drew (they took it, so I don't have it to show you) was evidently 100% correct. The glassed-in part surrounding the parking area is a row of shops.

He produced a box which had an object in it. He wanted me to describe the object. I did, again with a pretty accurate sketch. He also said that the object was only made in one place in Japan, and wanted me to dowse a map of Japan to find out where it was made. I messed the dowsing up thoroughly, missing it by about half of

the map. But in the session, I had gotten a P7 of "Nah", "Nah-ri", "Nah-rita". I was thinking that it was the Japanese city of Narita, but that still didn't feel right, and so the P7s continued... "Nah-hee", "Nah-hah". I gave up at that point. Come to find out, the object is only manufactured in the capital city of Okinawa, Naha. In discussing the bad dowsing, I saved a little face by using it as an opportunity to teach them about how viewers have individual strengths and weaknesses.

He ended with a target which turned out to be the home of the key person financing the show. I evidently did a good job on that, along with describing how the man had been recently divorced and was now living with someone who is older than he is. It was all true, so the producer said that that should seal the financial deal for the show. He and the translator went home happy. So, after a month or so, TopSpin returned with a filming crew and a "talent" (that's what they call a celebrity). She was from Okinawa, and had no idea what remote viewing is, nor did she speak any English.

So now, the viewing would be with the distractions of the translation process, as well as the camera crew constantly moving around to get better angles of my worksheet, close-ups of my face, and I don't know what else, because I was trying hard to ignore them. Throughout this day of filming there were no pictures in envelopes or things hidden in boxes. All the targets were events and locations that she thought up on the spot for me to view.

I got most of these with respectable accuracy – nothing special, since I was only

doing 10-15 minute sessions. She asked me to describe a location from her childhood (she is now about 20 years old). I described a stand-alone 4-5 story building with living quarters on its upper floors and a bottom floor which had a large, inside area in the front, where people sat and waited. She asked me to move to the present and describe the place, since she didn't know whether it would still be there or not. I moved to the present and found the building quite the same, except the bottom floor had been redesigned and was now a place full of white, sterile rooms, like doctors' offices and examination rooms. She said that the earlier description was correct, but that she couldn't feedback on its present condition.

On that visit, they also wanted to do a brainwave study to compare my brainwaves before, during and after a session. Alamogordo, though, just isn't that large a town, and they couldn't find the facilities here to do it. So, after about 8 hours of filming, they had the footage they needed for their show and left.

About three weeks later, I got a call from the translator at TopSpin, saying that she had located a place in Las Cruces, New Mexico which would do the brainwave studies. A few days later, I arrived at the Science building on the New Mexico State University campus to be wired up for the study. They attached fifty plus electrodes to my head, four around my eyes, and one to the tip of my nose, and plugged me in. Great! No distractions, here. Now, let's remote view something!

I was to do 4-5 short sessions, hoping to achieve the aesthetic impact (oversimplification: "I'm at the target") condition.

In order to have control data, I would:

1. Still my mind and relax for 3-4 minutes
2. Do some deep concentration (complex math problems)
3. Still my mind and relax for 3-4 minutes
4. Mentally picture myself doing a physical act (painting a door, peeling an orange, etc.)
5. Still my mind and relax for 3-4 minutes
6. Do a very short remote viewing target
7. Repeat the process.

The first target was given to me as a jazz club in New York city. That was the frontloading the researcher gave me. He hadn't understood the process of cueing, so I was hit by an additional ton of pollution - no problem though, because the task was to provide the rather unique floor plan of the club. - which I was able to do successfully within about 5 session pages.

The second target was only frontloaded as, "The target is a location I'm thinking of. Describe the location." I described a tall central feature surrounded by a green area, lots of tourists, and that the area was surrounded by short buildings. Only the top of the tall feature could be seen from the street passing by, and you had to be on the grounds in order to see all the touristy stuff. The target turned out to be Magic Mountain at Disneyland.

The third target was done without frontloading, and the target was a science building at Cal Tech. But I got stuck on the idea that it was the White House, and couldn't shake it. Other than the descriptor of a very large building, as far as I'm concerned, it was a complete wash-out. About the middle of that session, he realized that something had gone wrong with the recorder, and it hadn't recorded anything done so far. So, we had to start all over again.

The next target was without frontloading, and turned out to be an earthquake that happened when he was in college. I had one of those sessions where you describe everything right and all of your descriptors are right on, but you are so mentally stuck on something else that you won't take credit for a good session, in spite of the fact that you described the target to a tee. I was very unsatisfied with that session. The professor was wanting me to describe a very fearful event, and the fact is that, living in Japan, I've been in dozens of very strong earthquakes, and I love them. They're the same exhilaration as flying in a helicopter in the door seat, with the doors open. I love that, too. That's what



I described, instead of the emotions which had been at the target site. I felt that because of that, it wasn't as good a session as it should have been. The last target was also without frontloading. It was his grandparents' home. I described the house perfectly, the peaked roof, the plowed fields, the distant tree line, etc. I moved back and forth in time to describe it in the past and present, etc. Pretty well aced that target.

By that time we had been using the university's expensive equipment for around four hours, so we quit with only two sessions recorded. The Japanese producer said that it should be enough for the TV segment they wanted to do, so we quit for the day and all went out

to have a very late lunch. The session results weren't what I would call impressive, simply because there was no chance to gain deep site contact. But that wasn't what we were there for, anyway. We were there to find out what happens within the brain when a person is remote viewing, and how that might differ from normal thought, daydreaming, and other mental states. The data won't be analyzed and results available for at least another week. Hopefully, I will receive it in time to include it with this article. If not, then it will be in the next issue.

These were short, 10-15 minute sessions, so they weren't really indicative of deep remote viewing sessions. The professor, however, became very intrigued and now wants to set up long-term, in-depth sessions where full data can be collected - not for the Japanese TV people, but for his own research. He is one of the researchers working on the use of the brainwaves produced by trained and controlled thought to manipulate physical mechanisms such as planes, robots, machines, etc. I'm personally wondering whether the training of the mind to do Controlled Remote Viewing might be of any use in that arena. That would be neat.

Oh, by the way... The sessions that I had done previously for the TV show had included one (without frontloading) where I had been tasked to describe a location the show host was thinking of from her childhood.

When the show host met me in Las Cruces, she told me that after my previous session, the people in Japan had actually sent someone out to find the place, if it still exists. It does. It is a 5-story building which has apartments on the top four floors, and now has a newly remodeled first floor which, two years ago was changed from a public pharmacy with a large waiting area, into a complex of doctors' offices and exam rooms.

This CRV stuff is so neat!!!

matrix

signal line

AOL

ideogram

ideogram

matrix

signal line

- Daz Smith

Controlled Remote Viewing

Welcome to the showcase section of eight martinis. As we have a strong CRV (*Controlled Remote Viewing*) focus to this issue, the document I selected to showcase is from the CIA Stargate Remote Viewing archives, and it also reflects this CRV theme.

I chose this document for a number of reasons.

First it shows in summary form some of Ingo's RV work. It also states that "Ingo Swann was the 'most accomplished remote viewer in the SRI program'" (*circa 1983*) which gives some recorded historical context in an industry of many claims – More importantly it shows summary parts, ideograms and stage 3 sketches from Ingo's CRV work with

related feedback – this I feel is important to show as during several past online conversations I have had people express 'if CRV was so good – why didn't Ingo use it?'. To those detractors I say - well this document shows that he did.

Also to other detractors who claim CRV was never shown to work or be of use operationally - this document also shows it was with its enclosed evaluation sheet at the end.

Secondly – For anyone who saw the 1995 Channel 4 Documentary - **Real X - Files - US's Secret Spies and Remote Viewing** (http://www.remoteviewed.com/remote_viewing_videos_full.htm). Then you couldn't fail to remember Ingo's vivid and very emotional recol-

lection of his remote viewing of a secret biochemical warfare facility and its effect on tested humans – this is that session.

This document is a 1983 Grill Flame progress report for the DIA. Authored by the SRI team. The part of this document I have selected to show includes details of the progress of CRV circa 1983. It includes a summary of Ingo's rv session, shows early use by Ingo of CRV structure and it also has a client evaluation sheet of the remote viewing data.



signal line

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January 1983



DEFENSE
INTELLIGENCE
AGENCY

PROJECT GRILL FLAME (U)

Prepared by

SG1J

Defense Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20301

1ST READ

3 FEB

H. E. Puthoff, Ph.D.
E. C. May, Ph.D.
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SRI/GF-0225

This document
contains 47 pages

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REVIEW ON: January 2003

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G. RV Trends

SRI International was tasked with a 3-yr evaluation program (FY '81-'83) to assess the potential of remote viewing (RV) for intelligence applications, both to enhance the potential for U.S. applications, and to provide data that would be useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet/East Bloc applications. Special emphasis was placed on the possibility that enhancement techniques could be developed that would significantly increase levels of accuracy and reliability. Therefore, a major part of the 3-yr evaluation program focused on

- (1) The development of techniques to enhance the accuracy and reliability of RV, and the transfer of these techniques to DoD personnel.
- (2) The application of RV to operational tasks.
- (3) The evaluation of such techniques and applications.
- (4) The integration of RV intelligence into the overall intelligence mix.

To fulfill these requirements, SRI, in conjunction with its sponsors, chose to develop and codify a promising RV training procedure that had emerged from earlier work, developed by RV consultant/practitioner Mr. I. Swann. The procedure focuses on improving the reliability of RV by controlling those factors that tend to introduce noise into the RV product. The basic components of this procedure consist of

- (1) Repeated target-address (e.g., coordinate) presentations with quick-reaction response by the remote viewer (to minimize imaginative overlays).
- (2) The use of a specially-designed, acoustic-tiled, featureless, homogeneously-colored viewing chamber (to minimize environmental overlays).
- (3) The adoption of a strictly-prescribed, limited interviewer patter (to minimize interviewer overlay).

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With the above procedures in place, it is found that data in an RV session tend to develop in a natural pattern from the general to the particular, from the overall ambience or gestalt of the site to the specific analytical and quantitative aspects. This development, shown in the table below, appears to progress through six stages of increased contact with the target site.

Table---STAGES IN RV

Stage	Example
(1) Major gestalt	Land surrounded by water, an island
(2) Sensory contact	Cold sensation, wind-swept feeling
(3) Dimension, motion, mobility	Rising up, a panoramic view
(4) Quantitative aspects	Three large buildings, clustered together as a facility.
(5) Special qualitative aspects	Scientific research, live organisms
(6) Significant analytical aspects	BW preparation site

Over the 3-yr period, in-house and client remote viewers are being trained to become proficient in handling each of the stages in turn, thereby resulting in greater detail in and utility of the overall RV product.

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H. RV Data

The current state-of-the-art in remote viewing is that the most-accomplished remote viewer in the SRI program (Swann, the originator of the technique) has developed to the point of differentiation and identification of technological facilities, considered as a Stage IV process in the nomenclature of the previous section. Examples of the level of detail and discrimination attained in this research/training phase are shown in the following four figures. (An operational example is shown in the following section.) Results of this quality are seen on a relatively routine basis and, therefore, at a rate well exceeding chance expectation.

As of this date, additional viewers exposed to the training procedure, both within the contractor organization (SRI and its consultants) and within the DoD (Army INSCOM remote viewers) have progressed through various stages of the procedure up through Stage III.

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CPYRGHT

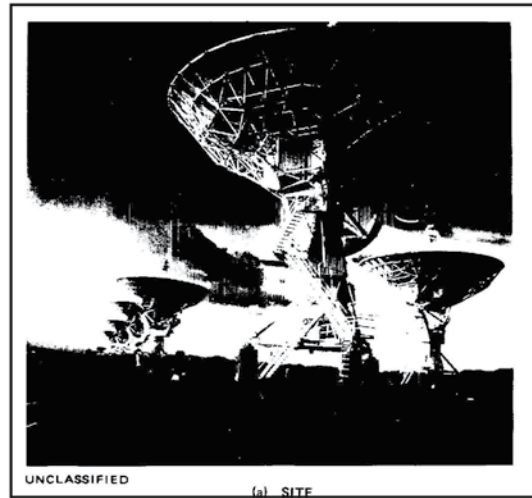


FIGURE 1 (U) GLEN CANYON DAM, UTAH

UNCLASSIFIED

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CPYRGHT



(a) SITE

34° 4' 43.497"N
107° 37' 3.819"W

desert. — C
aols: Hoover Dam —
Breaks
A tall
B structure s
A angles
B Building. eff.
aol dish antennas —
huge —

rows of them

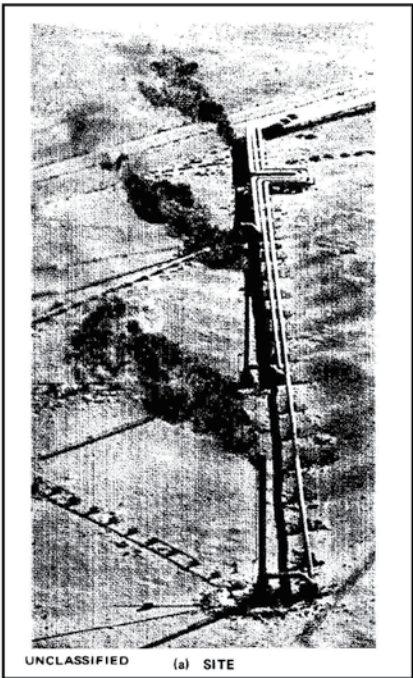
(b) RV RESPONSE

FIGURE 2 (U) RADIO TELESCOPE ARRAY; SOCORRO, NEW MEXICO

UNCLASSIFIED

30

CPYRGHT



(a) SITE

buildings —
oil well. —
oil field —
Several wells —
pumping —
aol typical oil
field —

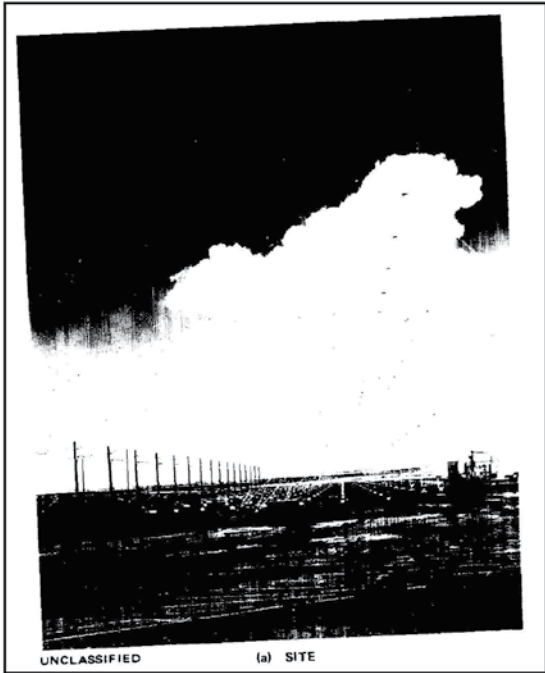
tower —
— 1 — 1 — 1 —
1 — + 1 1 1
1 —
5.6 Libya. and
Break

not very good
stage 4S

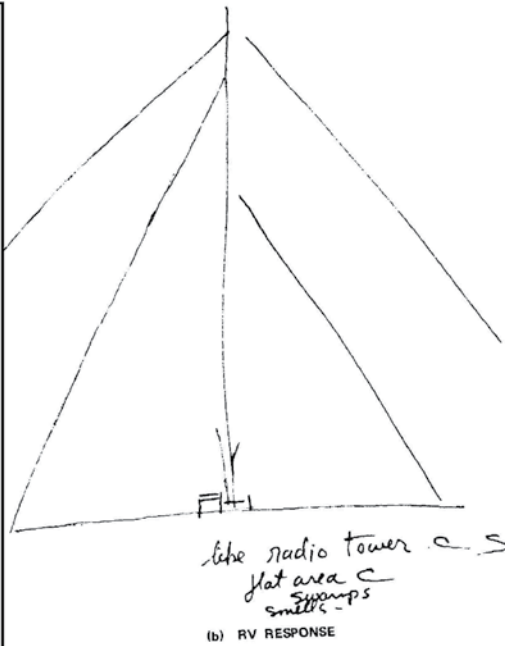
(b) RV RESPONSE

FIGURE 3 (U) SAHARA OILFIELDS

CPYRGHT



(a) SITE



(b) RV RESPONSE

FIGURE 4 (U) ANTENNA ARRAY; LOST HILLS, CALIFORNIA

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I. Value of Data

In the FY '81-FY '83 RV evaluation program, SRI in conjunction with its DoD sponsors (DIA, Army INSCOM) has investigated U.S. capabilities in applied intelligence applications, both to determine the potential for application in U.S. efforts, and to provide data useful in assessing the threat potential of corresponding Soviet/East Bloc applications. To carry out this task, SRI pursued application tasks that were of interest to the intelligence community, and have responded to quick-reaction requirements set by DoD representatives monitoring the progress of the work. A sample task is shown on the following pages, including the final DIA evaluation sheet.

The investigations have shown that remote viewing, both by SRI and Army INSCOM personnel, has in many cases provided meaningful descriptions of, e.g., East-bloc targets of interest to the intelligence community. Evaluation by appropriate intelligence community specialists indicates that a remote viewer is able by this process to generate useful data corroborated by other intelligence data. As is generally true with other human sources, the information is fragmentary and imperfect, and therefore should not be relied on alone but is best utilized in conjunction with other resources. Although efforts to establish the precise degree of accuracy and reliability are not yet complete, the data generated by the RV process appears to exceed any reasonable bounds of chance correlation or acquisition by ordinary means and therefore constitutes an exploitable information source.

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Date 9 April 1981; 0853- 0919

Series DIA

Session No. _____

Target No. JS #17

Target [redacted]

Remote Viewer #002

Interviewer H. Puthoff

Beacon(s) CRV (Coordinate Remote Viewing)

Tape Cassette 115

Comments: 1. [redacted]

SG1A

2. Remote viewer and interviewer blind as to target location and target activity of interest.
3. Pre- and post-session calibration experiments with Nat'l Geographic target material (Mount Kilimanjaro and Canyonlands Nat'l Park, Utah, respectively) yielded good results, indicating with high probability that remote viewer was "on-line" throughout operational viewing.
4. Remote viewer described biological warfare facility with human experimentation.

SRI International

H. E. Puthoff, Ph.D., Radio Physics Laboratory
 333 Ravenswood Ave. • Menlo Park, CA 94025 • (415) 326-6200 • Cable: SRI INTL MNP • TWX: 910-373-1246

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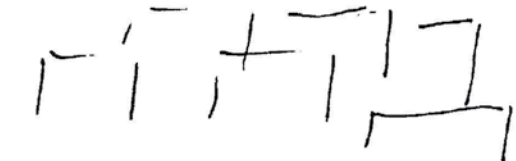
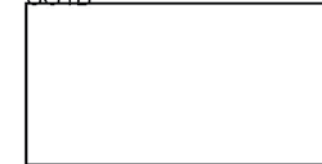
~~SECRET~~~~SECRET~~

H: Today is April 9, 1981, Remote Viewer 002 and Hal Puthoff monitoring.

J.S. #17. It is 8:53. [redacted]

SG1B

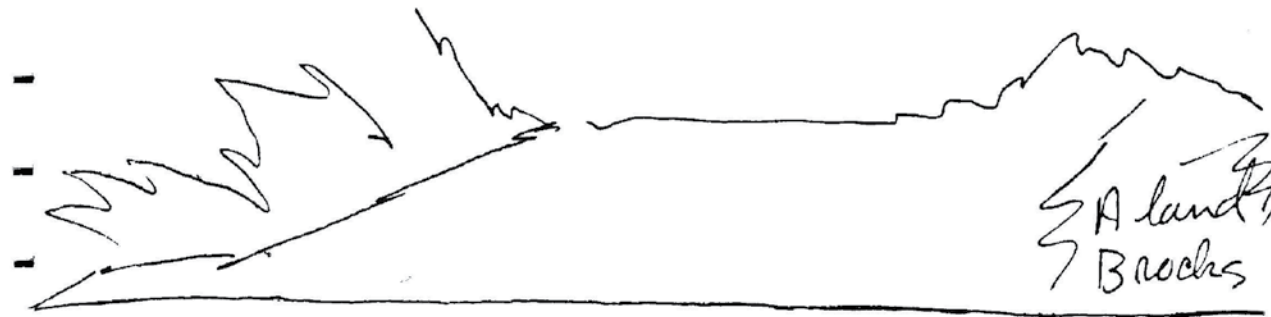
SG1B



windows
Brown
flat roofed.

A Buildings
B group.

Break



A land
B rocks

valley

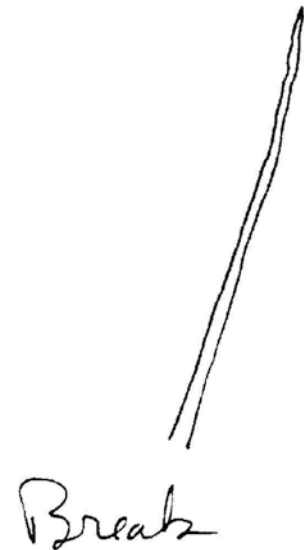
cold
frost
frozen ground

34

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lake to N/E
flat area to south
Seems isolated -



A very high
B ?

air? * air strips?

TV or communications
relay - ?

* AOL - Analytical Overlay; images thought to be erroneous, being triggered by imagination. Possibly relevant, but not taken to be primary data.

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V: This is a terrible place for some reason. I am having words like medical, biological, research, human use, human guinea pigs rather, prison facility.

SG1B

H:

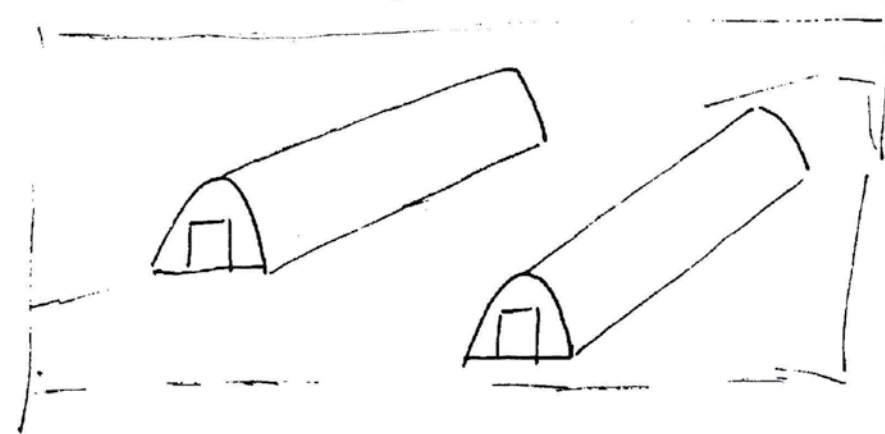
V: Chemicals and gas, a biological warfare place. This is like a decompression chamber. Maybe those are contamination chambers. Oh dear, what did we find. Who gave this coordinate? I came across - it seems to be five rather complex chambers in a very large hangar like building. They remind me of the decompression chamber that we saw down at that marine research base on Catalina. A decompression place where people went if they came up from diving too fast. A complex chamber made of reinforced steel and concrete and things and it has tanks. They have tanks of various kinds leading into them.

SG1B



chemicals & gases
Biological warfare.

aol*: Mustard gas WWI -



*AOL - See previous page

like decompression chambers
in a large hangar-like
building

36

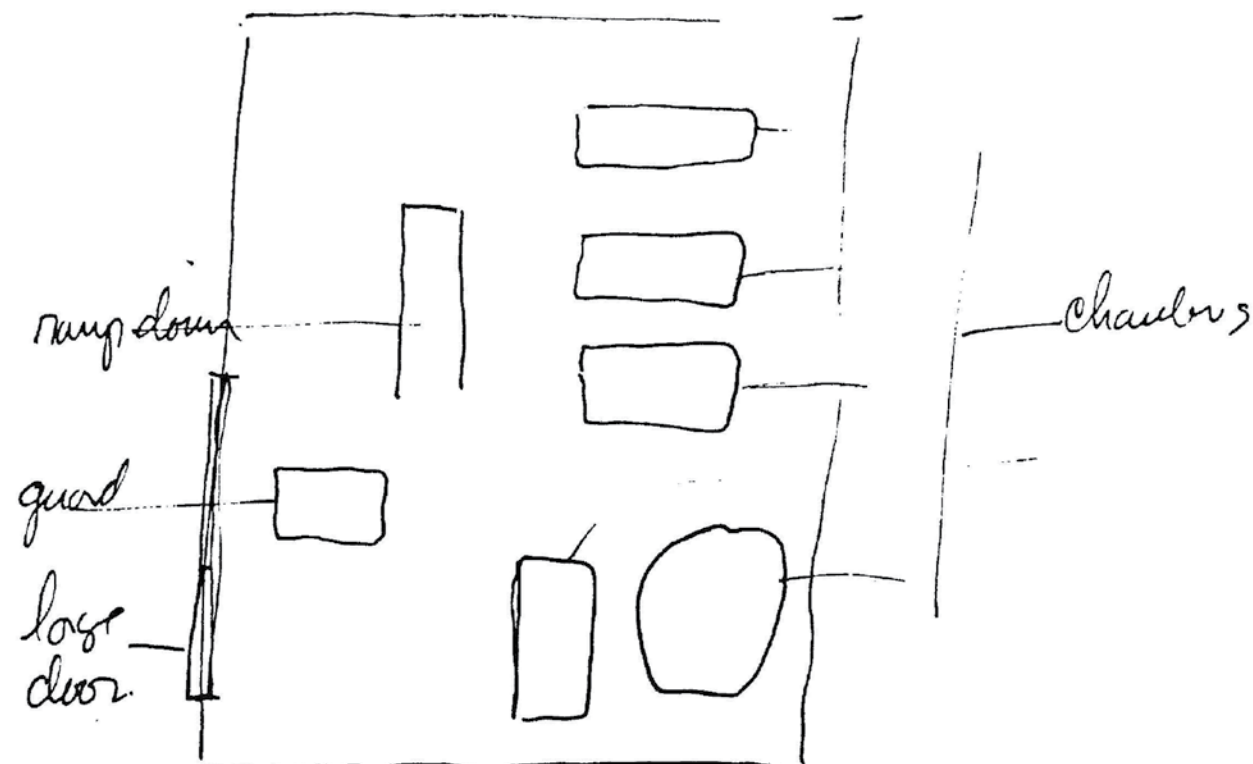
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V: There is the smell of disinfectant and ultra violet lights, purple light, lavender light, inside this large hangar like building. The floor seems wet. People wear boots, very large rubber boots. There seem to be inside stairs going down. This place is maybe 40 ft high at least. There are these chamber units there, but there are stairs and an elevator going down. And a ramp and lift forks, so this is underground too. It's funny, there seem to be windows on the outside, but there aren't any windows on the inside. Fake windows. I seem to see what looks like a guard cubicle because it has all glass around, it is inside the building. It has, by comparison to the other cold lavender lights, it has yellow illumination in it. There are six men there. There is a big panel, it seems to be a voltage control panel for some sort of electronics system. Down the ramp are very long corridors. It looks like storage. There are signs everywhere. I can't read the characters but the phonetics is sort of pra noy usnetzov. There are blinking red lights over some doors here and there. I think these are exist markers.

PRA NOY USNETZOV



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V: Outside the ground isn't flat, it is sort of like there are hills or artificially made mounds that sort of divide up this compound in a way. Buildings that look like barracks. A whole series of buildings that look like prefabricated boxes, that are sort of all stacked together. Water tank on the hill. Large tower I think and in the area there is an airstrip. It is about 2 miles to the NE I think. I am going to end there. I don't like this place. At that Class A site there was a tall thing that I couldn't make out, I bet that that is a chimney. I bet those are large furnaces.

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(S) INSTRUCTIONS TO ANALYSTS (U)

(U) The information provided as enclosure to this report was obtained in response to a collection requirement provided by [redacted] DIA-DT-1A. This information was acquired from a new and potentially valuable source of intelligence. Work is currently being pursued to determine the accuracy, reliability, and improvement potential of this source. Your remarks and attention to the evaluation sheet will be the basis for our assessment of this new collection technique. Therefore, the effort you expend will greatly assist us and will ultimately result in you receiving more data of increasing accuracy and reliability.

(U) While formulating your judgements concerning the data, the following comments concerning this new source of intelligence may be helpful.

(U) Foremost, the data is likely to consist of a mixture of correct and incorrect elements. Specifically:

- (1) (S) The descriptive elements are generally of higher reliability than judgements or labels as to what is being described (recreational swimming pool may be mistaken for water purification pools, an aircraft hull may be mistaken for a submarine hull, etc.). Therefore, seemingly appropriate descriptive elements should not be rejected because of mislabeling.
- (2) (S) The data often contain gaps (in a 3-building complex, for example, perhaps only two of the buildings may be described, and an airfield may be added that isn't there). Such gaps or additions should not be taken to mean that the rest of the data is necessarily inaccurate.

(S) Therefore, a recommended approach is to first examine the entire information packet to obtain an overall "flavor" of the response, reserving final judgement even in the face of certain errors, and then go back through for detailed analysis.

(U) If you have questions regarding the data you have received or on its evaluation please feel free to contact me at any time. Thank you.

SG1J DIA (DT-1A)
c/o L. Lavelle - Bldg. 44
SRI International
Menlo Park, CA 94025

39

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(S) SUMMARY EVALUATION SHEET (U)

(U) For the summary evaluation, please check the following boxes as to the accuracy of the submitted material.

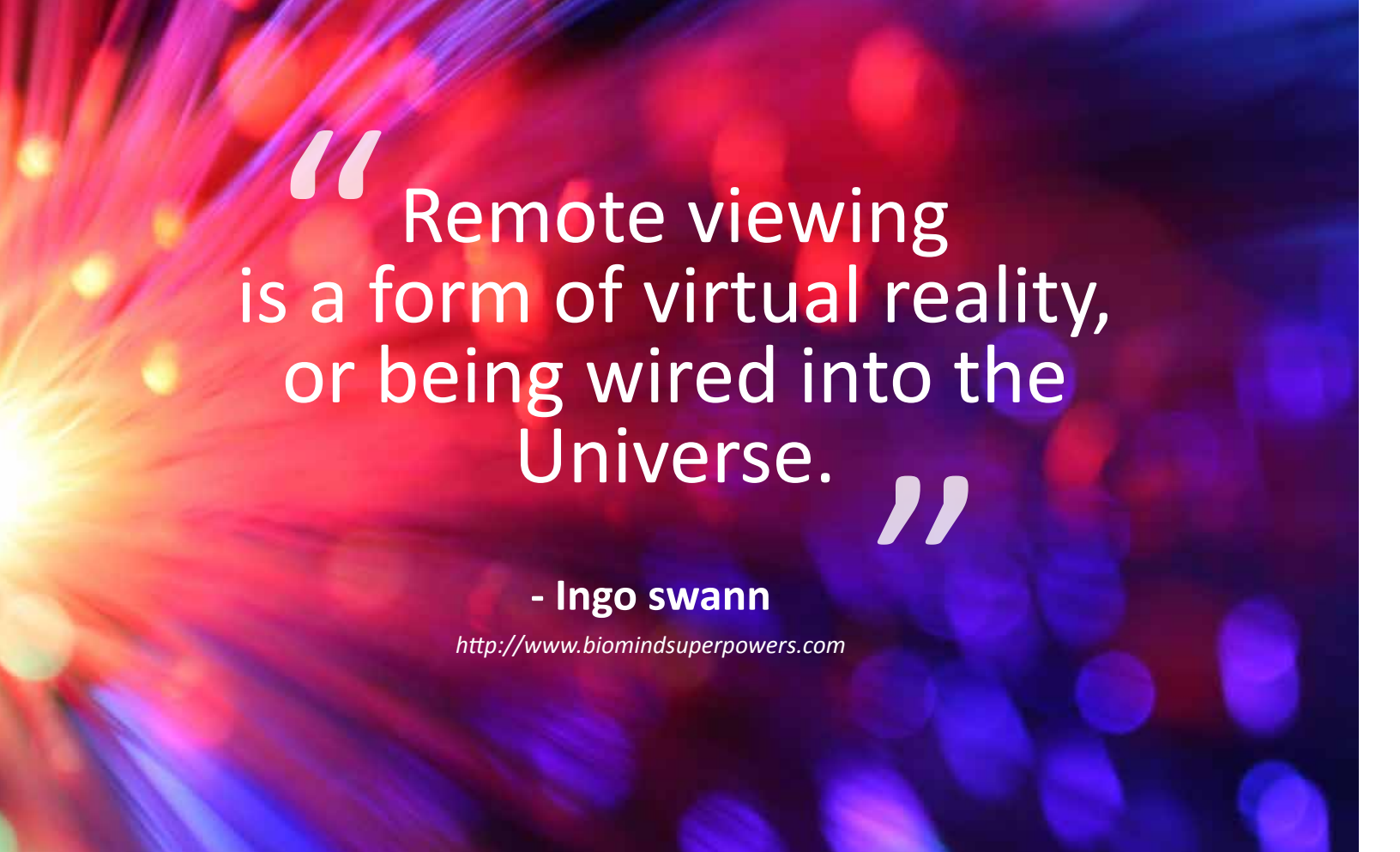
	ACCURACY*					Unknown	Not Applicable
	Little Correspondence 0	Site Contact, with Mixed Results 1	Good 2	Excellent 3			
(S) Geographical locale description (terrain, water, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(S) Large-scale manmade elements (cities, buildings, silos, docks, railroad lines, airfields, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(S) Small-scale manmade elements (antennas, computers, tanks, missiles, offices, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(S) General target ambience (research, production, administration, storage, troop movements, naval activity, air activity, weapons testing, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(S) Relevant specific activities (nuclear testing, missile firing, CBW storage, ELINT monitoring, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(S) Personality information (physical descriptions, actions, responsibilities, plans, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
(S) Overall utility	None <input type="checkbox"/>	Marginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Useful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Very Useful <input type="checkbox"/>	Cannot be determined at this time <input type="checkbox"/>		

* (U) Definitions for the accuracy scale:

- 0 - Little correspondence Self explanatory.
- 1 - Site contact with Mixture of correct and incorrect elements, but enough of the former to indicate source has probably accessed the target site.
- 2 - Good Good correspondence with several elements matching, but some incorrect information.
- 3 - Excellent Good correspondence with unambiguous unique matchable elements and relatively little incorrect information.

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“ Remote viewing
is a form of virtual reality,
or being wired into the
Universe. ”

- Ingo swann

<http://www.biomindsuperpowers.com>