

REMOTE VIEWING SOCIETIES

by
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The traditional use of remote viewing has been to perceive physical objects, structures, individuals, groups of people, and activity. Only rarely has remote viewing attempted to explore societies or social organizations. The previously existing protocols were not designed to do this, and so even the best remote viewers were severely challenged in this regard. Since I am a social scientist by profession, naturally my interests led me to want to use remote viewing to examine politics and societies. I developed new remote-viewing protocols that directly address social and political concepts. These are called Social and Political SRV Protocols, or SPP.

Here I briefly explain how the new SPP protocols work. People should realize that our subspace minds are not limited to only describing physical information. Nothing is hidden from the human soul, even descriptive information regarding other societies. We not only can perceive places and events, we can use remote viewing to examine how entire societies operate regardless of their location, or even the time when they existed.

SPP Phase 1

SPP has five phases. It begins similarly to SRV, although pre-printed templates are used throughout all phases of SPP. Copies of these templates can be found (free) on the Internet website, www.farsight.org.

Phase 1 of SPP is called "Macro Entry." The "macro" aspect of the target is its largest population unit. For example, if the target involves a country, the macro aspect would be the overall population of that country. The goal of Phase 1 is to describe the various groups that

make up that overall population. Thus, we are “entering” the larger society and breaking it down into its sub-components, one component at a time. The choice of sub-components is often determined by the target cue (which is not shown to the viewer until after the session is completed, of course).

In Phase 1, the target coordinates are taken as usual, followed by an ideogram. The ideogram is described in the normal fashion. The viewer then probes the ideogram and declares the basic descriptors, which are typically (1) physical or subspace, and (2) beings, subjects, or animals. With SPP we are fundamentally interested in describing the characteristics of organized living entities. It is therefore important to perceive what kind of entities we are examining, and whether or not the entities are physical beings living in physical space.

The viewer then probes the ideogram again in order to determine if the distributional characteristics of the target population are at the macro, sub-macro, or micro levels. If the ideogram is describing a population at the macro level, the viewer perceives that the information associated with the ideogram is of the highest level of social aggregation relevant to the target. For example, if the target was a multi-level approach to Israeli society, the macro perception would include the intuitive sense of the entire populace, both Jewish and Palestinian.

After probing the ideogram, if the viewer perceives a sub-macro quality, this indicates that the viewer is discerning distinctions between the separate groups in the society. Returning to the example of Israeli society, this could mean that the viewer is starting to perceive the separate Jewish and Palestinian populations within the Israeli society, or perhaps the sub-populations within these larger groups. For example, among Jewish Israelis, there are a minimum of three distinct sub-populations (the Ashkanazi, Sephardim, and Falasha). Using another example, if the macro target was Belgium society, the two major sub-macro components

of that society would be the Flemish- and French-speaking populations.

If the viewer perceives a micro-distributional characteristic to the ideogram, this would indicate that the ideogram represents the smallest aggregate unit within the population that is permissible given the target qualifiers. This could be small groups within a population, or perhaps even a single individual, although this is not the typical use of the distributional ideograms.

The viewer then attempts to identify the type of distribution that is captured by the ideogram. For example, the ideogram could describe the distribution of species within a population. On the other hand, the ideogram could identify the distribution of authority, culture, ideology, political orientation, or even group fragmentation of a society.

The viewer then probes the ideogram once again to perceive the distinct social components or groups that are associated with the target. If the viewer perceives descriptive aspects of these groups, then the viewer describes all of this in Phase 1.

In the final part of Phase 1 the viewer draws a schematic diagram of the society or the social component identified by the ideogram. The various parts of this symbolic diagram can be labeled in general terms.

Phase 1 is repeated between three and five times. With each repetition, the viewer takes the coordinates, draws an ideogram, and then probes the ideogram. Usually each repetition of Phase 1 addresses a separate aspect of the target population. Thus, for example, if the macro target was Belgium and Phase 1 is repeated three times, then the first pass may identify Belgian society, the second the French-speaking sector in Belgium, and the third the Flemish-speaking sector.

Phase 2TM

Phase 2TM obtains more detailed information of the largest unit (macro) of the target population. For this reason, this phase is labeled Phase 2TM (for target macro). If the purpose of the target is to describe the society of United States, then the target macro would be the overall population of the U.S.

The viewer enters information from top to bottom, typically probing on the punctuation (often a colon) at the end of each cue, as with Phase 2 in Basic SRV. But SPP uses some other probing techniques as well, such as focus ratios.

Focus ratios identify a binary division of a target populace. A focus ratio is the relative proportion of one type of activity when compared with another. For example, the subspace/physical activity focus ratio describes how much target activity resides in the subspace arena relative to the amount that resides in the physical realm. If the target was a prayer meeting, then one would expect the subspace/physical focus ratio to be higher (reflecting more subspace activity) than if the target was a football game (assuming, of course, that people are watching the game rather than praying for a victory).

Focus ratios can be used for many purposes. In SPP their primary usages are to estimate the level of subspace (relative to physical) activity and to identify the relative usage of telepathy for communication within a population when compared with physical language.

Phase 2TM also uses a specialized technique to analyze relationships. The first instance of this technique is in probing the collective relationship between the psychology of the subspace and physical aspects of the macro target group. The relationship procedure has three columns.

The middle column is always labeled “relationship.” When examining the subspace and physical psychological relationship, the left column is labeled “subspace” while the right is labeled “physical.” The procedure begins by having the viewer probe the subspace column, and then draw an arrow to the center of the relationship column. The data that are perceived are entered into the relationship column. The viewer then probes the physical column and draws an arrow from the physicals column into the center of the relationship column. The data, as before, are entered into the relationship column. This is repeated until the flow of data subsides.

Phase 2TM also uses this technique to explore the psychological relationship between the macro and sub-macro groups. In this case, the left column is labeled “sub-macro groups” while the right is labeled “macro-society.” For example, if the macro-society was Germany during the period of the Nazis, the sub-macro groups might include Catholics, Protestants, Protestant peasants, Jews, etc. The relationship between the larger society and these groups would be perceived during column probes and subsequently entered as data in the relationship column.

The final specialized Phase 2TM procedure in need of description here is the "consciousness map." This is used to extract emotions and concepts associated with the collective consciousness of the target populace. This consciousness can have two aspects, subspace and non-subspace. “Non-subspace” is used as a label instead of “physical” since there is no need to assume a binary structure to all life. There may indeed be levels of existence within which many beings live that are not as dense or heavy as human physical reality, even though some such levels may be close to that of physical reality.

The consciousness map procedure uses both non-subspace and subspace columns separated by a circle with a dot in the middle. In each of the columns, there is a space for emotions and concepts. The viewer executes the consciousness map by probing the center of the

circle (the dot) and then drawing a line to either the emotions or concepts space under each column. The circle represents the collective consciousness of the target populace. The dot in the center of the circle locates the viewer in the center of that collective consciousness (as compared with a peripheral location, say, within a sub-macro group).

Phase 3TM

Phase 3TM is a schematic representation of the target macro. Again, the "target macro" is the widest angle perspective of the target as it is defined in the target cue. The Phase 3TM incorporates both Phase 1 and Phase 2TM data. By the time the viewer completes Phase 2TM, the viewer is beginning to have a fairly complete perspective of the larger society as defined by the target cue, as well as many of the important groups that are located within the target macro. All of this is sketched in Phase 3TM.

Schematic representations of the target often employ a circle or other representative symbols, as well as lines that connect the symbols. The viewer labels each representative symbol. Each symbol typically represents a group within the target macro. The convention is to label the various groups in the target macro as G1, G2, and G3. It is not advisable to identify more than three groups at this stage, since a remote-viewing session using the SPP protocols and three identified groups will likely take two hours to complete, which is about the maximum amount of time most people can productively spend remote viewing in one sitting. It is permissible to identify fewer than three groups.

It is often possible to understand how a society is organized by examining the schematic

representation of the various groups within it. For example, if the schematic representation of the target includes a series of concentric circles, this would indicate that the society has a central core around which all other groups are organized. On the other hand, if this schematic representation includes separate circles, none of which have the same center, then the groups may be more autonomous in their organization, and there may not even be a central core to the target macro.

Phase 4GB

Phase 4GB follows Phase 3TM, and it closely parallels the structure of Phase 2TM. The "GB" in Phase 4GB stands for "group breakdown." After the target macro is sketched in Phase 3TM, the various groups that are identified in Phase 3TM are then examined sequentially in Phase 4GB, one at a time.

In the beginning of Phase 4GB, each particular group is identified. The identifying words are those that are used to identify each group's representative symbol in Phase 3TM. When Phase 4GB is completed for one group, a new set of pages are used to initiate the same data collection process for the next group, and so on.

Each repetition of Phase 4GB ends with a summary of the data in this section labeled "Phase 4GB OPEN." These summaries act as crucial points of synthesis for the viewer. The summaries allow the viewer to tie various points together that might otherwise be left unconnected given the sequential nature of the template.

Societies are not made up of isolated and separate individuals. Wherever there are

sentient beings, they organize themselves. Groups and social structures are the natural outcome of subjects who interact with each other. These organized collectives have their own intelligence. Individuals participate in groups, and just as individuals make decisions, groups also make decisions. All of the subtleties of group intelligence are perceivable to the remote viewer. For example, the group intelligence of a riot is much different than that of a tea party. Similarly, the society of Germany under the Nazis during the 1930s is much different than Canadian society in the 1980s. The remote viewer typically perceives all of the component data for each of the various groups identified in each execution of Phase 4GB. In Phase 4GB OPEN all of the component parts can be brought together to more clearly describe the total sum of all of these parts.

Phase 5: Macro-society Developmental Trajectory

Much remote-viewing evidence suggests that time does not exist. Rather, it appears to be a limitation of perception. When we live in the physical realm, we focus our perception sequentially, and events that are in the past are available to our minds only through memory. But when we remote view, we directly witness the actual events. Thus, all events in the past, present, and future still exist, and it is our perceptual limitations that create the illusion that only the present exists.

Phase 5 contains a line that, at first glance, appears to be a timeline. But time is irrelevant here. We are not interested in measuring months, years, or days. Rather, we want to describe the flow of history for a society. Phase 5 begins with the identification of a beginning

and an end in a society's developmental history. These points are labeled A and Z. These points "bookend" the period of interest for the given society. The viewer then probes the line connecting points A and Z to determine the location of other significant points in the society's development. The viewer then enters the data for each one of these points in the appropriate spaces below the line. The viewer also describes the periods that are in between the primary defining points. These periods are identified in Phase 5 by the two boundary points surrounded by square brackets (as with [AZ]).