

Handling Life Situations (Wrong Indications)

Right Indication: Pointing out something that is true and which is within the reality of the viewer.

Wrong Indication: 1) Pointing out something that is not true as if it is true, and 2) A statement, insinuation or suggestion that the person receiving it feels he must reject.

Beings are responsive to truth. When a wrong indication is made to a Being, he becomes upset and does not recover from the upset until the indication is corrected. Conversely, a Being that receives a correct indication feels better for receiving it.

A correct indication or truth found makes the person feel better.
An incorrect indication or untruth found makes the person feel worse.

Has anyone said/implied/inferred something to you or about you that was incorrect or untrue?

Has anyone said something to you or about you that was untrue?

Tell the viewer it was untrue or incorrect as exact as I can get it.

Were you able to correct it?

Tell the viewer it was untrue and s/he couldn't get it corrected.

Have you said something to someone about someone else that was untrue?

Repeat above procedure.

Have you asserted something to yourself that is untrue?

Repeat the above procedure

Sample Session

Ask, “**What could you comfortably say to me?**”

Get an answer and acknowledge it.

Ask, “**What would you comfortably accept me saying to you?**”

Get an answer and acknowledge it.

Repeat until the viewer is bright and cheerful about communicating with you.

Life Overwhelms

Check to see if there have been any wrong indications and correct them if so.

Tell the viewer to “**Describe an average day in your life**”

Prompt as needed to keep the viewer talking.

Jot down the people and situations involved in an average day.

Repeat for an average week

From my notes make a list of people and items that are the most “charged up”

Start with the one the viewer had the most attention on

A: Pretend _____ is standing beside you:

- 1) What would you say to _____?
- 2) What would _____ say to you?
- 3) Repeat until the viewer feels better about the person or there are no more answers

B: Next run:

- 1) How does _____ differ from you?
- 2) How is _____ similar to you?
- 3) Repeat until the viewer can accept the differences and similarities and is less fixated.

C: Do A and B on all of the people in the viewer’s daily life who seem to be charged up.

D: Take up the things that seem charged, such as the viewer has trouble with cars, computers or parking meters.

- 1) “Invent a way _____ could be troublesome to you”
- 2) Repeat until it becomes entertaining to the viewer

NOTE: Be sure the viewer is INVENTING ways and not just telling you actual troubles.

Repeat for all things on my list

E: Next run:

- 1) Remember a problem you once had
- 2) Describe how it was then
- 3) Describe how it is now
- 4) Repeat until the viewer changes in attitude toward past problems

F: “Which areas of your life do you have difficulty with?” Make a List.

- 1) Ask for ways the viewer could improve his or her handling of that area
- 2) When the viewer gives one, ask:
 - a) How could you do that?
 - b) What result do you expect?
 - c) Would there be any disadvantages to doing that?
- 3) Ask if there is any other way the viewer could improve the area. Keep asking until the viewer is sure the area can improve as a result of his or her own actions. If the viewer is certain NOTHING can be done about it then coax him/her into finding something, no matter how small it seems.
- 4) Repeat for each area given

G: Ask which area the viewer feels most overwhelmed by

- 1) Have the viewer get the idea of being bigger than the problem, looking down on it
- 2) Have him make the problem enormous, then have him get bigger than the problem
- 3) Have him make the problem smaller and himself enormous.
- 4) Have him make the problem enormous and himself smaller
- 5) Repeat 3 and 4 until he can see that attitude dictates the problem

Unwanted Scripts

- Have the viewer read this essay
- Write down each area of life where the viewer feels unhappy or less than capable
- Read the list with care
- Ask the viewer to choose the area that seems to be the most important to change
- Get it well described
- Ask who influenced this area, and make a list of those people

1) **What influences do you find acceptable from _____ ?**

- a) How did that affect you?
- b) What effect did that have?

2) **What influences do you find unacceptable from _____ ?**

Repeat 1 and 2 as many times as needed to sort it out

3) **What influences have you had on _____ that s/he wanted?**

4) **What influences have you had on _____ that s/he did not want?**

5) **What influence has _____ had on other people that they did not want?**

6) **What influence has _____ had on other people that they did want?**

7) **What have you done to yourself due to _____'s influence?**

8) **What effect did that have?**

Repeat 3-8 on all people on the list. If at any point the viewer has a good result, end off on these steps.

What scripts have you been attempting to enforce on yourself?

What scripts have you been attempting to enforce on others?

What scripts have you been attempting to avoid?

What script could you write that would enhance or improve the various areas you have trouble in?

These simple processes can be done on each troublesome area.

Elementary Process for Psychic Wounds

Did A give you any Wrong Indications during or after the incident?

Did A say something to someone else that was a Wrong Indication about you?

Did you give A any Wrong Indications?

Did you give yourself any Wrong Indications during or after this incident?

Cycle through these four questions until the charge is gone

Magic Questions

Did A do something you think A should not have done?

Did A fail to do something you think A should have done?

Concerning A, did you do anything you think you should not have done?

Concerning A, did you fail to do something you think you should have done?

Cycle through these four questions until the charge is gone

Psychic Recordings (short form)

Tell the viewer we are going to take up _____ (e.g. the time he lost a girlfriend to a rival).

- 1) Ask him to tell you what transpired.
- 2) Tell him to cast his attention back to the first moment he sensed something was wrong or going to happen.
- 3) Have him go through the entire incident once or twice and tell you what his impressions are. Note the gist of it and pay special attention to any wrong indications made during the incident and any areas he skips over. If the incident is very long, break it down into sections and then have him run through the entire incident after you have done #4
- 4) Correct any wrong indications.
- 5) Tell the person to go through the part previously skipped and give you his impressions of what happened. If there are several parts skipped, do each one.
- 6) Ask him if he went into shock. If so let him talk about it and describe it.
- 7) Ask what he felt next. If it is betrayal, indicate it (You were betrayed). If it was abandonment or he felt sick, indicate it.
- 8) Ask what he felt next. Get the emotion off of it.
- 9) Ask, "Did you change your attitude as a result of this incident?" Let the viewer fully examine this. Note any righteous computations or resolutions made.
- 10) Run out any computations or resolutions.
- 11) Check for a psychic storm and if there is one, run that process.
- 12) Ask the viewer if this incident set up a pattern. If so, have the person describe it to you.

When Handling Deaths

Fairly often deaths of loved ones hang up and will not complete due to unfinished or unsaid communication with the deceased.

When this occurs and the viewer is fairly new to metaphysical concepts, you simply ask them what they want to say to the person, acknowledge it thoroughly, check if there is anything else, and acknowledge it.

When the viewer is familiar with metaphysical concepts, you have them reach into source point and find the being and talk to them directly. When complete you tell them that they are still connected and will always be connected, or words to that general effect. Even so, source point must be clearly defined before attempting this. Source point is the timeless, space-less, point of infinity where we all truly reside.

Repeat this procedure for all items on the data sheet.

See next page.

It is a peculiarity to note that when a person gives someone else a psychic wound, it wounds the perpetrator too. A person wounds himself when he violates his deeply held beliefs and principles.

After all the items on the data sheet are handled, ask for and handle the times the person gave another a psychic wound, and handle these as I did the first batch of wounds with this addition:

- 1) Tell the person they scarred their own soul with this act.
- 2) Ask what principle of their own they violated.
- 3) Check if the person assigned himself a “name” such as traitor, or a condition of treason or “own worst enemy” or some such.
- 4) Ask what punishment or penalty the person assigned to himself.
- 5) Ask if the punishment is complete, if not, what would have to happen for the Being to forgive himself.
- 6) Tell the person to do it. (If a problem on this occurs, ask if the individual would be as hard on someone else, and get the person to ease up on the self recriminations or self denial/criticism or whatever it is.)

Check for and handle any unwanted feelings that have been haunting the person. Childhood is a good territory for finding these. You can also take a period where the person was having a tough time and isolate the feelings in that episode that have lingered.

- 1) Get the feeling stated as clearly as possible, i.e., “a nervous stomach” or a “feeling of isolation”.
- 2) Ask the viewer what type of event seems likely to cause a feeling of that type. Once he tells you, ask if he has any impressions of an event like that.
- 3) Tell the viewer to go to the start of the impression and run through it to the end, usually one needs to do this twice.
- 4) Handle as you would any other impression.

Righteous Computations

- 1) If someone believed “All men are good”, what would it get him into? Out of?
- 2) If someone believed “All men are good”, what would it get him into being? Out of being?
- 3) What would “All men are good” dictate that a person do? Avoid doing?
- 4) What would “All men are good” dictate that a person have? Not have?
- 5) Tell me what is right about the idea “All men are good”
- 6) Tell me what is wrong with the idea “All men are good”
- 7) What would “All men are good” justify?
- 8) What effect would “All men are good” have on someone’s life/relationships?
- 9) What pattern would “All men are good” create?

If not completely handled one can run:

- 10) How does “All men are good” prove you are right? Prove others are wrong?
- 11) How does “All men are good” prove you are superior? Prove others are inferior?
- 12) How does “All men are good” help you win? Make others lose?
- 13) How does “All men are good” help you avoid being controlled? Put you in control?
- 14) How does “All men are good” help you avoid being dominated? Make you dominant?
- 15) How does “All men are good” assist your survival? Harm the survival of others?

Psychic Storms

- 1) Get the person to tell you what went on in the storm, to express the emotion and the thought to you. Some times it is necessary to have the person repeat the thought over and over until the force of it can be felt again.
- 2) Ask if he or she imprinted it on the Universe around him or her. It usually did and the individual knows it did.
- 3) Have the person spot the energy in their space
- 4) Tell the person to sweep up all the Dynamis left on the world of motion and return it to that exact moment when it was created. This can take a few sweeps as the person finds it all.
- 5) Tell the person to fill the voids with their own Dynamis.
- 6) It may be helpful to tell the viewer that the storm content has been echoing through time.

Psychic Recordings (long form)

Tell the viewer we are going to take up _____ (e.g. the time he lost a girlfriend to a rival).

- 1) Ask him to tell you what transpired.
 - 2) Tell him to cast his attention back to the first moment he sensed something was wrong or going to happen.
 - 3) Have him go through the entire incident once or twice and tell you what his impressions are. Note the gist of it and pay special attention to any wrong indications made during the incident and any areas he skips over. If the incident is very long, break it down into sections and then have him run through the entire incident after you have done #6
 - 4) **Has anyone said something to you or about you that was untrue?**
 - 5) Have you said something to someone about someone else that was untrue?
 - 6) Have you asserted something to yourself that is untrue?
 - 7) Tell the person to go through the part previously skipped and give you his impressions of what happened. If there are several parts skipped, do each one.
 - 8) Ask him if he went into shock. If so let him talk about it and describe it.
 - 9) Ask what he felt next. If it is betrayal, indicate it (You were betrayed). If it was abandonment or he felt sick, indicate it.
 - 10) Ask what he felt next. Get the emotion off of it.
 - 11) Ask, "Did you change your attitude as a result of this incident?" Let the viewer fully examine this.
Note any righteous computations or resolutions made.
 - 12) If someone believed "All men are good", what would it get him into? Out of?
 - 13) If someone believed "All men are good", what would it get him into being? Out of being?
 - 14) What would "All men are good" dictate that a person do? Avoid doing?
 - 15) What would "All men are good" dictate that a person have? Not have?
 - 16) Tell me what is right about the idea "All men are good"
 - 17) Tell me what is wrong with the idea "All men are good"
 - 18) What would "All men are good" justify?
 - 19) What effect would "All men are good" have on someone's life/relationships?
 - 20) What pattern would "All men are good" create?
- If not completely handled one can run 21-26. If completely handled, skip to 27.
- 21) How does "All men are good" prove you are right? Prove others are wrong?
 - 22) How does "All men are good" prove you are superior? Prove others are inferior?
 - 23) How does "All men are good" help you win? Make others lose?
 - 24) How does "All men are good" help you avoid being controlled? Put you in control?
 - 25) How does "All men are good" help you avoid being dominated? Make you dominant?
 - 26) How does "All men are good" assist your survival? Harm the survival of others?
 - 27) **Check for a psychic storm and if there is one, run 28-33. Otherwise skip to #34.**
 - 28) Get the person to tell you what went on in the storm, to express the emotion and the thought to you. Some times it is necessary to have the person repeat the thought over and over until the force of it can be felt again.
 - 29) Ask if he or she imprinted it on the Universe around him or her. It usually did and the individual knows it did.
 - 30) Have the person spot the energy in their space
 - 31) Tell the person to sweep up all the Dynamis left on the world of motion and return it to that exact moment when it was created. This can take a few sweeps as the person finds it all.

- 32) Tell the person to fill the voids with their own Dynamis.
- 33) It may be helpful to tell the viewer that the storm content has been echoing through time.
- 34) Ask the viewer if this incident set up a pattern. If so, have the person describe it to you.

When Handling Deaths

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When this occurs and the viewer is fairly new to metaphysical concepts, you simply ask them what they want to say to the person, acknowledge it thoroughly, check if there is anything else, and acknowledge it.

When the viewer is familiar with metaphysical concepts, you have them reach into source point and find the being and talk to them directly. When complete you tell them that they are still connected and will always be connected, or words to that general effect. Even so, source point must be clearly defined before attempting this. Source point is the timeless, space-less, point of infinity where we all truly reside.

Substance Abuse Program (short form)

Step Zero

- 1) Ensure the viewer has a good basic diet and is taking any needed supplements.
- 2) Do the communication exercises.
- 3) Orientation and presence processes to raise control of the environment and stabilize the viewer in the present.

Step One

- 1) Make a list of drugs, alcohols and medicines the viewer has taken.
- 2) Number the list in order of reaction size, with the largest reaction first.
- 3) Define ascension experience as a time of heightened awareness, out of body sensation or a high.
- 4) Have the viewer read the section regarding ascension experiences
- 5) Start with the largest reacting drug, ask if the person had an ascension experience on that drug.
- 6) If so, have the person describe it and re-live it (include the end of it where he descended).
- 7) Check for decisions and changes of attitude made during the episode.
- 8) If an attitude change is a good one, indicate the good change as TRUE.
- 9) Ask the viewer what ended the AE. If it was a WI, interruption, upset, misunderstanding or some other charge, do whatever handling seems appropriate.
- 10) Ask for other ascension experiences on that drug and repeat 5-9.
- 11) Repeat 5-10 for each drug, medicine or alcohol.

Step Two

- 1) Take the first drug and ask for any time the person had a bad experience on it. Treat these times as psychic impressions. One extra step with each one is to run the decision to take it, or describe the circumstance under which the drug was taken.
- 2) Repeat step one for each drug in turn.
- 3) Take each drug in turn and treat the entire experience of the drug as a psychic impression. (Even happy experiences)
- 4) Check for and handle any times the person gave drugs to someone else with psychic impression consequences. Or times the person witnessed this. The pain and distress of others can imprint on one's soul, especially when the normal barriers are thinned through drugs.

Step Three

- 1) Take the most heavily used drug and ask what was going on in the person's life in the time just preceding the decision to use it.
- 2) Locate any psychic wound or impression in this time period and handle it with the usual procedure.
- 3) Repeat steps 1-2 for each drug, medicine or alcohol that had any significant amount of use.

Substance Abuse Program (long form)

Step Zero

- 1) Ensure the viewer has a good basic diet and is taking any needed supplements.
- 2) Do the communication exercises.
- 3) Orientation and presence processes to raise control of the environment and stabilize the viewer in the present.

Step One

- 4) Make a list of drugs, alcohols and medicines the viewer has taken.
- 5) Number the list in order of reaction size, with the largest reaction first.
- 6) Define ascension experience as a time of heightened awareness, out of body sensation or a high.
- 7) Have the viewer read the section regarding ascension experiences
- 8) Start with the largest reacting drug, ask if the person had an ascension experience on that drug.
- 9) If so, have the person describe it and re-live it (include the end of it where he descended).
- 10) Check for decisions and changes of attitude made during the episode.
- 11) If an attitude change is a good one, indicate the good change as TRUE.
- 12) Ask the viewer what ended the AE. If it was a WI, interruption, upset, misunderstanding or some other charge, do whatever handling seems appropriate.
- 13) Ask for other ascension experiences on that drug and repeat 8-12.
- 14) Repeat 8-13 for each drug, medicine or alcohol.

Step Two

- 15) Take the first drug and ask for any time the person had a bad experience on it. Treat these times as **psychic impressions**:

Tell the viewer we are going to take up the bad experience.

- 16) Ask him to tell you what transpired.
- 17) Tell him to cast his attention back to the first moment he sensed something was wrong or going to happen.
- 18) Have him go through the entire incident once or twice and tell you what his impressions are. Note the gist of it and pay special attention to any wrong indications made during the incident and any areas he skips over. If the incident is very long, break it down into sections and then have him run through the entire incident after you have done #21
- 19) **Has anyone said something to you or about you that was untrue?**
- 20) Have you said something to someone about someone else that was untrue?
- 21) Have you asserted something to yourself that is untrue?
- 22) Tell the person to go through the part previously skipped and give you his impressions of what happened. If there are several parts skipped, do each one.
- 23) Ask him if he went into shock. If so let him talk about it and describe it.
- 24) Ask what he felt next. If it is betrayal, indicate it (You were betrayed). If it was abandonment or he felt sick, indicate it.
- 25) Ask what he felt next. Get the emotion off of it.
- 26) Ask, "Did you change your attitude as a result of this incident?" Let the viewer fully examine this.
Note any righteous computations or resolutions made.
- 27) If someone believed "All men are good", what would it get him into? Out of?
- 28) If someone believed "All men are good", what would it get him into being? Out of being?
- 29) What would "All men are good" dictate that a person do? Avoid doing?
- 30) What would "All men are good" dictate that a person have? Not have?

- 31) Tell me what is right about the idea “All men are good”
 - 32) Tell me what is wrong with the idea “All men are good”
 - 33) What would “All men are good” justify?
 - 34) What effect would “All men are good” have on someone’s life/relationships?
 - 35) What pattern would “All men are good” create?
- If not completely handled one can run 36-41. If completely handled, skip to 42.
- 36) How does “All men are good” prove you are right? Prove others are wrong?
 - 37) How does “All men are good” prove you are superior? Prove others are inferior?
 - 38) How does “All men are good” help you win? Make others lose?
 - 39) How does “All men are good” help you avoid being controlled? Put you in control?
 - 40) How does “All men are good” help you avoid being dominated? Make you dominant?
 - 41) How does “All men are good” assist your survival? Harm the survival of others?
 - 42) **Check for a psychic storm and if there is one, run 43-48. Otherwise skip to #49.**
 - 43) Get the person to tell you what went on in the storm, to express the emotion and the thought to you.
Some times it is necessary to have the person repeat the thought over and over until the force of it can be felt again.
 - 44) Ask if he or she imprinted it on the Universe around him or her. It usually did and the individual knows it did.
 - 45) Have the person spot the energy in their space
 - 46) Tell the person to sweep up all the Dynamis left on the world of motion and return it to that exact moment when it was created. This can take a few sweeps as the person finds it all.
 - 47) Tell the person to fill the voids with their own Dynamis.
 - 48) It may be helpful to tell the viewer that the storm content has been echoing through time.
 - 49) Ask the viewer if this incident set up a pattern. If so, have the person describe it to you.
 - 50) Run the decision to take it, or describe the circumstance under which the drug was taken.
 - 51) Repeat steps 15-50 for each drug in turn.
 - 52) Take each drug in turn and treat the entire experience of the drug as a psychic impression. (Even happy experiences) – see steps 16-49.
 - 53) Check for and handle any times the person gave drugs to someone else with psychic impression consequences. Or times the person witnessed this. The pain and distress of others can imprint on one’s soul, especially when the normal barriers are thinned through drugs.

Step Three

- 54) Take the most heavily used drug and ask what was going on in the person’s life in the time just preceding the decision to use it.
- 55) Locate any psychic wound or impression in this time period and handle it with the usual procedure.
- 56) Repeat steps 54-55 for each drug, medicine or alcohol that had any significant amount of use.