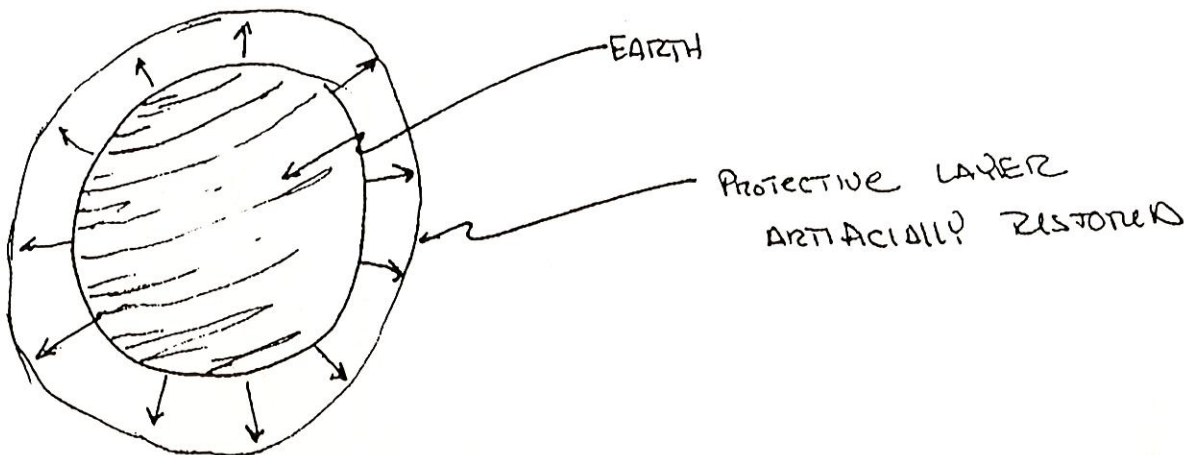


ATMOSPHERIC GENERATORS - NOT OXYGEN PRODUCERS
BUT, PRODUCERS OF LIGHTER THAN AIR
MOLECULES WHICH RISE, SEAL AND
PROTECT THE ATMOSPHERE.



FINAL PROJECT REPORT - ANNEX

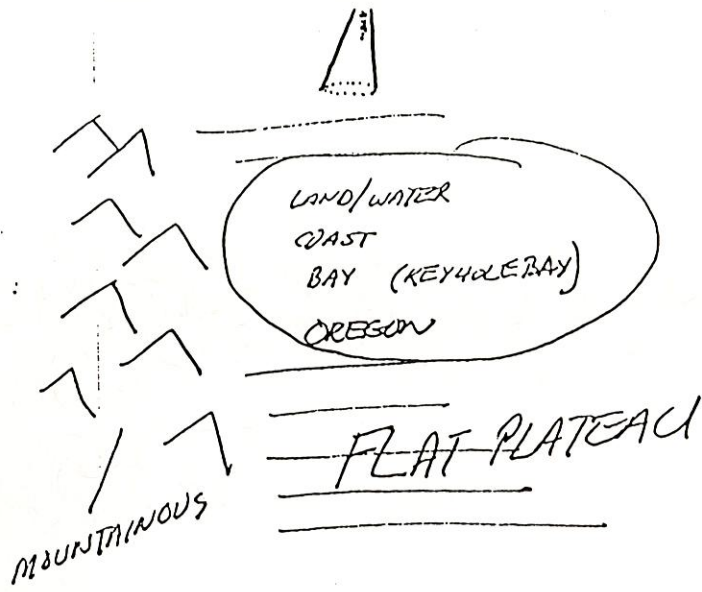
Covert Intervention Program

The explosion (eruption) in the Cascade Range will not be a natural event. The mountain has been "pre-chambered" (cf. combat engineers awaiting the most propitious moment to blow a bridge). There are at least several similar "engineering projects" in other parts of the world. Miles deep, they are connected with the idea of "magma chamber" and the explosive release of volcanic energy. The time-phased and/or daisy-chained detonation of these devices will have a global impact. Behind-the-scenes activity of this nature is connected with UFO enigma.

Key Assessment

The hostile environmental conditions created by the engineered vulcanism will induce introduction, or accelerate/steer development, of collective life support technologies, so that they will be sufficiently mature by the time the effects of ozone loss become critical.

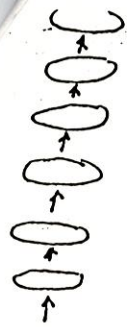
OCEAN



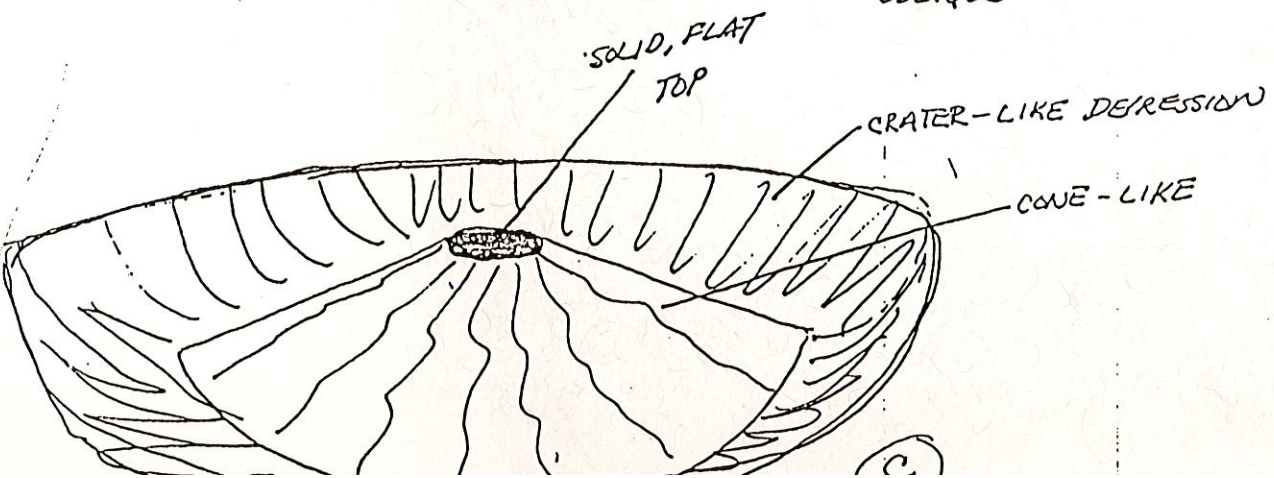
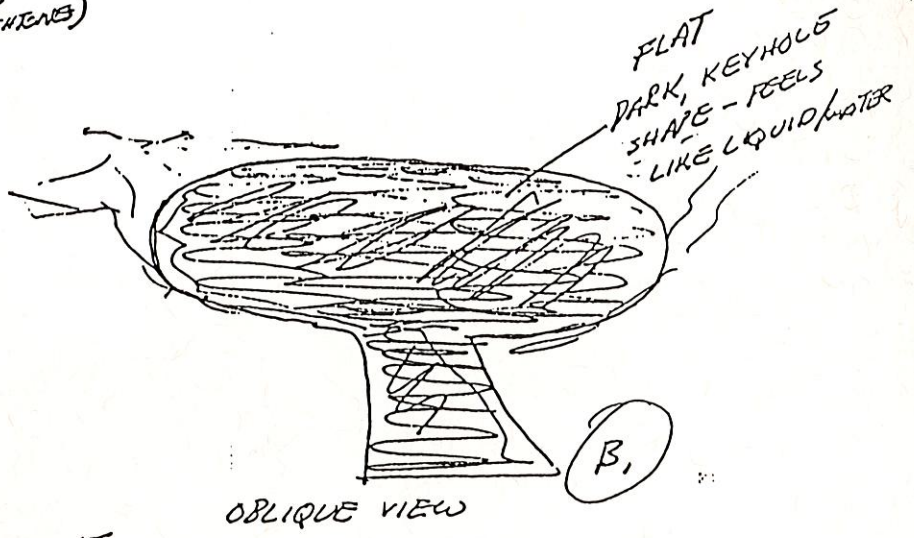
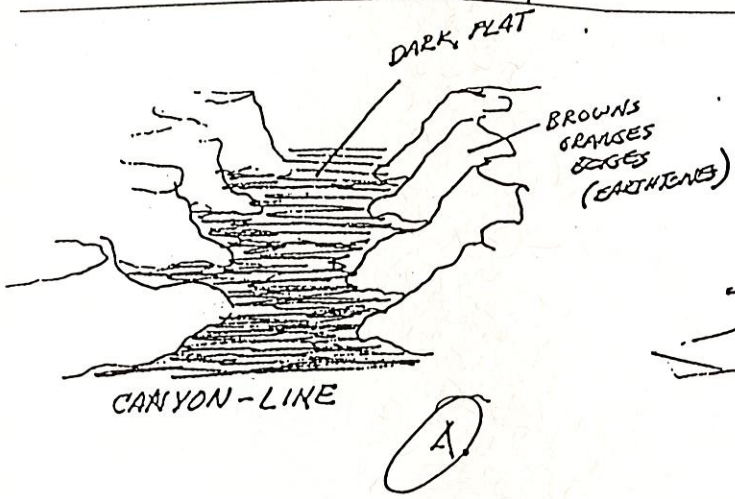
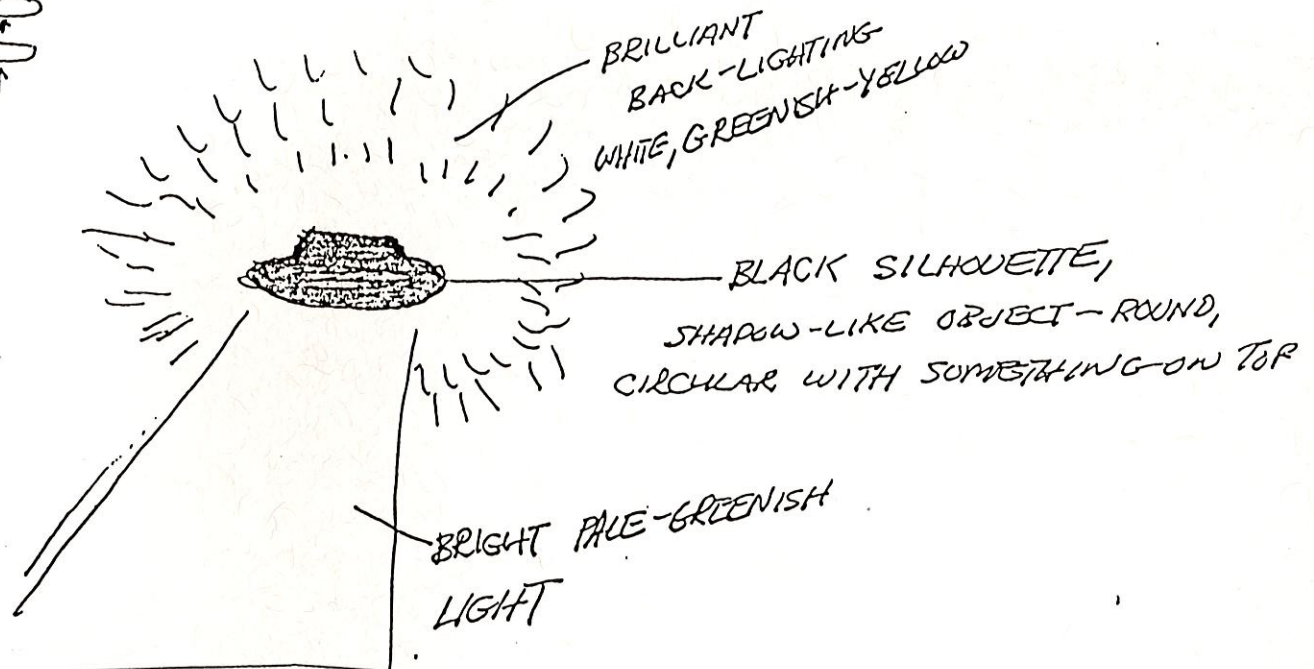
LAND/WATER
COAST
BAY (KEYHOLE BAY)
OREGON

FLAT PLATEAU

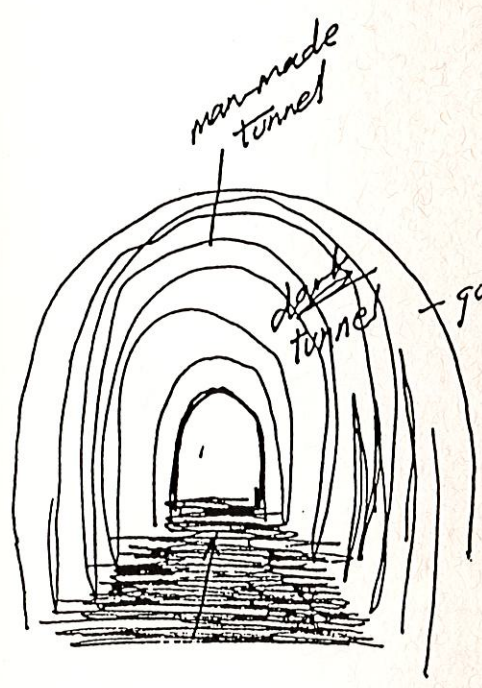
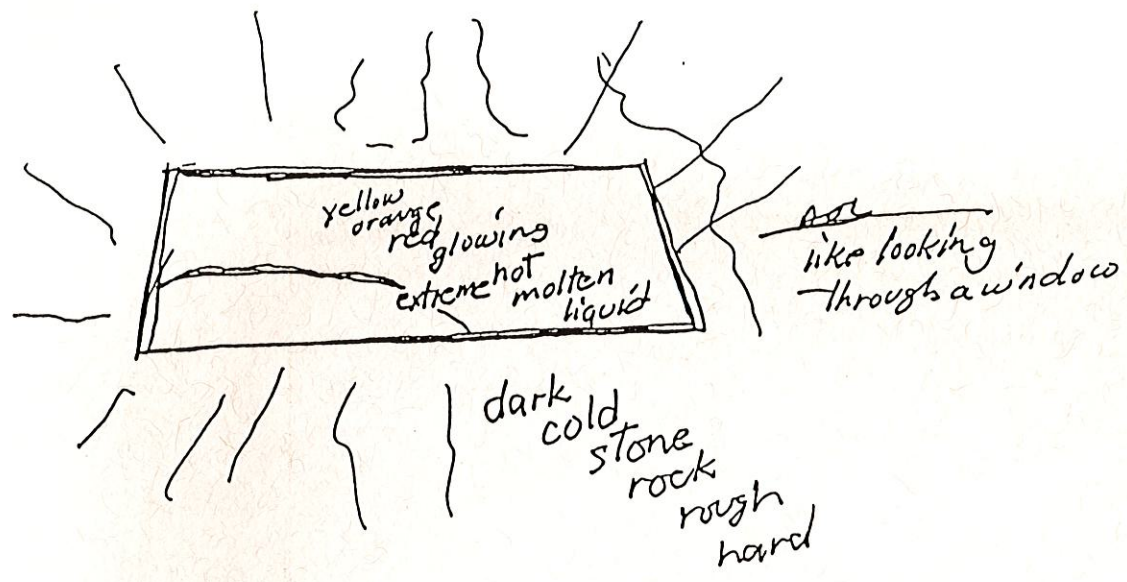
MOUNTAINOUS



LAYERS OF CIRCLES OF LIGHT
ONE ONE-ON-TOP THE
OTHER.

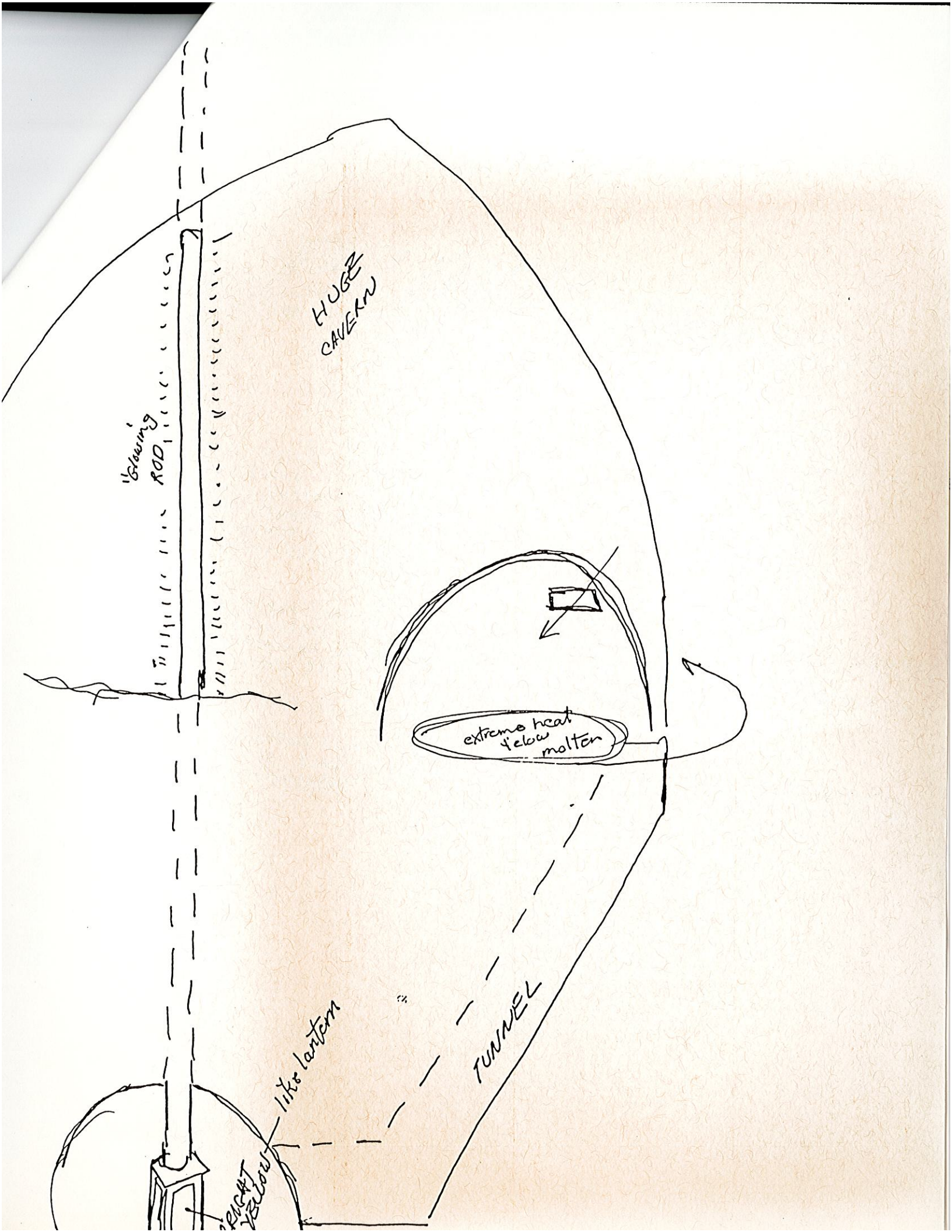


A.



goes down
down, down
then levels off

tried to follow it,
but it kept going and
going without going anywhere
in particular



ferent markets, because of variations in the technical standards for the transmissions. Now they will be a little bit more different.

This year's WARC may be the last of its kind. To make future conferences friendlier and less complicated, the International Telecommunications Union, which runs them, has come up with some new ideas. One is to hold mini-WARCs, each restricted to a narrower range of subjects, every two years. That would allow a quicker response to technological change. Countries would have less chance to horse-trade among unrelated services, obliging them to consider each more carefully on its own merits. And nobody would ever have to spend a month in Torremolinos, except by choice.

Driving the electric car Sudden Impact

MESA, ARIZONA

YOU turn the key and nothing seems to happen. Then you step on the accelerator and the Impact lurches to life with an eerie whine, reaching 60 mph (100 kph) in eight seconds. America's General Motors (GM) hopes that this odd-looking egg that thinks it's a sports car could make electric cars popular. But driving the Impact around GM's test track in Arizona reveals that there is a long way to go.

There is a good reason for GM to want to sell electric cars. The state of California has passed laws requiring 2% of each car maker's sales in the state to be "zero-emission vehicles" by 1997. By 2003 it will have to be 10%. Some 17m cars were sold in California last year. So far, only the electric car appears likely to meet the 1997 deadline, though other technologies have an outside chance.

However, there needs to be a reason for people to buy them, as well as a reason for companies to sell them. On this score, electric cars still have a big problem; petrol contains far more energy than batteries do. The 875lb (400kg) of lead-acid batteries crammed into the Impact contain no more

energy than a miserly 1.5 US gallons (5.7 litres) of petrol. This means electric cars have to make the most of their energy, which explains the Impact's streamlined shape. Even with efficient design, though, its range is limited. At best it can travel 150 miles without a time-consuming recharge. Using the lights and air conditioning cuts the range still more.

Cost is another headache. Day to day, the Impact seems cheap: it can go 100 miles on about eight cents of electricity if charged up at cheap overnight rates. That is a cost equivalent to a Californian car running at 1,430 miles to the gallon. But the Impact's lead-acid batteries last only 20,000-30,000 miles. Taking battery-replacement costs into account, running an Impact costs about six to eight cents a mile, equivalent to roughly 15-20 mpg—a no-gas guzzler. Other types of battery are being studied, but they all have problems. For example, many cannot deliver the sudden power output needed for rapid acceleration. That is why GM is being cautious, and sticking with conventional lead-acid batteries.

It might be possible to mix different battery types with different strengths, to get the advantages of all of them. Or it might be possible to supplement the battery. Capacitors can store electricity from batteries that discharge it slowly and make it available all at once, thus enabling the car to accelerate rapidly. Hybrid cars—electric cars which use small petrol engines for longer trips or to recharge the battery—are also possible and in many ways attractive, but they may not satisfy the new clean-air legislation.

Electric cars need more than refined technology. They also require drivers with new skills and expectations—for the Impact certainly surprised this driver with his old skills. It uses "regenerative braking"—the motor turns into a generator when the driver decides to slow down, turning the car's kinetic energy back into electricity which can then be stored away in the battery. The engineers have built this into the controls by giving the Impact "one foot" driving. Lighten your foot on the accelerator and Impact immediately slows down. Lift your foot off the accelerator and it comes to a halt as quickly as if you stepped on the brakes. It is not that difficult to do, but it is unnerving.

There are other things to get used to. With virtually no engine noise, other sounds such as the whirring of gears and the crunching of tyres on the road become disconcerting. Then there is heating, not a problem in Los Angeles, but certainly one in New York and other northern states planning to adopt zero-emission standards. A heater would use too

much battery power, so the Impact has none. A gas heater is a likely solution, if the emission rules can be changed.

Another issue is safety. Many Americans distrust light cars, and may dislike them more if they have "high voltage" stickers on them. The recharging process needs to be made safe and foolproof. One idea GM is considering is a "smart plug" which would allow a vehicle to be recharged only if it is correctly connected to a power supply. It has other advantages, because it could also be used to transfer information. Potentially that would allow an electricity utility to identify the owner of a vehicle plugged into a public recharging-point, perhaps in a car park, and then to send him a bill. It would also help identify a stolen car—and send a signal to disable it while the police are called. Electricity may change more aspects of motoring than anyone expected.

Ozone depletion Ultraviolet fright

GREEN is the symbol of environmentalism—the world-over, because green is the colour of chlorophyll. The chlorophyll in plants makes life on earth possible through the chemical cleverness of photosynthesis. So anything that gets rid of chlorophyll will make the planet less green in more ways than one. After years of speculation, there is now evidence that ultraviolet light (uv) coming through the hole in the ozone over Antarctica is doing just that.

The hole forms in the stratosphere every spring as the sun's early rays set off ozone-destroying chemical reactions. Many kilometres below, the dawn also ignites a population explosion. Spring is party-time for the single-celled algae, or phytoplankton, that drift in Antarctica's waters. These algae are eaten by krill, which themselves serve as food for bigger species—appealing ones like whales, and commercially valuable ones like squid and fish. The ecosystem is a mesh composed of such chains; break one and the web may start to unravel.

Research published recently in *Science* suggests that the phytoplankton are reproducing less profusely than before. Oceanographers led by Ray Smith and Barbara Prézelin of the University of California at Santa Barbara spent six weeks in the Bellingshausen Sea in late 1990 measuring the verdancy of the waters—a project they called the "Icecolors" cruise. They found that increased uv appears to be suppressing the phytoplankton's productivity by 6-12%.

Like normal light, uv comes in different colours—with the uncolourful names A, B, C and D. The more energetic, and thus potentially more dangerous, uv-C and uv-D have little practical importance; they are ab-

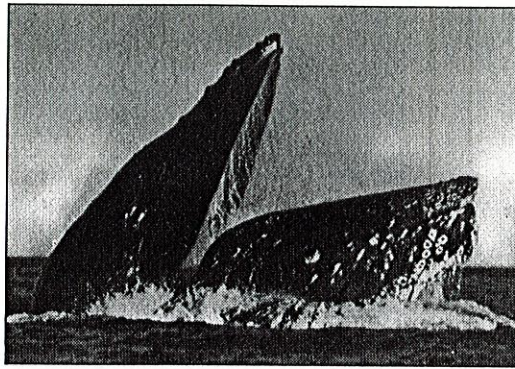


Not quite as fast as lightning

sorbed by the atmosphere with or without ozone. And UV-A gets through however much ozone there is. Only the passage of UV-B is affected by thinning ozone; but UV-B on its own can still cause harm.

The Icecolors team took samples of phytoplankton at several sites, some under the ozone hole and some beyond its influence. They did not measure the UV-B directly, because (like all light) it varies with factors such as cloud cover. Instead, they measured the ratio of UV-B to UV-A, thus teasing out the effects of the ozone layer. To assess biological activity, they measured the way visible light is absorbed at various depths. This gave an idea of the amount of chlorophyll and other plant pigments in the water and thus, indirectly, the amount of plant life. They also measured the carbon absorbed by the plants—the more carbon used, the more biomass the plants are producing. From these experiments the team concluded that production of organic material was lowest when the ratio of UV-B to UV-A was highest—that is, within the hole's influence.

UV-B affects phytoplankton in two ways. It interferes with photosynthesis by wrecking the chlorophyll molecules, proteins and membranes which are needed for the process; and it damages the DNA on which genes are stored, which leads to problems in growth and reproduction. The phytoplankton can fight back, though. They can pro-



Facing a change of diet

duce "sun-screens" to absorb the UV-B. Carotenoids (such as beta-carotene, the chemical that makes carrots red) do this. So do special amino-acids (though not the run-of-the-mill sort used to make proteins). Both have been found in Antarctic plankton.

If the UV-B gets through the sun-screen, various mechanisms can still repair the damage done to DNA. One such mechanism, photoreactivation, uses energy from UV-A to activate a protein called photolyase which can then unpick knots in a damaged strand of DNA. But there are snags. The protective and repair mechanisms seem to be stimulated by the level of UV-A rather than UV-B. If the UV-A level were climbing, the plants would know what to do; but they do

not appear to respond to the greater danger of UV-B, suggesting that they have not encountered high UV-B levels during their recent evolution.

Some species are better at dealing with UV than others. *Phaeocystis*—algae that move through water by thrashing their whip-like flagella—are among those which appear badly hit. Unfortunately, they seem to be the dominant species during the spring bloom. The other important group, the diatoms, are more robust. They formed less than 10% of the phytoplankton in samples taken by Icecolors. In the new, harsher environment they may become more important.

Overall productivity, therefore, may not drop all that much—but the food chains could still be damaged, as not everything which eats *Phaeocystis* will guzzle down the replacement. And other changes, trivial to all but the fondest algae-lovers, are also potentially worrying. Size counts as well as species. Small individuals are more vulnerable to UV than their bigger brethren, and some krill choose to feed only on the smallest, most succulent algae. These fussy eaters could find their bill of fare diminished. Look out for further rumours of breaking chains.

Sun burn?

PUNTA ARENAS, CHILE

WHEN animals mysteriously go blind, people tend to ask questions. In Punta Arenas these questions are likely to be about ozone. From the southernmost city in the world, you might, with suitably sensitive eyes, see ultraviolet light streaming through the hole in the ozone layer over Antarctica.

For all the fuss about the possible effects of atmospheric change, few scientific inquiries have been conducted around Punta Arenas in southern Chile or its Argentine neighbour, Ushuaia. So evidence to support the local people's suspicions is necessarily anecdotal. Farmers report that during the past three years a small but growing number of sheep grazing at high altitudes have developed temporary blindness. The animals usually recover their sight after six to eight weeks. Blind rabbits have also been found, to the good fortune of hunters.

Nadimir Maslov, a vet in Punta Arenas, is sure something has impaired the animals' immune systems, but does not know what. He estimates that 10% of the sheep are affected, and perhaps 5% of the rabbits. High levels of UV are thought to

damage the human immune system, as well as causing cataracts and skin cancers. In the case of the sheep, Dr Maslov attributed the temporary blindness to a virus, *richettsia*, taking advantage of this immunological problem. He has found no virus in the rabbits.

The only dermatologist in Punta Arenas, Jaime Abarca, detects no increase in skin cancer. He continues to count about nine new cases a year. However, the effect of UV on the skin is delayed; a growth can take more than ten years to appear. And 30 of Dr Abarca's long-term non-cancer patients, who are allergic to sunlight, have seen their reactions grow more intense each year.

Bedrich Magas, a professor of electrical engineering and the city's self-proclaimed ozone-layer activist, is keen to help research along. He has an archive of statistics to support his contention that Punta Arenas is under attack from the sun. He points out that ozone depletion is not just an Antarctic phenomenon; according to his figures, the amount of damaging UV received in Ushuaia can be higher than that at Palmer Station, near

the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula. He also points out that you do not need consistently high levels of UV to cause damage; a few peaks will do. Dermatologists believe that the worst form of skin cancer, malignant melanoma, generally comes from intermittent cases of severe sunburn rather than from prolonged exposure to sunshine.

Dr Magas is soon to receive a Robertson-Berger meter, an instrument that measures UV, on loan from an American company. He has been trying to borrow one for three years. Along with a few ozone scientists and some much-needed studies on sheep and rabbits, this may help solve the mysteries of Punta Arenas. A station operated by America's National Science Foundation in Ushuaia is already doing similar work. Punta Arenas's congressman, Carlos Smok, is campaigning for more studies.

Interpreting them may prove difficult. Faced with risks of this sort, people change their behaviour. Some mothers in Punta Arenas forbid their children to play outdoors between ten in the morning and three in the afternoon, and more people appear to be wearing dark glasses. Before-and-after comparisons may fail to reveal the effects of increased UV unless the damage, if any, becomes unmissable.

THE CALF PATH

One day, through the primeval wood,
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.
But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made;
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged, and turned, and bent about
And uttered words of righteous wrath
Because 'twas such a crooked path.
But still they followed--do not laugh--
The first migrations of that calf,
And through this winding wood-way stalked,
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent, and turned, and turned again;
This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse with his load
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And traveled some three miles in one.
And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftmess fleet,
The road became a village street;
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare;
And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;
And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rout
Followed the zigzag calf about;
And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.
A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.
They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;
For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach
Were I ordained and called to preach;
For men are prone to go it blind
Along the calf-paths of the mind
And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.
They follow in the beaten track
And out and in, and forth and back,
And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf!
Ah! many things this tale might teach--
But I am not ordained to preach.

Sam Walter Foss
(1858 - 1911)



"At Work in the Mind of Science"

P.O. Box 83, Jessup, Maryland 20794, U.S.A.

(301) 551-1183

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A Brief Note About Remote Viewing Methodology

The following information is a product of what, in Remote Viewing terminology, began as a topical search. By this we mean that attention was directed, in a manner analogous to a normal data base search, to addressing a general topic, rather than a specific idea (e.g., person, place, thing, event).

After a probe of the topical area, the search was then refined, (again, in a manner similar to a typical library or automated data base search)--delimited to the particular information subsets of primary interest to the customer.

The highly trained PSI TECH sources who supplied the information possess little technical background. However, they do have a great deal of experience as 'observers' in a wide range of S&T areas. Their mission is to provide accurate 'raw' perceptions (i.e., the target descriptions are not overlaid with analysis) cued to the essential elements of information in response to the task at hand. Sources work independently, and do not collaborate. Each perspective is unique.

In order to produce the widest range of target-associated data during a remote viewing session, descriptions and accompanying sketches are usually kept brief and are representative merely of general concepts. They are, however, subject to increased refinement and detail when subsequent efforts are redirected to any specific datum connected with previous reporting.

Something Ominous on the Horizon

Two PSI TECH sources, working independently, produced remarkably similar descriptions of what appears to be a major catastrophe brewing in the Middle East. Their summaries follow.

[Technical note: In a carefully controlled remote viewing session, symbols--such as occur in the following sessions--will not normally manifest themselves as part of the primary data stream. (Symbols are usually found to be artifacts of primary data, and are shunted to their own 'structural nook' in the RV format). Our experience has shown that when primary data contains symbolism, the target itself is most often associated with supernatural or religious phenomena].



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The Crisis Psychology of Saddam Hussein

This psychological profile of Saddam Hussein is based upon the assessments of four individual sources.

Their unedited notes on Hussein's behavior, thinking, and projected actions are the result of intimate contact and careful observation of the Iraqi leader.

These 'inside sources' provide a unique perspective on an enigmatic, powerful man.

The reporting was arranged to provide psychological 'snapshots' of Saddam Hussein at six general points in time:

- Point 1 - Ca. Hussein's negotiations with Kuwait
- Point 2 - Ca. the week following the invasion
- Point 3 - Ca. 2-3 weeks out; U.S. buildup begins
- Point 4 - Ca. the 4th week after the invasion
- Point 5 - Present (6 September 1990)
- Point 6 - 2-3 weeks in the future

Major Edward A. Dames

TREAT IV Workshop

9 March 92

...and Dr. Woodhouse, it's a real pleasure and honor and I want to thank you for the invitation. This was the original intent, I'm going to do this about one third of the speed, or actually three times the speed that I had originally intended, and there's a lot to address. When I get to the topic of UFOs, I'm really going to have to gloss over about ten years of data. So, we'll move pretty rapidly and for our Russian, our CIS colleagues to have enough time.

My name is Ed Dames, I'm the President of Psi Tech. You might have seen the articles in the newspapers recently on our company, we're making a motion picture. What we do is technical remote viewing. I'll get into that in a moment. I'll show you some examples of our work. We won't have time for questions before I get into the UFO arena. So if you'll hold on to those until my 18th minute, I'd appreciate it. (Can I have the next vue graph?)

The company was incorporated in 1989. There are six employees, all of whom are present duty or active duty Army Intelligence or Army Special Operations officers. Ingo Swann was our teacher. Ingo Swann was probably the Western Hemisphere's greatest natural psychic. He's been the subject of American Society of Psychical Research and British Parapsychological Association investigations for years. He became his own guinea pig out at Stanford Research Institute in the '80s, just after Russel Targ left, Ingo Swann had some breakthrough discoveries.

To wit, he was able to develop a system, that he calls remote viewing, in fact I think that was a CIA term, scanning by coordinate, and that turned into coordinate remote viewing, now remote viewing. The system enables the remote viewer to acquire a target 100% of the time immediately, and then to produce great amount of detail with regard to the target. Not only did Ingo discover a method to do that, a structured systematic method, he discovered that he could train it. And so he did. I was one of his first students, and became his protege.

I trained the other people in my company. We bill ourselves as science and technology consultants. Most of the work that we do are against those types of problems, strategic and pinpoint, and we conduct remote viewing

training. Primarily familiarization training. We have clients that we put through an eight session two week course. They do not want to go through the one year course. It is very, very rigorous. One of the reasons that Special Ops officers were required is because of the great amount of discipline that it takes.

We train the unconscious, and we've got to get through a lot to do that. Army officers and soldiers were unquestioningly obedient. They could be slapped around a lot, figuratively speaking. So they worked well as remote viewing subjects. (Next slide)

In a nutshell, that's what we do for a living. And that's a big distinction, that we are trained, we are not natural psychics. We are guys off the street who had a job to do, we couldn't do it, we needed information about certain things, and we just didn't have any way to do it. We went to Ingo Swann and we asked does this stuff really work, and if so, how well, and how much detail can you produce? And that's where it started, about 1981.

The training program is rigorous. We depend upon trained remote viewers. The team that I was a part of, the group that was interested in remote viewing, explored a lot of other aspects, a lot of other ways of acquiring information, psychically derived information. Channeling, automatic writing, out of body experience, on and on and on. That was not successful because it was not consistent, it could not be relied upon 100% of the time. If my employees now don't get it right, they're fired. They have to be responsible for the action, their data. Our clients want correct data, and that's what we are trained to do, provide answers to those strategic questions. (Next slide)

This is what we've learned in ten years of applying remote viewing. We've taken it outside of the laboratory, we left Dean Jahn at Princeton University, we left the Puthoffs and the Mays', Ed Mays out at Stanford Research Institute. Everybody can do this who wants to. We tried every type of psychological protocol that we could find, and we threw them out the window. All that you need is somebody with extreme discipline, above average intelligence, and most people have that, and you can teach it. It's got to be learned and useful, it's just like language. It's innate ability, but you've got to acquire it as a skill. It is direct knowledge. It bypasses any analysis whatsoever. I'll talk more about that in a moment. It's a robotic, autonomic process. Not like remote viewing, but in certain respects not unlike it. Highly structured. It is not loose and free flowing.

When individuals remote view, there is military discipline required, to make sure that the very weak

unconscious signal that is associated with the target is not being overcome or overlaid by analysis or imagination. Learning how to discriminate between target related data, and imagination, is a big obstacle to overcome. As one can imagine, the training is technically difficult and rigorous. Very, very frustrating. You are taught not to imagine. And that's a difficult thing to teach. (Next slide)

We borrowed training models from several disciplines. We had to, in order to train it effectively. And these fit quite well. Electrical engineering, obviously, signal to noise ratio. Our surroundings, our conscious surroundings, are a much greater signal strength than unconscious, weak target signals. And by the way, acquiring a target takes two days to teach. It turns out that that was the easiest thing to do in remote viewing. I'll talk about the most difficult, but getting to the target and being on target is simple. It's easy to teach. And that's all that's easy to teach. Channel capacity. We've got to be able to hold a theta state to clear the remote viewer's impressions of the room, which he is in. He's in generally a homogeneous environment, a room with nothing on the walls and a table in front of him. Sometimes there's a facilitator, similar to a navigator on an aircraft mission where the pilot's concentrating on the target, not getting involved, where the scenery is on the right and to the left, and the navigator is telling him, uh, there's something behind you. That's the only purpose purpose of the facilitator.

Filter theory, ** theory, feedback. In training feedback must be immediate. We are teaching the unconscious what we want it to do. Yes, it is smarter than our conscious in many regards. But initially we've got to teach it. We teach it via the autonomic nervous system, and via some proprietary training techniques that Ingo Swann developed. My company is licensed to teach those techniques by Ingo. Preconscious processing. Norman Dixon's book, he's an experimental psychologist in England, very important work. Unconscious attention. Unconscious attention is a theory only, but that's a very important theory as far as we're concerned. When we consciously turn our attention towards a topic, a person, place, thing or event, the unconscious will teach the unconscious to turn it's attention to, and make sure that it stays on target, that it does not get interested in something else. My students, if this target were the room, if this podium were the target in this room, and my student started to talk about this bouquet of flowers, they would take a break and come back when they can get it right. This is the target. I'm not interested and my clients are not interested in those flowers. They are interested in this as the target right here. So it's a very demanding skill, and we're very demanding on our employees. I'm an employee. (next slide)

As I mentioned, the training is directed toward the unconscious, but there are things that we have to do to work with the autonomic nervous system, which does respond, to the target in a very real fashion. That was one of Ingo's discoveries. There's a response that the autonomic nervous system has to conditioning and to the target gestalts. Rene Warcollier discovered this in France prior to World War I, that those little scribbles and doodles that one produces in automatic writing, the first few, are really the whole gestalt of the site of the target, is somewhere encapsulated in that ideogram. And that was the beginning of this process, as trite as it may seem, it works.

The standards, the trainees work blind, by the way. The trainees are only provided with a randomly generated number, geared to the task at hand. If this podium is again the target, or the target is Abu Nidal, the terrorist, and we need to find him in the world somewhere, I generate a random number. That is all that an experienced remote viewer gets, and that is all that a trainee gets. We train the way we would fight. We train the way we would operate. That's it. Just a number. The unconscious has to do the work. There's no front loading with target data. A very experienced remote viewer can get away with being front loaded. But students, certainly not. We're trying to train the capability for the unconscious to go out and do the work. Standards for progression from stage to stage, and there are six stages of training, are rigorous. The trainee is given five targets, and the targets in the training stages move from the general, island, describe the island, what type of a place it is, a river. Higher stages would be as I mentioned finding for instance a specific individual somewhere on the globe, and making sure that I have enough descriptive data to say that's who the target is. So I can provide that to the client.

Those standards, the trainee must get five targets like that correct in a row, before they are allowed to move on to the next training stage. We are not in an altered state, per se, although I know that's arguable. The viewer is highly attentive. We're trying to maintain a theta state. We have a stack of bond paper in front of us and a pen. That's it. And, think about trying to do a difficult math problem while trying to monitor the instruments on a fighter plane going to a target. That describes the kind of complexity that we have. We have a proprietary structure, a check list that we go through constantly at a certain speed. A tachyoscopic sense. We're looking at a target and integrating all the data going across us. But at the same time, we're trying to hold the door shut on imagination, making sure our own egos don't get involved, and not analyzing the data. If for instance, one of my students has this room as a target and all I want to know at the early stages of training is that I have a room, tell me about the

tables and the people. But if you say that is a meeting, or a discussion, you're through for the day. That's analysis. I want the raw data. My client will tell me if this is a meeting or a discussion. They have the other pieces of the puzzle. Remote viewing is not an end all. It just offers pieces of the puzzle.

And as an aside, that's the reason we got involved in the UFO work. We can sometimes provide the final pieces to the puzzle that will allow pattern recognition. But in the UFO arena, we were providing the very first pieces, and that has gone very far. (Next slide)

There it is. That's what's so frustrating, and that's why we like the military types, because you can beat them into submission. (laughter from audience). You really can, and they're used to being beaten, they're used to being ordered around, and there's no time to argue, there's no time to say, well why should I do this? That's the kind of person that we want. They're going to be getting a very profound tool, but it's very much an autonomic response. And so suppressing analysis of the unconsciously acquired data. That's difficult too. You really want to analyze. Many of our clients are providing us with targets that we know nothing about. We are not trained technologists, or engineers or physicists. We're trained observers. If we look at a brand new technology, we have no background, whereas we call one's thesaurus, we borrowed that from the Russians, the net sum of empirical data, memories that a person has. We might not have the background to do that, or to explain or to express what we are getting. So the viewer has to shift to simile, metaphor or analog to describe a particular target. But they are not allowed to analyze. They are not allowed to say, well it's like this. The moment where "like" comes up, they have lost the target. (Next slide)

You've heard this word once today, and that's how we commence the target, that's how we perceive the target. It's never clear. When we train the students in the second stage of training, students begin to become, the targets, the sites that they are provided with, become vividly clear and that's the moment we break them away. We rip them off the site. We don't want them to get that close so they are experiencing the target. We do not want them to become esthetically involved in the site.

Because if they are, they won't be of any use to me. I want them to stand off, and through a lens darkly, give me all the data that we need to do to complete the mission. The patterns that we get, the gestalts, we have a structure, a remote viewing structure, a pattern, a template that we overlay this gestalt, a way in which we break the gestalt out into it's patterns. And then we take the data bit's and

we reconstruct the event. And the left brain sense, remote viewing is generally right brain, when you try to analyze with your left brain you've lost the target. And we put the event back together in the left brain sense, so it's usable to the client. That the client has information in terms of a concatenation of subject, verb object, and left brain sense that there's a written summary, there are sketches and detailed models if necessary. That's what the client wants. He doesn't care about the way we operate.

Targets are viewed as a continuum. If Dr. Laibow were my target, when we perceive Dr. Laibow in remote viewing we perceive her like this: where do you want it, from birth to death, some slice in between? The target is viewed as a continuum. We are outside the time when we remote view. The same way with a site.

Unconscious will. It's an amazingly powerful thing, we've found. After it's trained, it takes off by itself. It figures out the problems if our cues, the way we define a problem, are wrong, or we mess up or we do something sloppy, the unconscious gets it right anyway. Because it knows what our intent is, and it figures it out. Pretty. Sharp. It's a humbling experience to see that happen. (Next slide)

We approach the target with a very unique set of protocols. Through sensory impressions, through an ideogram, through a template with which we explore the target in a certain way. We constantly objectify the data in a set pace. It is probably a pace that's a function of the Schuman resonant frequency and brain waves, but nevertheless, as an applied RVer, we're moving pretty quickly across a page, filling a page up with data. Intangible ideas associated with a target. Tangible things about the target, in a room or otherwise. Targeting motions, activities, energies, all the sensory impressions are ordered, structured. And we place them down.

By doing this we can get closer contact with the target. We can use tactile kinds of things. Models, we can use clay or whatever we can do to get closer to the target. It looks like a math student at work if you weren't close enough, because they are really concentrating, and you don't want to break that concentration. They are in a specific state, a right brain state, they turn their attention to the problem at hand and they are concentrating. So it's a state of high attention.

I mentioned that the viewer must maintain a distance. Viewers work independently. They don't collaborate. Most of, some of my employees are out of my State, they are faxed a number, and they go to work. And they begin faxing me back data about ten hours later. A remote viewing session is approximately 45 minutes in duration. It can be longer