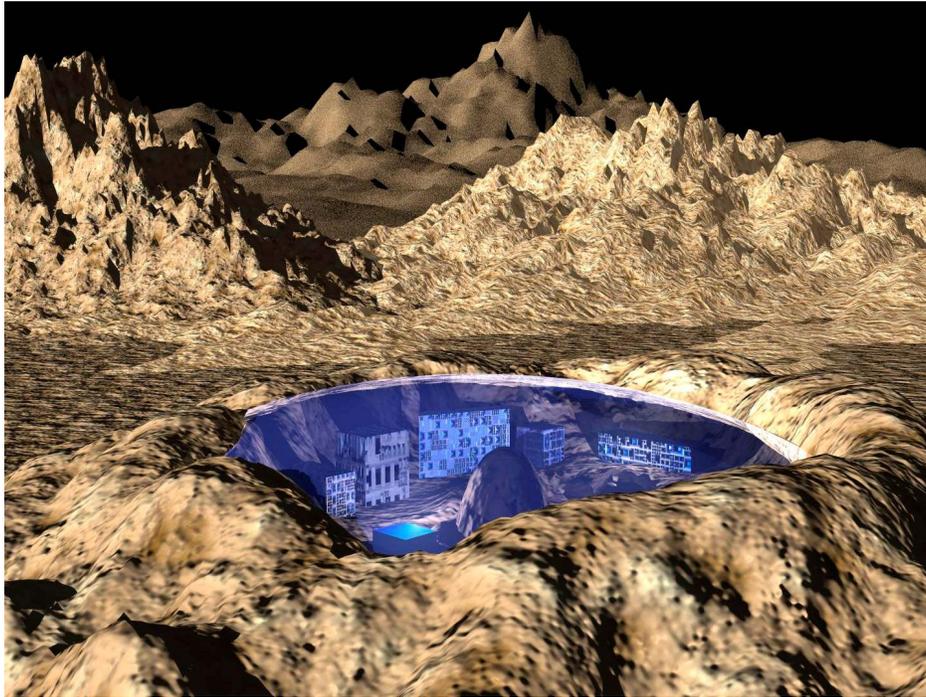


Moon Base Alpha

**A study of the most efficient method for construction of
the first temporary base on the moon.**



**Results of Controlled Remote Viewing
Project 250208
for**

**Customer's name withheld for
security purposes. This document has
been sanitized of all customer information
for use as a training document.**

by



Problems Solutions Innovations
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Alamogordo, NM 88310

NOTE: All customer information has been sanitized from this document for security reasons and replaced with a yellow area for visual continuity.

Executive Summary

On , [REDACTED], Problems Solutions Innovations was contacted by Mr. [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], a space exploration corporation, concentrating on the development of moon bases within the next century. Mr. [REDACTED] wanted to see if we could provide any insights into the cheapest, easiest, and most timely manner in which to build a safe and temporary moon base, from which more permanent bases could be started.

Problems Solutions Innovations (PSI) selected the two viewers whose track records indicate that they would be the most proficient in answering this question. They were given only the tasking of: “The target is manmade. Describe the target.” The following report gives the details of their session work and findings.

The results indicated that the walls for the first moon base could be the walls of a small moon crater. It would provide both strength, partial protection from radiation, and a leak-proof container for air.

The top of the crater should be covered with sheet plastic (one viewer indicated “mylar”) which is treated with a reflective coating to keep out the direct radiation from the sun and space. Another viewer indicated that the sheet be constructed with a “layer of pockets”, thereby providing thermal protection. The sheet needs only to be strong enough to hold sixteen (16) pounds of air pressure, which is what air pressure is on Earth at sea level. Humans live at higher altitudes with less pressure, so 16 pounds would not be completely necessary. A thick sheet of such plastic could easily hold that pressure.

The sheet of plastic offers another benefit. If a small meteorite should strike the cover, it would not shatter or break, as any more rigid structure might. It would therefore take less time and major operations to

repair and prevent the loss of less air from the temporary base, proper. A meteorite would punch a tiny hole, which could then be very quickly and easily repaired with some such tape material as duct tape.

Training note: Because of the discovery of these two problems, the customer asked that the viewers be further tasked with how the problems should be solved in the quickest, cheapest and most proficient manner. The findings of that session are in the report for the follow-on sessions.

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Background information

On [REDACTED], 20 [REDACTED], Problems Solutions Innovations was approached by Mr. [REDACTED] of [REDACTED], a space exploration corporation, concentrating on the development of moon bases within the next century. Mr. [REDACTED] wanted to see if we could provide any insights into the cheapest, easiest, and most timely manner in which to build a temporary moon base, from which more permanent bases could be started.

Discussions with Mr. [REDACTED] revealed that getting workers to the moon was another part of their future plans, but that the methods for that were pretty well set so far. The major problem in building moon bases would be getting the equipment and materiel there and providing a living environment for the workers once they, the equipment and materiel were in place.

Mr. [REDACTED] also indicated that the [REDACTED] Corporation is working on methods of producing the materiel from natural materials found on the moon, itself, but that such mining and manufacturing operations will be possible only after permanent bases are established. Therefore, questions about such factors of moon exploration and colonization will be important at a future time.

Mr. [REDACTED] therefore settled on a single question for the present time: to describe the construction of a temporary moon base which would protect initial workers and equipment, while a more permanent base is being built.

Problems Solutions Innovations (PSI) selected the two viewers whose databased track records indicated that they would be the most proficient in answering this question. They were given only the tasking of: "The target is manmade. Describe the target." The following report gives the details of their session work and findings.

The Process

PSI has access to the services of around 400 trained and documented Controlled Remote Viewers. (For a more complete explanation of Controlled Remote Viewing and what viewers do, see Appendix 2, below.) Therefore, it is possible to search the PSI database for the most capable viewers for any type of tasking any customer may have.

Selection of Viewers

Controlled Remote Viewing is the scientific process developed at Stanford Research Institute and used by the U.S. government for “mental intelligence collection” for close to a quarter century.

“Dependability ratings” are established for Controlled Remote Viewers used by PSI, through the analysis and databasing of hundreds of sessions done by these viewers over several years of time. The selection process also takes into consideration the type of information being tasked, and can identify a viewer’s individual strengths and weaknesses. Therefore, viewers can be selected towards their suitability on any one type of target, as well as just overall demonstrated ability.

Viewer #018 was one of the U.S. government’s Controlled Remote Viewers, and was the government unit’s trainer and database officer for the last 8 years before his retirement, in 1992. Viewer #018 has over 20 years of experience and has established an overall dependability rating of 89.39% accuracy overall on all target types, as well as a “dependability rating” of 83.22% for the specific type of targeting suitable for this project.

Viewer #094 has over 7 years of experience and has established an overall dependability rating of 90.57% accuracy overall on all target types as well as a “dependability rating” of 89.73% for the specific type of targeting suitable for this project.

The working situation

Viewer #018, was exposed to the basic information for this project, simply because his approval for taking the project on was required. However, his years of experience as a viewer and years of experience working in spite of the great amount of pollution provided by the military environment, as well as his databased suitability for this type of project made him the preferred selection. It was deemed that his experience in CRV would offset any polluting information. This was explained to the customer and OK’d by the customer, ahead of time. In spite of this, an added precaution was taken: the tasking for this project was slipped into the work for another project, without 018’s knowledge. Viewer #018 was working on three other projects at the time, none of which were related to this project. Therefore, it was thought, he would not know that he was working this project when he received his tasking. It was feared, however, that he would catch on as he received information in session. However, at the end of this session, he expressed

confusion and strong doubt that he had had any success in his session that day, simply because he was still under the impression that he had been working on the other project.

Viewer \$094 was not told anything about the target except that it was something “manmade”. Withholding all target information from the viewers, especially less-experienced viewers - is a standard practice with Controlled Remote Viewing. It is done so the viewer will not experience the pollution of imagination, logic, or any prior suspicions about the target. This enabled Viewer #094 to work clean of any background information which might pollute the session work being done.

Viewer findings

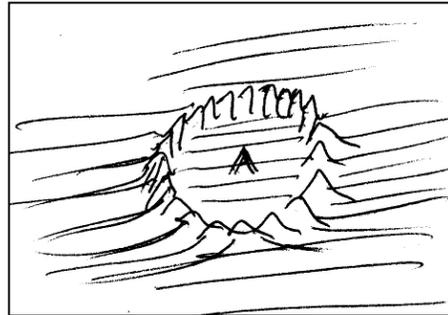
Task: Describe the cheapest, easiest, and most timely manner in which to build a temporary moon base, from which more permanent bases could be started.

Viewer 018 described a small area where people were working on a fascinating “evolving space”. He reported:

“The area is rough underfoot, in a very harshly-lit, high-contrast outdoors space which is surrounded by sharp, mountainous terrain on all sides. Almost like it is in a meteoric crater, but much smaller. There appears to be a sharply defined, small hill in the center of this whole area, and all activity is going on around it.

“There is a covering over the whole valley-like area. It appears to be made of a sort of metallic plastic, like silvered Mylar. It is the largest piece of plastic sheeting I’ve ever seen. It appears to be seamed together in long lines. It bows upwards, as though the area we are in is pressurized. If it is pressurized, the pressure does not seem to be very high - felt about like the air pressure at sea-level. The plastic-like covering is very flexible and it will not to break if it is hit by something. Whatever hits it will only punch a hole in it, which is easily patched with tape, like duct tape or like the tape used to mend backyard pools.

From a height of around 500 feet, the area looks like a ring of steep hills with a small peak in the center. (see sketch) It still reminds me of a meteorite crater, but is only between 100 to 500 feet across. From the side, the covering that looks like metalized plastic can be seen to swell upwards. Looking at it this way, it looks more like a fancy button for a woman’s dress, lying on bare rocky ground.”



Viewer 094 described an area where people were working with some equipment “In a rather strange place”. Viewer 094 described:

“The manmade appears to be a covering or clear-colored lid placed over a hole in the ground. The hole has rocky sides that rise above the ground, making it appear like a very short anthill, but with the opening as wide as the mound. The hole is very shallow in comparison to its width.

“Moving underneath the “lid”, I found people working with some equipment in a very strange place. The ground was barren and made of very hard rock.

“The tasked manmade aspect of this area appears to be some kind of equipment, as well as the “lid” feature. The equipment is specially made for durability and

dependability, but also for light and easy transport, as though its weight were a main feature in its manufacturing. However, its weight seems to be of no real consideration, in this location. The equipment is used for construction purposes.

“Searching around the site, I also found some other equipment which is used for “making the place more livable”. Otherwise, the place appears quite austere. There appear to be some structures here, but they are rather smallish and quaint.

“I found no females among the people working here, except for one, who appears to be involved in some type of medical studies. Most of the people here are quite young and of quite admirable stature and health.

“I was quite intrigued by the “lid” over this otherwise outdoor area. Moving to it, I found it to be membranous in nature, with a few spots here and there which seemed to be “patches” covering small rips and tears. When pushed on, the membrane gave way quite easily, but sprang back into shape just as quickly. The membrane appeared slightly metallic, and also seemed to have a double-layered effect, as though to provide air-pockets for the purpose of thermal insulation. It was quite similar to that “popping paper” which is often used for packing purposes, but the “bubbles” were quite closely arranged squares, forming a field of small, rounded pillows across the entire membrane. Looking through the membrane, I could see above it the nighttime sky and stars. Inside, the only lighting seemed to be artificial.”

Analyst's notes

1. Viewer 094 works and reports in another language, and the results must therefore be translated into English. While the translation has been checked and re-checked for accuracy, sometimes small differences between the languages do occur, and are unavoidable.
2. Viewer 018 did have some prior knowledge of the tasking for this project, and that must always be taken into account. Every precaution was used to insure that Viewer 018 did not realize he was working on this project when he received tasking, but professional ethics require that PSI's report include this fact.
3. Viewer 094 did provide a small sketch of closely-packed square-shaped "pillows". The description, however, was descriptive enough that it was not deemed necessary to include the sketch.
4. As analyst, I brought up my own personal doubt about this description of a temporary moon base, in that it seems to provide no way for the equipment to get in or out of the crater being described. This would seem to be an integral part of such a temporary moon base, unless the plan was to make the permanent base in the same crater. I have suggested that such a question be proposed in the "Suggested Further Actions" section, below.

Project Manager's notes

I was personally surprised and shocked to realize that a viable moon base could be made of plastic sheeting and duct tape. The concept does, however, solve many problems such as the transportation of the necessary materiel to the moon, the problem of very quick and timely repair of any damage done by meteorites, cost factors, and the question of being able to transport the temporary base to a second, third, and further locations in order to construct many permanent bases. (These and other possible issues were discussed in talks with Mr. [REDACTED] prior to the start of the project.)

I think that this project has shown, in part, some of the possibilities and values in the use of Controlled Remote Viewers as a tool for research and development, for business planning and projections, and as an adjunct asset to the tools already in use.

I hope that we have been of service to the [REDACTED] Corporation, and that we can be of service in the future.

Suggested Further Actions

Results of the analytic process often turns up suggestions from the analyst, project manager, or other involved personnel regarding suggested further actions which could be taken for the better completion of a project. Quite often, personnel become curious about the target and also suggest things they would think interesting. Following are those suggestions and/or comments.

1. The analyst found what appears to be an omission in the description of the temporary moon base's construction - namely a safe way in and out. This might be considered for further tasking.
2. There was also no mention of how the protective cover could be sealed air-tight to the edges of the crater. While this might be a simple engineering project, it might also be worthy of further tasking to see whether or not any special problems would arise from the conditions at the target site.
3. It could also be important to task the viewers to find and predict any unforeseen safety problems which will occur at this site and/or because of this special type of construction.

Appendix 1

What are Controlled Remote Viewers?

In the early 1970's, the United States Intelligence services knew that they were losing highly classified information to the Russians, but could not find out how it was happening. About that time, a Russian defector delivered official Russian documentation on an intelligence collection project of the Russians which used psychics for spying purposes. While it seemed ridiculous, the US intelligence agencies look into every possibility. They started a project called Project SCANATE, where American psychics were used to spy on American secret projects. The results were extremely accurate. From this, a series of classified projects followed, whereby the U.S. used psychics to spy on foreign governments.

Due to the attitude of the American populace toward psychic involvement with government, a research project was begun at Stanford Research International to identify a scientific methodology, whereby common soldiers could be trained and used in place of "natural psychics". The process, developed by Dr. Hal Puthoff and Ingo Swann, was called "Coordinate Remote Viewing", later to be called "Controlled Remote Viewing. It is a highly formulated methodology which allows a trained and experienced "viewer" to mentally access information normally hidden by space or time from the senses or logical deduction. Training in this methodology allows virtually anyone to perform the work of a top "natural psychic" through a series of regimented protocols. Training to proficiency normally takes approximately 2-5 years.

These trained individuals were used successfully by the U.S. government for almost 20 years, collecting intelligence for each military service, all branches of the government, and virtually every agency within the government.

For more in-depth information on Controlled Remote Viewing, please visit the CRV web site at <http://www.crviewer.com>.

Appendix 2

Who is Problems Solutions Innovations?

Problems Solutions Innovations was formed by Lyn Buchanan, one of the U.S. government's trained remote viewers, and one of the trainers of the government's remote viewing unit for the last seven years in which the unit provided training. When the governmental project was declassified in late 1995, the public learned of Buchanan's history and wanted training in this new science. At that time, Problems Solutions Innovations was a data-analysis company in the Washington, D.C. area, serving corporate customers. When the push came to train civilian controlled remote viewers, Buchanan began using his company's capabilities to analyze the work of new viewers as they were being trained and utilized from the civilian sector.

Since that time, Problems Solutions Innovations has become the only company which is keeping strict and accurate databasing of the work of controlled remote viewers, and using this information to predict their reliability ratings, to authenticate their abilities to potential customers, and to document the progress of this new science as it moves into the civilian sector.

Problems Solutions Innovations is an applications-oriented company, using trained and experienced controlled remote viewers for work in the fields of police work, medical diagnostics, stock market prediction, business planning, and research and development. Through careful training, testing, documenting, and analysis, Problems Solutions Innovations is also opening new areas of real-world applications for this newly emerging science.

For more information on Problems Solutions Innovations, please see our web site at <http://www.crvviewer.com>.

Appendix 3

How “Dependability Ratings” are computed

Statistics can be made to state just about anything, so it is important to know how Problems Solutions Innovations determines a viewer’s dependability rating from the data collected.

When a viewer trains, all targets given are the “hard” type of target. That is, there is complete feedback available to judge his/her accuracy on each and every perception. There is no fudging on this point. For example, let us say that a viewer reports:

“There is a white, 2-story house on a hill.”

Feedback, however, shows that the target was a white, 1-story house on flat land. A fervent debunker would say that one perception was wrong, so it was all wrong. A fervent believer would say that it was a house, so the session was good. Both judgements are equally erroneous. The only proper judging for such a report would be conducted by the following manner:

There is a house	__ Yes __
It is white	__ Yes __
It is 1-storied	__ No __
It is on a hill	__ No __

As you can see, 50% of the viewer’s perceptions were correct. Further, years of working with Controlled Remote Viewers have shown that they have individual strengths and weaknesses, so each tends to perceive certain types of information better than other types. If, in the above example, we add a category listing, we can learn about this example viewer’s strengths and weaknesses.

There is a house	__ Yes __	__ Object __
It is white	__ Yes __	__ Color __
It is 1-storied	__ No __	__ Size __
It is on a hill	__ No __	__ Position __

Over hundreds of sessions, a “viewer track record” builds up to show the individual strengths and weaknesses for each viewer.

Problems Solutions Innovations capitalizes on this fact to provide its customers the highest degree of dependability possible. For example, if a certain tasking requires information about the color of a target, Problems Solutions Innovations is able to look through its viewer database of over 400 trained and experienced viewers to find the one who has the best track record at providing color information.

One must note that the method used by Problems Solutions Innovation provides hard statistical dependability ratings which allow us to tell the customer how much faith they can put into the results. It is important to note that the only data which is allowed into the database is data provided on “hard” targets – that is, targets for which there is provable feedback. No data on “esoteric” targets – that is, targets for which there is no feedback - is ever allowed into the database. Many companies which use remote viewers take the agreement of many viewers’s findings as being proof of its correctness. Problems Solutions Innovations does not. Only hard, scientific, real-world feedback will qualify

any perception to be databased. For example, the perceptions found as a result of this project's tasking will only be entered into the database when feedback from (Training document: Customer's information has been removed) exists, showing whether the perceptions are correct or incorrect. This is the only acceptable manner for evaluating a viewer's dependability rating, to a hundredth of a percent.

Problems Solutions Innovation's strict adherence to absolutely provable performance has produced a working group of Controlled Remote Viewers which can provide the customer with a highly dependable and highly accurate product.

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