Journal of
Space Exploration

WWW.MEHTAPRESS.COM

Full Paper

Shelley Thomson

Thomson Research, 614 s. Business IH 35, Suite C, No. 169, New Braunfels, TX 78130, (USA)
E-mail: sthomson@spinn.net

Received : July 7, 2012
Accepted : September 10, 2012
Published : September 20, 2012

*Corresponding author's Name & Add.

Shelley Thomson
Thomson Research, 614 s. Business IH 35, Suite C, No. 169, New Braunfels, TX 78130, (USA)
E-mail: sthomson@spinn.net

Out there: A preliminary discussion of alien civilizations

Abstract

Possible States Theory has a single description of change, equally applicable to acts of mind and physical phenomena. Change is defined as an interaction between collections of possible states, which include past, future and possible outcomes. An observer can make observations that are unconstrained by time, distance or conservation laws. The technique of coordinate remote viewing was used in a study of technologically advanced alien life forms. The primary focus of the study was on two specific species but general knowledge of multiple others was also obtained. One of the two major species may be characterized as well disposed while the other may be classed as exploitative. Both species maintain facilities on Earth. The differences between humans and these species are profound and go well beyond levels of technological development. Both species are forms of collective intelligence, which was true of all intelligent species studied. Substantial obstacles to communication exist based upon attitudes of both humans and aliens. Among the most important findings are the unusual, perhaps unique biodiversity found on the Earth and the value aliens place on sentience. To the extent that the conclusions are correct, these findings hold significant implications for the future of humanity.

Keywords

Possible states theory; Alien life forms; Remote viewing; Intelligence; Sentience; Individuation; Technology; Space travel; Communication; Quantum electrodynamics.

INTRODUCTION

Possible States Theory[1] discusses change in the abstract and generalizes about change without reference to the specific objects and things that are changed. The model of the universe offered by the theory is finite and discrete. The dimensionality of an interaction between collections of possible states is a variable and may be any positive integer. Possible States Theory is compatible with quantum electrodynamics in a finite and discrete environment. The image of the universe thus formed is a constantly shifting sea of possible states in which the past, the future and the possible are commingled. However, it cannot be the Dirac Sea because, per Gödel's incompleteness theorems[2], the universe cannot be unambiguously represented as information; that is, as ones and zeros. The task of mapping an object that changes as a function of the observation is not a problem that is currently addressable.

All that can be known of an object is acquired through interactions with its collection of possible states. These states include all past, future and possible interactions with other collections, which interact without reference to separation in space and time. Collections (sometimes called zoos) of possible states evolve, but making a choice does not cause the alternatives not chosen to disappear. To elaborate, the state vector in quantum theory contains all of the past, future and possible states; when an observation is made it collapses mathematically to a single value. This is popularly thought to mean that once a choice is made, the alternatives disappear leaving only a single state of reality. Possible States Theory does not have this feature; alternatives continue to exist.

The demand that the universe order itself in line with our preference to perceive only one reality at a time is unreasonable. Physicists regard quantum mechanics as implying that many possible states exist in the same space on an atomic level. Richard Feynman for example explains[3] that the paths that have to be summed could be anywhere in

space and time. From the possible states perspective we live in a complex present that is a permanent now, in which everything that can happen does and it all happens at once. The theory treats all change in the same way; it uses no special mechanism for acts of mind. It follows that acts of mind can interact with each other and with physical objects regardless of spatial and time-wise separation.

From this perspective, memory entails sorting a collection of possible states upon criteria that define "the past" and using the mind to create and manipulate images; imagination and foresight involve the same sorting and imaging capabilities using different criteria. This model accounts for phenomena as diverse as remote viewing[4], telepathy and psychokinesis in the same way as other forms of change.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Methodology

Events that gave rise to the data in this article included photographs, radar traces, physical evidence and/or competent witness observations that suggested the presence of an anomalous physical object. The procedure employed was coordinate remote viewing, in which geographical coordinates or other unique identifiers of an event are written on paper, which is then folded and given to the viewer. The viewer does not need to know what the coordinates or the unique identifiers are.

Remote viewing has been part of the scientific literature for more than thirty years. The initial peer reviewed study was multiply replicated. A substantial body of research literature exists supporting the phenomenon. However, the accuracy of the technique under the unusual circumstances that produced the findings of this study cannot be determined. The term "remote viewing" was coined during the SRI studies, which developed protocols for demonstrating remote access to distant locations and statistical methodology for the objective evaluation of accuracy. The technique of remote viewing itself was not taught as part of the SRI research, nor was the protocol designed to teach remote viewing. The capability was believed to exist in every normal person.

The ability to accurately observe events from a distance was well known in the ancient world. It appears in forms as diverse as naturally occurring "second sight" and as a collection of mental acts taught to practitioners as part of a traditional course of instruction. In the latter case these acts would include the ability to place attention on the destination, the ability to control the interface with the destination and break it at will, various methods of limiting the ways in which the destination can affect the viewer, and ways of causing change to occur at the destination. A traditional course of instruction may last for years and require intense and sustained effort. The remote viewing that produced the observations in this article was the product of a traditional course of instruction.

The illusion of a three-dimensional reality, linear time and walls that cannot be seen through is maintained by the internal dialogue. This is a constant stream of mental chatter in which the brain reflexively names everything that is perceived. If it is allowed to flow, it will erase or distort high strangeness data. The viewer therefore begins by shutting off the internal dialogue. The act of providing the coordinates joins the viewer to a chain of possible states interactions; the chain may be followed back to its origin and the image-creating faculty of the mind used to observe the original incident. The observation is itself an interaction with the original incident and all parties to it, a fact with important ramifications.

Remote viewing does not ordinarily produce reliable alphanumeric information. The reason is that the viewer perceives a superposition of possible states; a street sign will often be blurry because the street might have been named Oak, Walnut, Cherry or Pine and all possibilities are simultaneously present. The same is true of numbers. Nevertheless, complex comparisons can be made and reasoning can take place, enabling the technique to yield an abundance of useful knowledge.

The destinations in this study involved extraordinarily challenging interactions, both with aliens and with alien technology. In high strangeness settings such as these, there are no familiar elements in the environment. The task in remote viewing is analogous to learning a foreign language while dealing with unfamiliar objects. The viewer must dispense with his or her original frame of reference, including language, and make an adjustment to an entirely different context. As the viewer becomes familiar with the environment it slowly becomes possible to resolve the objects intellectually. There is, to put it succinctly, a huge translation problem.

The observations that will be presented can in theory be verified by comparing them with other sources of information. Government agencies and defense corporations hold the larger body of information about high strangeness phenomena in strict secrecy. The secret data may consist primarily of photographs, radar traces, infrared and microwave emanations and a few anecdotal accounts by individuals who obtained a close look at the phenomenon. It is very unlikely that corroboration exists for the depth of information acquired by the author.

Owing to the difficulty of the task, it is unlikely that another remote viewer will be able to repeat the work in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, given the potential importance of the findings it was deemed improper to withhold them.

Objective

The initial purpose of the study was to learn about technology deployed by advanced alien species. As the study progressed the objective was broadened to include alien attitudes toward the human species and their intentions with respect to the Earth, the relevant exopolitics, the challenge of communication and a strategy by which it may be achieved, observations of their technology and some options available to humanity in dealing with the alien colonizers. The larger picture of how humanity can advance into the future was addressed.

Analysis

The events that were investigated represented very disparate contact experiences. Given the significant variations in appearance that are found among humans, there was no reason to assume that alien species would be any less diverse. The task of deciding which events belonged to which species was challenging. Many of the incidents concerned sightings of anomalous flying objects, and many of these objects turned out to be intelligent and sentient but not carrying biological life forms.

A significant difference appeared to exist between intelligent life on gas giant planets (Saturn, for example) and the upright biped body design that appears in many forms in our galaxy. These two categories by no means exhaust the collection of intelligent life forms. That collection is clearly quite large. A choice was made to focus the study on life forms generally compatible with an Earthlike environment.

Mental acts such as remote viewing and the ability to pay attention to something are acts of technology for both of the predominant alien species interacting with Earth. Whereas humans can distinguish between sentience and intelligence (the neighborhood deer are sentient but not intelligent; the author's house cats are both sentient and intelligent), aliens have many more categories to choose from. Humans look at technology as composed of inert objects; that is one of the key differences between humans and advanced species. Virtually anything humans do with the mind can be performed by aliens as an act of technology, and they can do additional acts that humans have yet to imagine.

A decision was made to sort the alien biped contacts with reference to the development of technology. The author hypothesized that while members of a species might differ in appearance, the order in which important discoveries were made was consistent within a species. Development trains could be compared. Using these criteria, the study indicates that at least three alien species are visiting Earth. There are almost certainly more than three. The possibility cannot be excluded that at least one species originated here and is sharing the planet with us, unrecognized.

The findings present a picture of technologically advanced species that differ in important ways from human beings. The majority of the observations concern two species, which will be discussed in detail. The reader should bear in mind that all observations contain errors; in this case neither the magnitude nor the direction of the error can be estimated.

Concerning the most numerous species, hereafter referred to as Group B, the physical appearance of the individuals varies, perhaps more than among humans. They are primarily a short, bipedal, large-headed, large-eyed, thin-limbed species. On the single occasion when one was seen in the nude, there were no visible organs of generation or elimination like those possessed by humans. On the front in the center of the body (approximately where the human navel would be) there was a large oval area where the texture and differentiation of the skin was observably different. Its origin and function are unknown. Speculatively, the skin surface of the oval area was reminiscent of the pebbled surface of the human tongue.

No immature members of this species were observed. It is not known how they create their units or their progeny or whether the latter term even applies. The emotions exhibited by this species appear to be very limited. They are task oriented. In some castes they can feel the equivalent of fear. They are also capable of anger. Individuation is both a matter of degree and a function of caste within this species. The short, more numerous units resemble living robots. They appear to act as animated tools. As caste rises the units become taller, more intelligent and more fully autonomous. Nevertheless, individual decision making is very limited. To all intents and purposes, this species functions as a collective intelligence analogous to an ant colony.

Individuation is also a matter of degree among humans. This is acknowledged in human concepts like "mob" and observed in events such as brawls between fans at sports events and shoppers at the first release of desirable consumer items. Humans do not generally recognize the loss of individual initiative as undesirable. Many human social processes, for example the addition of an individual to military forces, actually celebrate the loss of individuality. The incorporation of an intelligent individual into an unintelligent collective must logically be seen as a loss.

To make a comparison between humans and aliens: the taller units sometimes described by human witnesses are probably members of the next higher caste (above the tools). Its members perform tasks requiring specialized knowledge. The author's notes refer to it as the technician caste. They are intelligent and perform their assigned tasks flawlessly. A human being with Ph.D.s in two different

sciences from a top-ranked university and no personal life whatsoever might function at that level. It is one of the lowest alien castes.

They specialize to a much greater degree than human beings do. The species is bright but uncreative. The secret of their success is that they never forget anything. They can be surprised, *but they can be surprised only once*. After the first incident they prepare a response and distribute it to all of their units. If the incident recurs, the prepared response is immediately implemented no matter how far removed it may be in space and time from the original event. This is a salient fact about the species.

By way of illustration, early in the study of alien species the author paid a visit to an orbital facility belonging to this species via remote viewing. The facility handled experiments on human beings. The human participants did not benefit. The author broke a module and released some humans from connection with the experiments. Two units who seemed to be low-grade technicians appeared agitated by this action but did not interfere.

Inspired by the experience, the author made a second visit with the intention of releasing all of the human beings in the studies. The author was accompanied on this occasion by a group of colleagues. In the meantime Group B had prepared a weapon. It deployed as soon as the author interacted with the module. The author and colleagues managed a safe return by the narrowest possible margin. Future visits to this orbital facility will undoubtedly be met by an improved weapon.

The species has an enormous industrial base involving several planets. Their economy is extremely efficient but it is a net consumer. They colonize and are in an expansion phase. The scale of their operations here suggests that they have progressed beyond initial scientific studies and are actively mining our mineral and biological resources. Their intent is to colonize the Earth.

They do not consider humanity an intelligent species. There is more than one reason for this attitude on their part but the principal element appears to be the following: the species regularly collects humans for examination and subsequent release. This usually occurs in rural areas, which probably leads to over-sampling of uneducated and technologically backward subjects. Individuals who are later collected and interrogated, in what may be widely separated geographical locations, display no knowledge of the previous alien-human interactions. The species has concluded that humans do not learn from experience.

For convenience this species will be referred to as "the colonizers." In the author's notes they are identified as Group B because this was the second alien species that was encountered.

The first species seen is composed of units that appear to be tall thin bipeds; however, their sense of self is vested in a collective purpose. Individual units are not significant to this species and they do not view individual biological units as intelligent beings. From that standpoint it is no more appropriate to regard this species as an assembly of individuals than it is to treat a human being as a collection of independent cells. It is an enormously diverse, enormously bright collective intelligence.

The technology possessed by this species is conceptually very advanced, but its engineering is characterized by an elegant simplicity. Structures that they build have a strikingly unusual appearance.

From the author's notes, concerning the first remote viewing of this species:

> "I was standing in a large dark space with a low ceiling—I think it was a rock or dirt ceiling—that reminded me of an empty parking garage. The air was thin and chilly. I was looking at a row of strange colonnades. They were joined by arcs something like the supports of a Roman aqueduct. Apart from that resemblance, the architecture was unlike anything I had ever seen. I remember saying 'Human beings don't usually build this way.' They don't ever build this way. Human constructions utilize interchangeable parts. A blueprint is created and workers are trained to implement it by putting specified components in specified places. These colonnades were very complex, with many different kinds of conduit and structural elements, but they had an astonishing cohesion. There were few if any interchangeable parts. It was as if every workman knew at every moment the precise stage of construction and the exact details right down to the minutiae; it was as if the colonnades had been built by a single mind. The aesthetic impact was striking. No human being had built such things; no human being had conceived of such things."

This species does not colonize. They appear to live in space and are migratory on an astronomical scale in a regular pattern. They have some facilities on Earth for scientific studies and operational convenience. They do not believe that human beings are an intelligent species; however, they admit the possibility that human beings can develop intelligence. This species will hereafter be referred to as the (comparatively) benign species. They are designated Group A.

A brief comment upon the initial differences that a remote viewer encounters with each Group may be in order. Group A defends its craft and facilities with characteristic shielding that is designed to prevent remote viewing and remote influencing by any means, including acts of technology. It is difficult to obtain access to a Group A facility. Once that is achieved, Group A does not harass the viewer.

Group B domains are much easier to enter. However, the

colonizers resist remote viewing with a variety of means including weapons, booby traps and energy fields that make remote viewing difficult. In the case of the fields, the act of viewing was made as strenuous as walking in deep water. Interaction with Group B became progressively more dangerous as the study continued.

Remote viewing is an intrusion readily noticed by all intelligent species that have been observed. Human beings can also notice the intrusion of another person's attention although few humans make use of the capability.

Comparisons

The opportunity to study another species affords a unique perspective. With respect to comparative intelligence, humans are not very bright. By a variety of reasonable tests, advanced alien societies display performance superior to human society. The human intelligence norm is significantly below that of any space-faring species in the study. Humans produce some bright individuals, but these are not the individuals who run our governments or make any of our important decisions. Our society assigns no special value to intelligence and makes no systematic use of it. Traits such as wealth, physical beauty and athletic prowess are more highly rewarded.

Group B compiled an extensive database on human beings. Much of the information is biological and chemical, related to their scientific studies. The purpose of the studies is to find ways human beings can be of use to the colonizers; for example, some studies concerned the use of human beings to manufacture specific biological essences. From their perspective, human behavior centers upon efforts by the male to secure food and resources for himself and his family. Our species is very prolific, leading to constant fighting between males within the tribe and repeated cycles of territorial warfare.

The colonizers concluded that human males have a biological urge to fight one another. Our species produces males and females in approximately equal numbers. Organized society, they reasoned, cannot tolerate such a high proportion of males and it is ultimately the cause of war. They calculated the birth ratio of females to males that would prevent war. The threshold was reached at approximately eight to one.

An alteration in the birth ratio was a logical thought for the colonizers, who are skilled biological engineers. The author observed no intention on their part to put this solution into practice; they merely calculated a parameter. However unappealing such a solution might be, it may have intellectual merit. Given a large preponderance of females, human males would no longer need to fight each other to obtain mates; the evolutionary value of male aggression would largely be erased. As for women, the eight wives would be protective of their one husband; it is unlikely that he would be allowed to risk himself in fights. The colonizers do not have human emotional drives; therefore our language is largely meaningless to them. They concluded (a carefully reasoned judgment based upon concepts foreign to us) that the purpose of all of our social organizations is to sort competitive males into dominance hierarchies. These hierarchies are unstable because instinct-driven individual competition outweighs the central purpose.

The absence of rational behavior by our collectives and the chaotic and mutually predatory nature of their interactions is a major obstacle in trying to persuade either alien species that human beings possess intelligence. Human collectives, whether they are governments, political parties, armies, churches or corporations, function at the level of the lowest common denominator. Bureaucracies develop and individual initiative is gradually extinguished. Eventually the collective becomes terminally inefficient and disintegrates. Aliens compare this with their own superbly integrated collectives and draw appropriate conclusions.

Human beings are actually capable of a form of cooperation in which individuality is not sacrificed and assets such as experience, knowledge and intelligence are additive. Each member feels the experience of the group to be his or her own. This is the potential beginning of a group mind but is so rarely practiced that it is virtually invisible to observers.

Both the colonizers and the (comparatively) benevolent species value species self-awareness, which humans have not yet developed. Individual humans decide who they are and what they want to do with their lives. We have never collectively assessed ourselves as a life form and decided what our purpose in existence should be. Both of the alien species have accomplished that. They see the absence of species self-awareness as evidence that there is not enough intelligence present for our species to become self aware.

There is a striking difference between species in individuation and the distribution of intelligence. The colonizers and the (comparatively) benign species are two different forms of collective consciousness. The colonizers are similar to communally living insects; units slowly become more capable of individual initiative and self-awareness as caste level increases. By contrast the (comparatively) benign species may have started out as individual biological units in the very remote past, but it now functions as an extremely well integrated, complex collective. Every part appears to possess intelligence and initiative. It is a true group mind.

The human species is composed of autonomous individuals, giving us great advantages in originality and flexibility. The average biological unit amongst us is capable of individual initiative. On the other hand we are unable to make organized use of this capability because our col-

lectives are not intelligent.

The colonizers have units who are much more efficient than our individuals, completely obedient, and highly intelligent within specified limits. Their technicians are trained—one could as well say programmed—for a very high level of competence in their specialties. Beyond that no resources are invested in these units. They do not have private lives as we know them.

Individuation, which involves self-awareness and the capacity for individual initiative, is a matter of degree among the colonizers and it is determined by caste. The sense one has as a viewer is that the caste distinction is absolute; some physiological difference or inflexible social condition is involved. The lower castes are irrevocably lower. Some of them seem not to be individuals at all, but built-to-purpose units of limited initiative. Mechanical devices made by this species may have some of the characteristics we associate with intelligence. They may possess self-awareness. They can detect and interact with remote viewers. Devices made by the (comparatively) benign species may have a much higher level of sentience and capabilities so sophisticated that it is unclear whether one is dealing with a created intelligence or a biological life form.

In consequence, distinctions now thought meaningful by human beings such as artificial-natural and sentient versus non-sentient are inapplicable. The lines between individual and collective as well as tool and tool-user are unclear among alien species. These distinctions appear to be artifacts of the current level of human technology and individuation.

These studies found no basis for popular memes such as human-alien hybrids, aliens walking among us in disguise, aliens and humans working together in underground bases, treaties between human governments and aliens, the Galactic Federation or the Prime Directive. The author had expected to find legends of ancestors from the stars in the lore of other species but did not, despite the fact that they live surrounded by stars just as we do.

During these studies the following insight emerged: human interaction is strongly oriented toward parent-child relationships, mating, male rivalry and defense of the family. Perhaps the true function of emotions is to organize our behavior around our fundamental biological relationships. Aliens lack these biological and social relationships. They cannot be parents, children, lovers, brothers or even enemies to us. Human beings must not bring these attitudes to the negotiating table. It is an error to interpret the acts of other species in terms of human social interactions.

The (comparatively) benevolent species explained that intelligent species do not engage in territorial warfare. Indeed, there is friction between Group A and Group B and they have exchanged fire on multiple occasions, but that is not warfare as humans know it.

With reference to acts of mind such as remote viewing and psychokinesis, observation so far indicates that on a per-unit basis the colonizers are substantially less powerful than human beings, at least as far as the lower castes are concerned. The colonizers supplement the abilities of their units with technology. Because some elements of their technology so closely approximate acts of mind, one may speculate that their species contains some fully psi-capable individuals (or did at one time).

For example, consider the automobile: it has a nervous system, a digestive system, an air intake, four limbs and two eyes. Waste products are discharged through an orifice at the rear. It is an imitation animal. In remote viewing it was noticed that other species copy the life forms with which they are familiar. This suggests that to create psi-capable technology the colonizers may have copied abilities that some members of their species displayed.

Both alien species use technology that can interact with the viewer's attention and can operate in ways that a naïve human observer might think are supernatural. We commonly assume that solid objects cannot move through walls without making holes, that an event must be either "real" or "in the mind," that an object can be in only one place at a time and that the flow of time moves in only one direction. Aliens violate these assumptions freely by acts of technology.

The predominant mode of communication among intelligent species is a direct interaction of consciousness, independent of language. That was true of every species studied. Context was occasionally an issue but there was no language barrier.

The colonizers have attitudes that should be of interest to us. They are intolerant of failure. Units who fail to complete their assignments are considered defective. The capital investment in the individual is considered and a decision is reached on the further usefulness of that unit. If the error is large in comparison to the value of the unit, the unit is disposed of. No resources are expended on flawed units. Some of the higher caste units understood the consequence of failure in their assignments and dreaded it. They seemed sufficiently individuated to understand personal extinction.

The closest equivalent to the concept "negotiation" in their language carries the suggestion that the good of their species might be sacrificed for another purpose. Because their highest value is the good of the species, that translates as a treasonous and despicable act. The term appears to originate in their early history. The nature of Group B is very different today. It is highly integrated and its behavior is uniform. Its highest value is itself.

The species consists of very extensive hierarchies. There is a favored element which will never be seen on Earth until

the planet is considered fully pacified; that is, when human beings no longer operate technology or offer any competition for resources. This element is individuated on a level comparable to human beings but will never be accessible to human contact. The possibility must be considered that all of the visible part of Group B comprises a manufactured service structure that supports the favored element.

Efforts to resolve issues on principle will not succeed because the highest principle recognized by this species is the expansion of the race. Once established on a planet, even in a small territory, they expand and eventually push out all others. It is a biological imperative for them. They do not coexist. The accommodations they have reached with other species are mutually stressful.

At the time the above observation was originally made, a detachment of colonists was on its way to the Earth. The colonists have now arrived and are constructing underground bases. Each base or node is the kernel of a future colony. The behavior of the species is reclusive during the early stage of colonization. Activities are surreptitious; interaction is avoided. As the node develops self-sufficiency and capability the behavior changes. Scouting and other operations become bolder. Eventually foreign technology is actively harassed and repelled. Ultimately this species will not tolerate any foreign technology in areas they control.

The pattern of airliner-UFO incidents on one of the runways at Mexico City's international airport may indicate the presence of a colonizer node. These anomalous objects may be defending what they consider to be their territory. The colonizers will eventually lay claim to part of a major city somewhere on Earth. The only public sign of this development may be a mass evacuation, with a strict ban on any entry into the affected area and air travel above it. Presumably satellite images will be altered or expunged.

A land seizure may already have occurred. The takeover of the land around Laguna Cartagena in Puerto Rico by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is suggestive in this respect. The area had long since been settled and developed; there were no rare species left to protect. However, the location had figured in a remarkable series of incidents that appeared to represent conflict between different types of alien craft and, almost certainly, species. Human beings have now been removed and government forces actively patrol the perimeter.

The behavior of Group B has evolved. In the 1980s they were not confrontational, although they employed booby traps, weapons, alarms and remote viewer deterrent technology on their ships and in their facilities. Recently this author and a colleague encountered them by accident while doing a geological remote viewing in Puerto Rico. We discovered a major underground construction project and were apprehended. The units reviewed the colleague's possible states, decided he was not a threat and let him go. (He experienced this as being shown visions of his future.) The author had never encountered this part of Group B before but was recognized. The explanation that we were only tourists was dismissed. The author was given a strong warning not to return.

The units that apprehended us and delivered the message seemed to be the equivalent of soldier ants. They were perhaps two ranks above the tools. These were not technicians; they were warfare specialists, and they were formidable.

The behavior of Group B follows the pattern the colonizers have displayed on other worlds. Absent a significant change in circumstances, the human species will come under increasing pressure from the colonizers. It is their practice to expand until confronted by a species with comparable or more advanced technology.

We share a value with this species: the bottom line. If viewing is accurate, the travel time between Earth and their origin is between 30 and 40 Earth years (the species is capable of faster than light travel; its origin is very distant, in an isolated star group that may be part of another galaxy). That is a long supply line by anyone's standards. Significant resources are already committed to operations here. Local units will be held strictly accountable by their superiors for the management of this material. This fact may furnish a basis for negotiation.

The genesis of Group A is inside the Milky Way, although they may have spread more widely; they are remarkable travelers. Their specific origin is on the far side of the galaxy on the opposite side of the plane of the ecliptic. While the members and apparatus of the local establishment are capable of independent decision-making, an event that falls outside parameters requires consultation with central control. The turnaround time for the consultation is eleven hours, almost to the minute. The communication occurs much faster than the speed of light. However, it takes a small fraction of time for the communication to pass through each node and there seems to be a very large number of nodes. It is conceivable that *all* of Group A participates in a decision made by primary central control.

This process of communication has been observed twice. The first instance occurred during the first contact between the author and Group A. On that occasion, after the first remote viewing revealed the presence of alien technology, the author returned, gained entry a second time and did extensive damage to local central control with the objective of preventing the departure of the aliens so that their technology could be studied. Eleven hours later the attention of Group A arrived and a conversation

ensued. The author promised not to interfere with sensitive systems and Group A agreed to answer any questions the author asked. This arrangement led to an enlightening dialogue.

The author deduced that wrecking central control had perturbed Group A not so much on account of the damage as the fact that it was B-like. If Group B had learned how to get through A's defenses, it would be a problem requiring immediate attention. Upon making contact, Group A expressed surprise to find an intelligent presence on Earth and asked whether they should leave. A decision was called for. The author informed Group A that we were delighted to have them here and rolled out the red carpet in every way she could think of. Group A assumed that the author was a nascent group mind and set about the task of education. This involved answering the author's questions and giving instruction in how intelligent species communicate.

The fact that Group A thought the author was a group mind did not become clear for some seven months. The author began to write a letter to a friend who was in conflict with his in-laws. The subject of the letter was what is owed to the collective and what is owed to oneself. Group A interrupted with "You speak of individuals. Are you one such?" That truth was admitted to. Group A responded "Individuals do not possess intelligence." "Then how are we having this conversation?" the author retorted.

Group A cut communication but subsequently returned with a designation equivalent to "individual biological unit potentially capable of intelligence." That was a remarkable feat of intellectual honesty. They had never before made an exception to their belief that only collectives could possess intelligence.

In the second observed incident of communication with all of Group A, a group of Navy warships had performed a communications exercise in the South Pacific close to the location of some UO incidents. The majority of the participants believed that it was a standard military exercise using advanced technology. The real purpose of the exercise was to evoke a response from UFOs. It did, but by the time a UFO rose out of the water—eleven hours later—the exercise had finished and the officers in charge had gone home thinking they had failed.

It took some time to work out the purpose of the Group A station on Earth. They are able to transmit physical things over great distances. This station is strategically placed for this purpose. When the author first checked they were transmitting water. It seemed nearly pure with some faint chemical traces that seemed to include acetone and one or two other chemicals. Some of it spattered during transit; the engineers (equivalent) had to mop up afterward. On other occasions the author has seen them moving what appear to be gaseous forms of uranium and deuterium. These visitors offer a remarkable opportunity to learn and evolve. Group B made efforts to dislodge them; they have resisted, in part because they want to see what becomes of humanity and whether we can develop intelligence.

Overview

The situation can be advantageous for human beings. We have the opportunity to study advanced technology and perhaps to make a quantum leap in what we are able to do. We will have the opportunity to see ourselves as others see us. For the first time we may be able to share ideas with more intelligent species. We may even become self-aware.

Meanwhile, the aliens are actively mining our resources. This alters our future. They are taking at least one entire technology from us. A mineral is being mined which is useful in a manufacturing process that we have not yet invented. If that continues, we will never develop that technology because the mineral will no longer exist in useful quantities by the time we are ready for it.

If remote viewing is even somewhat accurate, it is not in our interest to allow alien colonization. At the same time, war is both an inappropriate and a futile choice. Territorial warfare is a biologically determined human behavior. The aliens will not go to war with us. They cannot. Should we attempt to engage them in warfare, our failure to recognize the profound differences between humans and aliens will be clear evidence to all onlookers that we are not an intelligent species.

After careful study the author ascertained that the only behavior reminiscent of war that the colonizers can produce is evoked in the context of a species survival emergency. In view of the disparity in intelligence, technological capability, complexity of organization, length of experience, size of industrial plant and number of units, human interests would not be well served by evoking that response.

As inhabitants of the disputed land mass, we cannot afford to blow it up. The problem must be resolved another way.

Extensive research failed to reveal any useful literature on this topic. We have not developed a method for conducting a negotiation with nonhumans. That is true even with respect to animals, who have lived with us for millennia and with whom we have much more in common than we do with aliens. Our civilization makes use of animals in many ways but humans do not usually communicate with them because animals are conventionally believed to have nothing of value to say. The opportunity to converse with the nonhuman occupants of Earth has been

ignored. Some animals have learned a few words of human language; where is the human who speaks gorilla or dolphinese?

As a species we have no plan. It is in our interest to develop one.

Communication

At present the interaction with alien species is primarily controlled by military forces, which fire indiscriminately on craft of all species. This is a nuisance to the visitors, who have started to return fire and sometimes initiate fire when a radar lock is made. The practice occasionally results in the acquisition of damaged alien craft, or parts thereof, but very little has been learned. Our current level of scientific development does not provide adequate insight; the mere possession of foreign technology does not automatically enable reverse engineering.

The development of rapport with Group A could have spectacular benefits if they are willing to communicate and assist us technologically. All that is required is for human beings to develop the ability to hold an intelligent conversation.

That is more difficult than it may seem. Multiple efforts to communicate with alien species have been secretly made by governments, and the aliens have attempted to communicate and otherwise interact with us[5]. An example of the latter occurred in 1966 at Minot Air Force Base. The Base housed a group of strategic nuclear missiles. As recounted by author Robert Hastings: "When the UFO buzzed Echo Capsule, Schuur says seven or eight missiles began registering 'spurious indicators.' Then a 'Launch in Progress' switch was tripped, which forced operators to manually override with an 'Inhibit' command. Finally, when the UFO passed, all systems returned to normal."[6]

Visitors have often displayed interest in military facilities. These installations represent the pinnacle of human technological achievement. It is reasonable to think that if intelligence exists on Earth, it should be found there. Remote viewing suggests that the aliens interacted with the missiles in a search for an intelligent response and perhaps for evidence of sentience in the technology.

Of the efforts made by governments to communicate with aliens, there is no evidence that any has succeeded.

Group A and Group B are collective intelligences; this was the case for every other intelligent species that was surveyed. It is a mistake to assume that our visitors are individuals like ourselves. The default assumption should be that the other is a collective intelligence and that whether or not a biological entity is present, the other is sentient. Furthermore, it should be assumed to be in real-time contact with the species that produced it. Aliens will make these assumptions about us.

Politeness in our society entails recognition of the other as an individual. It is customary to ask the name of the other and then try to determine his or her place in the relevant hierarchy. When strangers meet, particularly if they are males, a dominance relationship is negotiated and ratified. That is largely achieved by body language and must proceed before any cooperative acts can take place. These behaviors have a purpose in our own species but must not be carried over into other contexts. Interactions focused on individual dominance make no sense to a collective intelligence.

Communication with intelligent species requires the ability to carry on an intelligent conversation. Intelligent beings do not reason contrary to fact. Counter-factual statements and assumptions would not occur in an intelligent conversation, yet human beings frequently use them. The field of statistics revolves around the normal distribution, a nexus of counterfactual assumptions. (Nonparametrics, in which no underlying distribution is assumed, are largely exempt from the problem.) A common expression like "if I were you" is overtly counter-factual.

From the perspective of Group A, a communication refers to a possible or actual occurrence. A true statement references a chain of possible states interactions. The chain is looked for and its ramifications are considered. By contrast, the units of Group B are supplied with their beliefs by the collective. These units do very little fact checking on their own. They do not re-evaluate fundamental premises.

A human being can utter words that reference non-existent or contradictory chains such as "gravity does not exist" or "there is surface train service between New York and Australia." Group A would not accept statements that offer such expressions as true. Group B pays no attention to the content of human communications, which they regard as unintelligent utterances.

Human beings take errors for granted. They assume that the other will allow multiple trials of a communication effort before concluding that it has failed. Intelligent species do not make that assumption. Errors are not expected and are not allowed for. It is imperative that when communication is initiated, an intelligent conversation must follow. A single mistake may be enough to convince the other that the initial appearance of intelligence was accidental; they may then refuse all future contact. They will, at the very least, decline all contact through the medium used by the failed attempt. There is a limited number of available media. Radio and microwave signals will no longer serve, due to previous failed efforts.

All over the world, humans blink flashlights at UFOs. This has removed optical signals from the list of ways in which human beings could initiate an intelligent conversation. Sometimes the UFOs blink back; that is not significant. In

all probability human light blinking is considered equivalent to fireflies flashing to attract mates. Nothing resembling an intelligent conversation ever ensues. It is regrettable that this benign and simple technology has been disabled as a medium of communication. It is important that the same errors not be made with respect to other potential media.

The insertion of meaningful data such as mathematical series in a bit stream has been widely discussed as a possible indicator of intelligence. The problem is that our electronic devices produce complex electromagnetic emissions. That by itself is not evidence of intelligence from the alien point of view. The missiles in the capsule produced their own emanations, in which human beings had invested a great deal of effort. They also carried a powerful collection of possible states. There was every reason to think that if communication was possible it would be achieved there, yet it was not. An intelligent response was not received. The visitor consequently dismissed electromagnetic emanations as an indicator of intelligence.

Simply the fact that an object emits electromagnetic signals, including very complex signals, does not say anything about its degree of sentience. However, communication does not depend upon technology. Mind to mind communication is quite feasible if human beings take the trouble to learn how. Even in that mode, great care must be taken to avoid the mistakes previously mentioned. The conversation must be intelligent, and it must ultimately be supported by reciprocal physical actions.

Technology transfer

Technology transfer is not a simple problem. In the absence of common scientific belief structures, we do not have a ready way to assimilate extremely advanced foreign technology. The simple possession of foreign objects does not enable us to understand them. Imagine members of a Stone Age tribe trying to assemble a flying object from random parts of a 747 jet airliner, a Piper Cub and a riding lawnmower. The parts are not meaningful in themselves. What matters are the ideas behind them.

The acquisition of an advanced foreign technology must begin with the principles it is based upon. They must be converted into experiments. It is necessary to recreate the development train, but one can do so knowing what the end product will be. To elaborate, if the technologies are not too far apart in level of advancement the development trains can be spliced together, with new experiments providing continuity where needed. The Group A development train is stunningly long, rich and complex. Every part of it rests on previous elements. The author was unable to find a part of it that could be spliced into current human technology.

On the basis of these observations, Group B technology is inaccessible and will remain so even though it appears to represent an extremely evolved version of what we now possess. It requires too many resources and too large an industrial base. Even with help from Group B and a collection of working artifacts to examine, it could not be duplicated here. Group B has no reason to offer assistance; indeed, it is not in their interest to further our development.

Group A is far more advanced than Group B. Its technology has an entirely different theoretical basis. The reasoning behind it is conceptually alien, but if we could master these ideas we could acquire the technology. Obviously we cannot acquire in a few years or a few hundred years what an alien species has developed over millennia, but we can potentially manage an enormous advance over our current level of development. Under the right circumstances Group A will be willing to help us.

There appears to be general agreement among alien species that technology can be organized in Tiers. Tier 1 is the lowest tier; it is the ability to make a tool. A tool is defined as a piece of technology whose performance is not the product of the materials of which it is made. Everything modern civilization has achieved so far, including nuclear weapons and genetically modified organisms, can be seen as exploiting what occurs naturally in the environment. As such it is considered rudimentary and is not evidence of intelligence. To be recognized as intelligent, human beings need to make a tool. An over-unity alternative energy device may qualify. Possible states technology, if successfully developed, would qualify. We would not need to transform our industry; a single demonstration would be enough.

When human beings arrive at Tier 1, context will then exist to explain Tier 2. A short video in the author's collection shows what is likely to be an example of Tier 2 technology. In *Penetration*[7] Ingo Swann describes an encounter with an object that is a good candidate for Tier 3. Not having yet made a tool, human beings are at Tier 0. It is probable that human beings can progress faster than the colonizers once our collectives become intelligent. At Tier 2 we would be the technological equals of the colonizers. At Tier 3 we will be able to evict them from our home world. By then we will have long since traveled to other star systems and met those who will be then, our peers.

Strategic options

The policy of firing on all UFOs is obviously counterproductive and dangerous. Group A and B technologies are sufficiently different for their craft to exhibit different electromagnetic signatures. It should be possible to tell them apart. Group A should never be fired upon, nor

should any objects whose ownership is unclear.

If this assessment is accurate, we should try to prevent the colonizers from becoming fully invested here. We must do that without going to war. The colonizers are vulnerable to a discreetly conducted war of attrition: enough to deplete their resources, but not enough to pose a survival challenge. What is needed is for their losses to appear as the uncoordinated acts of unintelligent animals. Since Group B believes that humans are not intelligent it should be possible to accomplish that.

To succeed, the effort will need to be decentralized. Centralized planning will be readily detectable by Group B, who will then destroy the command center. (The command center has a unique feature: destroying it will stop the war of attrition. Group B has the ability to make that observation.)

After enough losses are experienced to impact the mission, the local management of Group B will contact us. At that point we may be able to negotiate some ground rules. Group B will keep their word only as long as the consequences of not doing so are severe. At present they have more to fear from their superiors than from us. It is that circumstance that gives us potential leverage.

Group B is capable of complex strategic deception. At present they see no need to engage in strategic deception against the human species. For their part it will be hard for humans to give up the idea that they can befriend or bribe Group B. This author believes that any attempts to do that will be interpreted as evidence of lack of intelligence. It is a consistent behavior of Group B to advance against weakness.

It should be borne in mind that Group B considers themselves enormously superior to humans in every way. That will not change. The Supercollider was not built in Texas on account of fire ants, but ants and humans did not become strategic partners. Through attrition, fire ants won control of some territory. The human belief in their innate superiority to fire ants is unchanged. An ant-human alliance is not contemplated. This is an exact parallel.

Group B may be impossible to dislodge at present, but their expansion could be slowed. In the meantime, perhaps humans can learn to make a tool. If we succeed, it will change the exopolitics in our favor. Other species are unhappy with the arrival of the colonizers in our region. If they knew that Earth was home to an intelligent species that could potentially impede Group B's colonial expansion, we might receive some technological assistance and perhaps other forms of help.

CONCLUSION

In the beginning the colonizers had an advantage. Their system contained another habitable planet. They developed space travel and reached it. By that time they had exploited their home world almost to extinction. We grieve over the industrial abuse of the Earth; by their standards it is virtually untouched. Where they have passed, a planet resembles Venus with its horrible atmosphere, vast open-pit mines and dying ecosystem.

It is conceivable that the Earth will escape that fate. The real treasure of this planet is its biological abundance. Most intelligent life forms resembling ourselves have to make do with the equivalent of arctic tundra or the Mongolian steppes. The author has given at least cursory attention to perhaps thirty species; not one has a home world that contains the rich variety of life found in the tropics. Considering the experiments being performed by the colonizers and the contents of their database, it appears likely that the biological wealth of the Earth is a primary attraction for them. Earth is a unique source of rare biological essences. In the larger scheme of things they are much more valuable than our minerals.

Imagine what it would have meant to humanity to have another habitable world almost within arm's reach. It is possible that a previous civilization had that benefit. The traces of ancient civilization on Mars are telling, as is the evidence that it came to a sudden end, either through warfare or a close encounter with a celestial object. The civilization that produced the Egyptian pyramids (which were already ancient in the time of the Pharaohs) may once have spanned two worlds.

The galaxy, and surely the universe, is teeming with life and much of it is intelligent. The intelligent species arise in a wide variety of environments, but the ones observed so far all have one thing in common: they are collective intelligences. The conclusion is inescapable: in order to compete for a place in the galaxy, human beings must also learn to combine their mental efforts into intelligent collectives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Portions of this article were previously published by Elsevier Physics Procedia 2012 under the title "On the Frontier of Knowledge: A Discussion of Alien Civilizations." Much of this remote viewing was done in concert with the author's students, an admirably brave and talented group of human beings.

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