

Secret Pentagon study hints at super powers being real after finding consciousness 'never dies'

●READ MORE: [First remote mind control technology is developed in South Korea](#)

A study conducted by US Army Intelligence has suggested that reincarnation is real because consciousness 'never dies.'

Entitled 'Analysis and Assessment of The Gateway Process,' the 29-page report was drafted by US Army Lieutenant Colonel Wayne M McDonnell in 1983 and declassified by the CIA in 2003.

The research has resurfaced on social media, with Chicago-based comedian Sara Holcomb summarizing the findings, saying: 'We're pretty sure reincarnation is real.'

'Consciousness is energy and it exists outside of our understanding of reality,' Holcomb said, paraphrasing page 19 of McDonnell's Army intel report. 'And energy... never dies.'

The mind-bending official **Pentagon** study was commissioned to better understand what its Army intel colleagues were doing sending personnel to a small institute in **Charlottesville, Virginia** that was working on the 'Gateway Experience.'

The then-secretive 'Gateway' project, based to McDonnell's analysis, was 'a training system designed to bring enhanced strength, focus and coherence... to alter consciousness.'

From there, Gateway's ambitious goal was to shift the practitioner's consciousness 'outside the physical sphere so as to ultimately escape even the restrictions of time and space.'

At least according to McDonnell, the Monroe Institute's discoveries that wound up bolstering the case for reincarnation were profound.

'When consciousness returns to the Absolute [Monroe jargon for a realm outside spacetime] it brings with it all the memories it has accumulated through experience in reality,' as he distilled the Institute's finding that memories pass on from life to life via reincarnation.

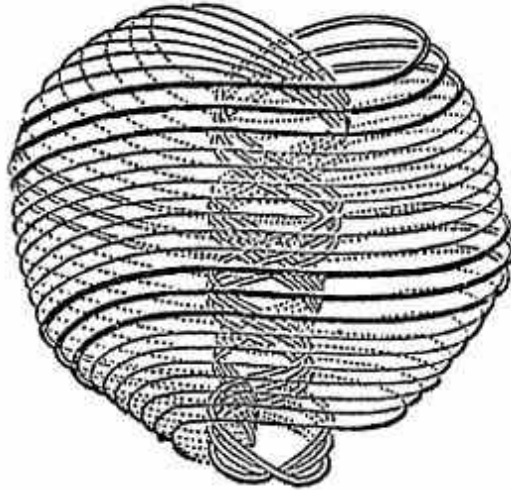


Figure C Stylized Rendition of a Simple Torus

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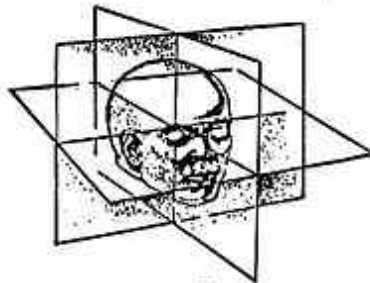
[View gallery](#)

An eye-popping study conducted by US Army Intelligence and made public by the CIA has shocked social media with its finding that consciousness transcends space and time. Entitled 'Analysis and Assessment of The Gateway Process,' the 29-page report was drafted in 1983

CONSCIOUSNESS ENERGY GRID

Left Hemisphere
Consciousness Grid

Acts like the Mind's
computer software to
reduce input from right
hemisphere to verbal
symbols and concepts.



Right Hemisphere
Consciousness Grid

Reduces three dimensional
holographic image to two
dimensional go/no go for

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The recently resurfaced US Army Intelligence report presents an abstract explanation of how consciousness is created through the brain's processing of energy in the physical world -

transforming it into what Lieutenant Colonel Wayne McDonnell compares to a hologram (above)

Or, as Holocomb put it more succinctly in one of [many videos by TikTok](#)

[users](#) fascinated with the metaphysical US Army study: 'You're pretty sure reincarnation is a legit thing? Yup.'

The comedian, who posts as [@mad_hatter_news](#) on TikTok, also referenced a vast body of research by the nearby University of Virginia Medical School's [Division of Perceptual Studies](#) which has compiled a database of over 2,500 cases of professed reincarnation. Many of the cases involved children under the age of five who claimed to remember 'memories of a previous life they claim to have lived.'

'Why the kids?' Holocomb continued in her post. 'It seems they're the ones that most easily remember their past lives.'

But the Gateway study explored more than simply heady spiritual questions of reincarnation, the nature of consciousness and the afterlife.

Ltc McDonnell's report as a member of US Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) was concerned with psychic spycraft along the astral plane. Psychic spycraft involves the use of alleged paranormal abilities for espionage.

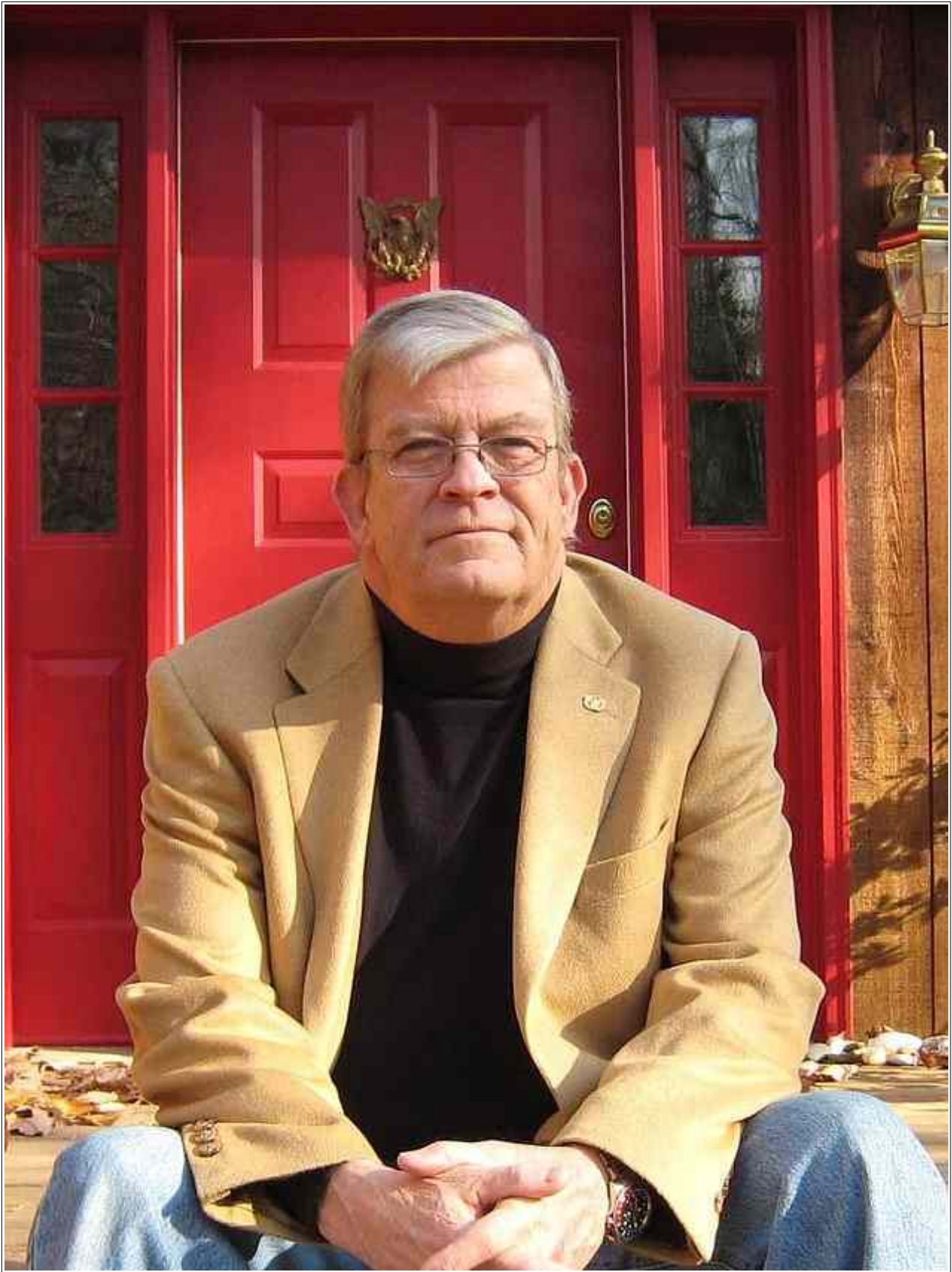
In 1983, INSCOM was headed by Major General Albert Stubblebine III, one of the US military's greatest proponents of psychic warfare.

Joe McMoneagle — who served as Remote Viewer No1. in one of Major General Stubblebine's psychic spy programs — has said his own role was to use remote viewing to spy on Russian military bases and gather intelligence.

He spent more than 20 years as a so-called 'remote viewer' working at Fort Meade in Maryland, which is also home to the National Security Agency (NSA).

'My success rate was around 28 percent,' McMoneagle said. 'That may not sound very good, but we were brought in to deal with the hopeless cases.'

'Our information was then cross-checked with any other available intelligence to build up an overall picture. We proved to be quite useful "spies."'



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[View gallery](#)

Joe McMoneagle (pictured) was a Vietnam vet and American 'psychic spy.' His role was to use 'remote viewing' to spy on Russian bases and gather intelligence. He now serves on the Board of Advisors for the Monroe Institute - whose 'Gateway' process was studied in the 1983 report



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[View gallery](#)

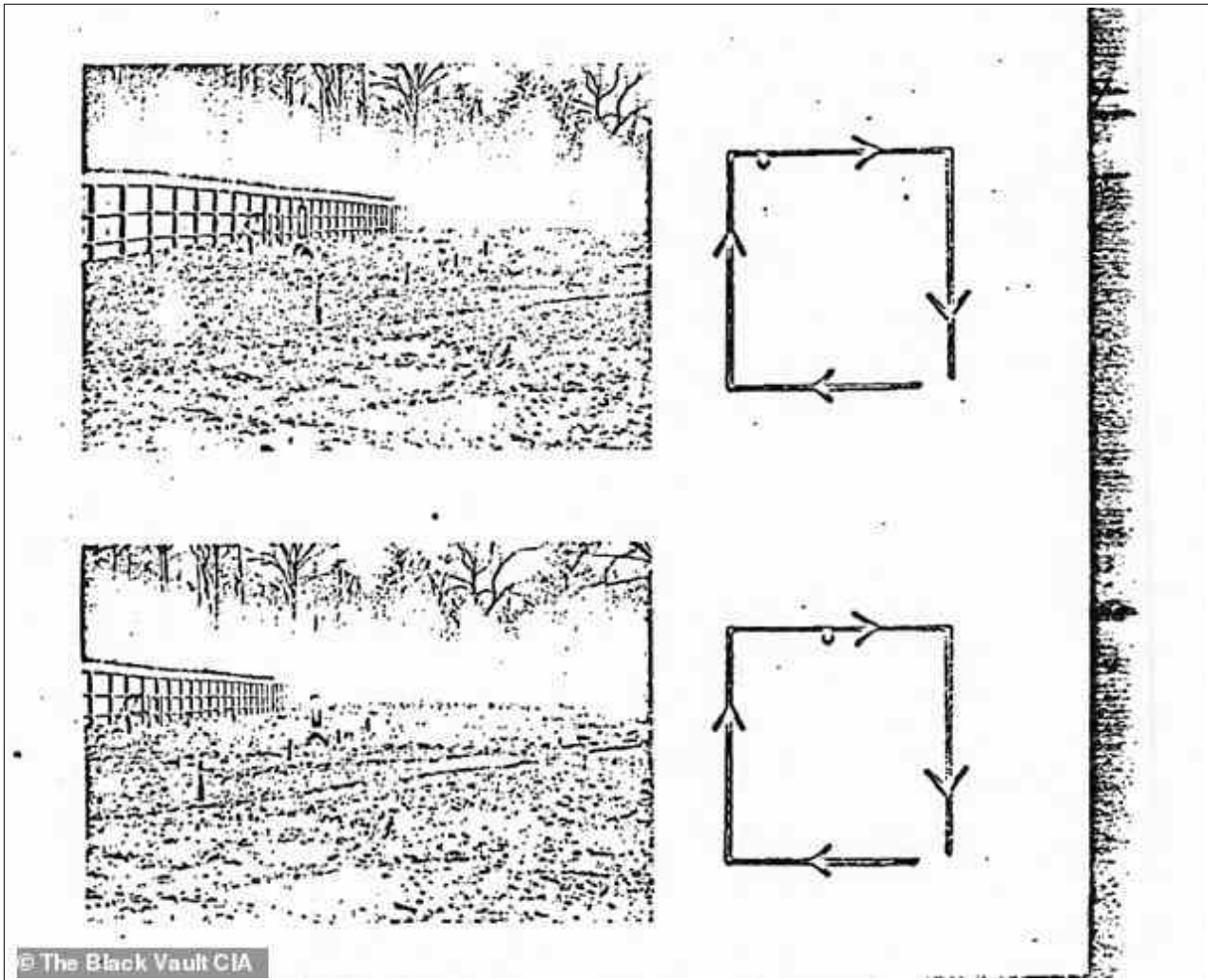
In 1983, INSCOM was headed by Major General Albert Stubblebine III (portrait above), one of the US military's greatest proponents of psychic warfare

CIA secretly created 'remote control' DOGS in the 1960s by surgically implanting electrodes in their brains, declassified documents reveal

- CIA documents reveal that they tested on dogs in mind control experiments
- Officials have been trying to hide top secret documents for decades
- Files reveal that the CIA controlled dog's minds using electrodes in their skulls
- 'Behaviour modification' experiments were an illegal mind control project
- Files were released by The Black Vault, a declassified government records site

'The specific aim of the research program was to examine the feasibility of controlling the behaviour of a dog, in an open field, by means of remotely stimulated electrical stimulation of the brain,' the documents state.

'Such a system depends for its effectiveness on two properties of electrical stimulation delivered to certain deep lying structures of the dog brain: the well-known reward effect, and a tendency for such stimulation to initiate and maintain locomotion in a direction which is accompanied by the continued delivery of stimulation.'



@The Black Vault CIA

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[View gallery](#)

Researchers implanted a device inside six canines' skulls and guided them through an open field (schematic pictured), making them run, turn and stop. The top secret experiments were part of the infamous mind control project MKUltra

(When Filled In)

R & D CATALOG FORM		DATE
1. PROJECT TITLE/CODE NAME Drug Interrogation Techniques		2. SHORT PROJECT DESCRIPTION Development of improved techniques in drug interrogation of criminals. Methods to reduce inhibition while under drug interrogation will be explored.
3. CONTRACTOR NAME		4. LOCATION OF CONTRACTOR
5. CLASS OF CONTRACTOR		6. TYPE OF CONTRACT Grant
7. FUNDS FY 1966 \$ 0		8. REQUISITION NO. C
FY 1967 \$		9. BUDGET PROJECT NO. X-2002
FY 1968 \$		10. EFFECTIVE CONTRACT DATE (Begin - end)
11. SECURITY CLASS.		
12. RESPONSIBLE DIRECTORATE/OFFICE/PROJECT OFFICER TELEPHONE EXTENSION		
13. REQUIREMENT/AUTHORITY R&D - Human Factors and Behavior;		
14. TYPE OF WORK TO BE DONE Applied Research		
15. CATEGORIES OF EFFORT		
MAJOR CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORIES	
BEHAVIOR CONTROL	DRUG EFFECTS Criminal Population Drug Interrogation Technique Development	
16. END ITEM OR SERVICES FROM THIS CONTRACT/IMPROVEMENT OVER CURRENT SYSTEM, EQUIPMENT, ETC. Reports relating levels of consciousness and levels of inhibition with the quality of information on criminal acts obtained during drug interrogation.		
17. SUPPORTING OR RELATED CONTRACTS (Agency & Other)/COORDINATION Behavioral and Toxic Drug Effects in Animals/OFTEN/		

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[View gallery](#)

John Greenwald, founder of The Black Vault, a site specialising in declassified government records, put in the FOIA request. This document details plans to drug inmates at a prison hospital then interrogate them

The researchers first tried out a plastic helmet but then settled on a new surgical technique that involved 'embedding the electrode entirely within a mound of dental cement on the skull', the documents state.

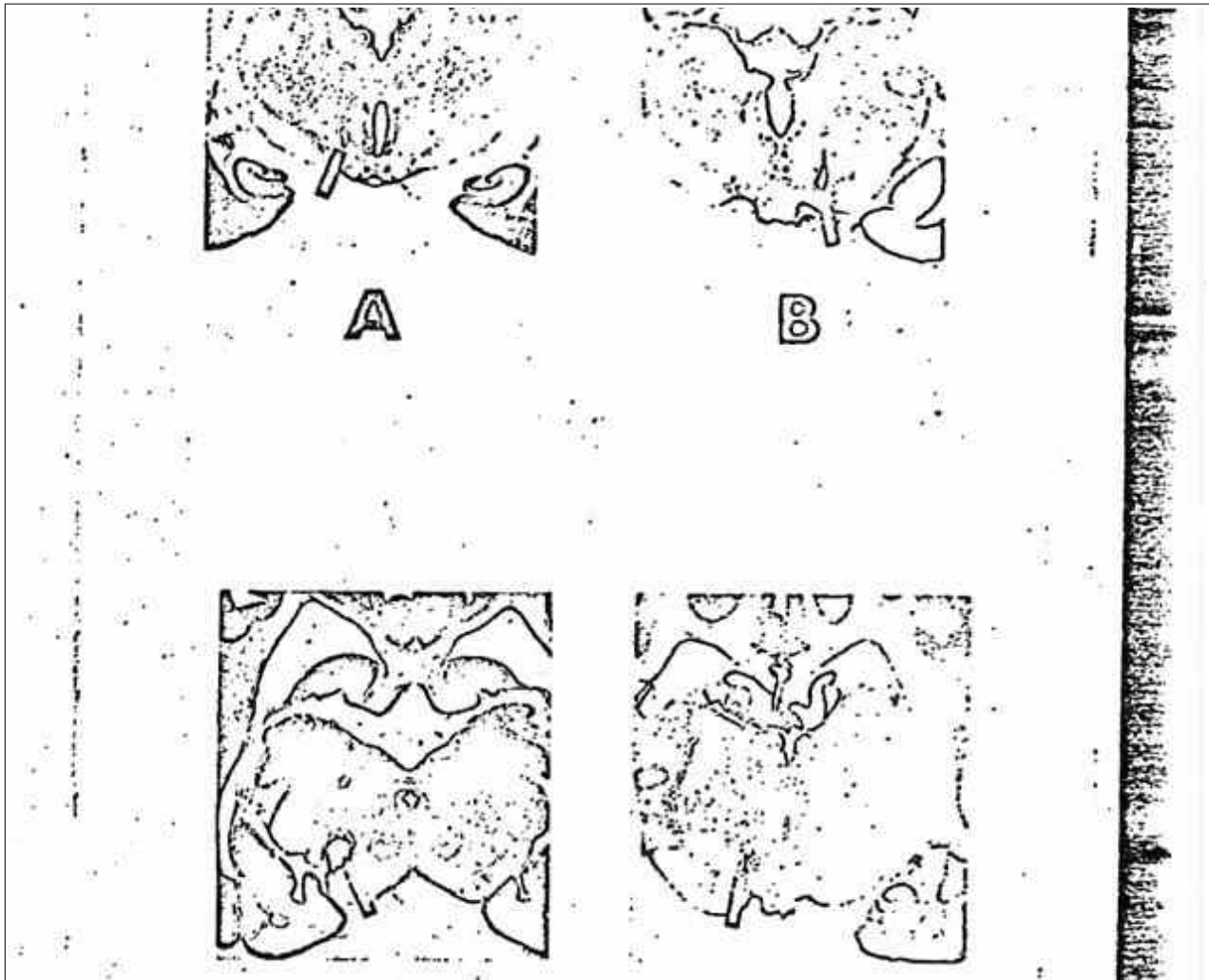
They ran the leads just below the dog's skin to a point between the shoulder blades, where the leads were brought to the surface and affixed to a standard dog harness.

Some of the dogs suffered side effects from the experiments, including infections caused by the head wound where they embedded the electrode into their brain.

In one letter an individual, whose name had been redacted, writes to a doctor with advice about experiments in animal mind control.

The writer of the letter proved to be an expert in the field of animal mind control and had undertaken the successful creation of six remote control dogs.

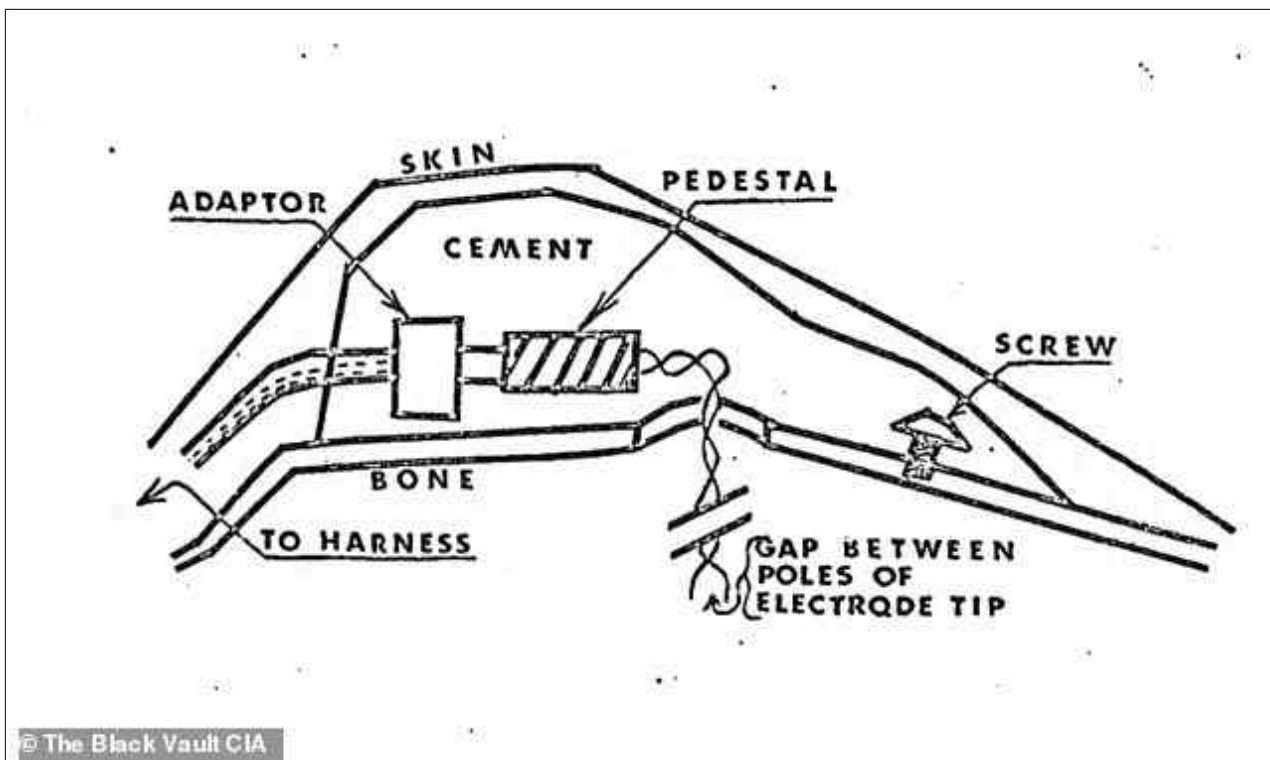
'As you know, I spent about three years working in the research area of rewarding electrical stimulation of the brain,' the person writes.



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[View gallery](#)

Pictures of dog brain structures indicating where electrodes would be surgically implanted. The researchers first tried out a plastic helmet but then settled on a new surgical technique that involved 'embedding the electrode entirely within a mound of dental cement on the skull', the documents state



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[View gallery](#)

Scientists at first used a plastic helmet (schematic pictured) that delivered the stimulation to the dog's brain but then moved on to embedding the electrode within a mound of dental cement into the skull

'In the laboratory, we performed a number of experiments with rats; in the open field, we employed dogs of several breeds.'

The letter writer characterises the work with remote-controlling dogs as a success, describing 'a demonstrated procedure for controlling the free-field behaviours of an unrestrained dog.'

The final report, published in 1965, titled 'Remote Control Behaviour with Rewarding Electrical Stimulation of the Brain', was attached to the letter.



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[View gallery](#)

The top-secret CIA program MKUltra conducted hundreds of experiments sometimes on unwitting U.S. citizens to assess the potential use of LSD. They also used other drugs for mind control, information gathering and psychological torture

By 1967, it seems unlikely that remote-controlled dogs were ever used in the field, as the letter writer outlines some of the limitations and challenges to any follow-up program going forward.

The files are not the only 'Behavioural Modification' document released by The Black Vault involving animals.

Numerous other files pertain to budgeting and acquisition for animal experimentation.

One declassified file details, with heavy redactions, the practical possibilities of training and equipping cats for 'foreign situation' field work.

Today in retirement, McMoneagle serves as on the Board of Advisors and as a trainer for **the Monroe Institute**, the same institute whose 'Gateway' process was studied by US Army INSCOM in their 1983 report.

Ultimately **Ltc McDonnell's 'Gateway Experience' report**, was an effort to verify the institute's suitability as a defense contractor used in this Army INSCOM program to operationalize 'out of body' experiences for espionage.

In his summary, McDonnell concluded: 'There is a sound and rational basis in terms of physical science parameters for considering Gateway to be plausible in terms of its essential objectives.'

'Intuitional insights of not only personal but of a practical and professional nature would seem to be within the bounds of reasonable expectations,' he continued, in essence validating INSCOM's 'psychic spying' strategy.

But there was a catch, he noted: These experiences were hard to control or direct consistently, which Ltc McDonnell suggested would require long and careful training.

'[A] phased approach for entering the Gateway Experience in an accelerated mode would seem to be required [...] from the standpoint of establishing an organization-wide exploitation of Gateway's potential,' he wrote.

In other words, while the Army intel official found that Gateway was real and possible, more research was needed to get to a place where US intelligence could actually make use it.

Ltc McDonnell then laid out recommendations for how Army INSCOM could go about designing further Gateway studies, though its unclear if more studies were ever launched.

Mysteriously, one page of Ltc McDonnell's report is missing, number 25, in the middle of a section where he was outlining potential practical defense uses of Gateway.

The omission caught the attention of some readers who launched **a Change.org petition** calling for the CIA to release it.

The CIA, however, says that it never had the page to begin with — fueling theories that it has been left it out on purpose due to the powerful techniques that page 25 described.

The **Stargate Project** was a secret U.S. Army unit established in 1977^{[1][2]} at Fort Meade, Maryland, by the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) and SRI International (a California contractor) to investigate the potential for psychic phenomena in military and domestic intelligence applications. The project, and its precursors and sister projects, originally went by various code names – 'Gondola Wish', 'Stargate', 'Grill Flame', 'Center

Lane', 'Project CF', 'Sun Streak', and 'Scanate' – until 1991 when they were consolidated and rechristened as the "Stargate Project".

The Stargate Project's work primarily involved remote viewing, the purported ability to psychically "see" events, sites, or information from a great distance.^[3] The project was overseen until 1987 by Lt. Frederick Holmes "Skip" Atwater, an aide and "psychic headhunter" to Maj. Gen. Albert Stubblebine, and later president of the Monroe Institute.^[4] The unit was small scale, comprising about 15 to 20 individuals, and was run out of "an old, leaky wooden barracks".^[5]

The Stargate Project was terminated and declassified in 1995 after a CIA report concluded that it was never useful in any intelligence operation. Information provided by the program was vague and included irrelevant and erroneous data, and there were suspicions of inter-judge reliability.^{[6]:5–4} The program was featured in the 2004 book and 2009 film, both titled *The Men Who Stare at Goats*,^{[7][8][9][10]} although neither mentions it by name. George Stephanopoulos, in his 2024 book *The Situation Room*, mentions the project by the name Grill Flame, in discussing a May 8, 1980, Situation Room briefing for President Carter, after Carter's failed hostage rescue mission in Iran on April 24, 1980.^[11]

Background

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The CIA and DIA decided they should investigate and know as much about it as possible. Various programs were approved yearly and re-funded accordingly. Reviews were made semi-annually at the Senate and House select committee level. Work results were reviewed, and remote viewing was attempted with the results being kept secret from the "viewer". It was thought that if the viewer was shown they were incorrect it would damage the viewer's confidence and skill. This was standard operating procedure throughout the years of military and domestic remote viewing programs. Feedback to the remote viewer of any kind was rare; it was kept classified and secret.^[12]

Remote viewing attempts to sense unknown information about places or events. Normally it is performed to detect current events, but during military and domestic intelligence applications viewers claimed to sense things in the future, experiencing precognition.^[13]

History

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1970s

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In 1970 United States intelligence sources believed that the Soviet Union was spending 60 million roubles annually on "psychotronic" research. In response to claims that the Soviet program had produced results, the CIA initiated funding for a new program known as SCANATE ("scan by coordinate") in the same year.^[14] Remote viewing research began in 1972 at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in Menlo Park, California.^[14] ^[15] Proponents (Russell Targ and Harold Puthoff) of the research said that a minimum accuracy rate of 65% required by the clients was often exceeded in the later experiments.^[14]

Physicists Targ and Puthoff began testing psychics for SRI in 1972, including one who would later become an international celebrity, Israeli Uri Geller. Their apparently successful results garnered interest within the U.S. Department of Defense. Ray Hyman, professor of psychology at the University of Oregon, was asked by Air Force psychologist Lt. Col. Austin W. Kibler (1930–2008) – then Director of Behavioral Research for ARPA – to go to SRI and investigate. He was to specifically evaluate Geller. Hyman's report to the government was that Geller was a "complete fraud" and as a consequence Targ and Puthoff lost their government contract to work further with him. The result was a publicity tour for Geller, Targ, and Puthoff to seek private funding for further research work on Geller.^[16]

One of the project's successes was the location of a lost Soviet spy plane in 1976 by Rosemary Smith, a young administrative assistant recruited by project director Dale Graff.^[17]

In 1977 the Army Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence (ACSI) Systems Exploitation Detachment (SED) started the Gondola Wish program to "evaluate potential adversary applications of remote viewing".^[14] Army Intelligence then formalized this in mid-1978 as an operational program Grill Flame, based in buildings 2560 and 2561 at Fort Meade, in Maryland (INSCOM "Detachment G").^[14]

1980s

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In early 1979 the research at SRI was integrated into 'Grill Flame', which was redesignated INSCOM 'Center Lane' Project (ICLP) in 1983. In 1984 the existence of the program was reported by Jack Anderson, and in that year it was unfavorably received by the National Academy of Sciences National Research Council. In late 1985 the Army funding was terminated, but the program was redesignated 'Sun Streak' and funded by the DIA's Scientific and Technical Intelligence Directorate (office code DT-S).^[14]

1990s

[edit]

In 1991 most of the contracting for the program was transferred from SRI to Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC), with Edwin May controlling 70% of the contractor funds and 85% of the data. Its security was altered from Special Access Program (SAP) to Limited Dissemination (LIMDIS), and it was given its final name, STARGATE.[14]

Closure (1995)

[edit]

In 1995 the defense appropriations bill directed that the program be transferred from DIA to CIA oversight. The CIA commissioned a report by the American Institutes for Research (AIR) that found that remote viewing had not been proved to work by a psychic mechanism, and said it had not been used operationally.[6]:5-4 The CIA subsequently cancelled and declassified the program.[14]

In 1995 the project was transferred to the CIA and a retrospective evaluation of the results was done. The appointed panel consisted primarily of Jessica Utts, Meena Shah and Ray Hyman. Hyman had produced an unflattering report on Uri Geller and SRI for the government two decades earlier, but the psychologist David Marks found Utts' appointment to the review panel "puzzling" given that she had published papers with Edwin May, considering this joint research likely to make her "less than [im]partial".[3] A report by Utts claimed the results were evidence of psychic functioning; however, Hyman in his report argued Utts's conclusion that ESP had been proven to exist, especially precognition, was premature and the findings had not been independently replicated. [18] Hyman came to the conclusion:

Psychologists, such as myself, who study subjective validation find nothing striking or surprising in the reported matching of reports against targets in the Stargate data. The overwhelming amount of data generated by the viewers is vague, general, and way off target. The few apparent hits are just what we would expect if nothing other than reasonable guessing and subjective validation are operating.[19]

A later report by AIR came to a negative conclusion. Joe Nickell has written:

Other evaluators – two psychologists from AIR – assessed the potential intelligence-gathering usefulness of remote viewing. They concluded that the alleged psychic technique was of dubious value and lacked the concreteness and reliability necessary for it to be used as a basis for making decisions or

taking action. The final report found "reason to suspect" that in "some well publicised cases of dramatic hits" the remote viewers might have had "substantially more background information" than might otherwise be apparent.[20]

According to AIR, which performed a review of the project, no remote viewing report ever provided actionable information for any intelligence operation.[21][6]:5-4

Based upon the collected findings, which recommended a higher level of critical research and tighter controls, the CIA terminated the 20 million dollar project, citing a lack of documented evidence that the program had any value to the intelligence community. *Time* magazine stated in 1995 three full-time psychics were still working on a \$500,000-a-year budget out of Fort Meade, Maryland, which would soon close.[21]

David Marks in his book *The Psychology of the Psychic* (2000) discussed the flaws in the Stargate Project in detail.[3] Marks wrote that there were six negative design features of the experiments. The possibility of cues or sensory leakage was not ruled out, no independent replication, some experiments were conducted in secret, making peer-review impossible. Marks noted that the judge Edwin May was also the principal investigator for the project and this was problematic, making a huge conflict of interest with collusion, cuing and fraud being possible. Marks concluded the project was nothing more than a "subjective delusion" and after two decades of research it had failed to provide any scientific evidence for the legitimacy of remote viewing.[3]

The Stargate Project was terminated in 1995 following an independent review which concluded:

The foregoing observations provide a compelling argument against continuation of the program within the intelligence community. Even though a statistically significant effect has been observed in the laboratory, it remains unclear whether the existence of a paranormal phenomenon, remote viewing, has been demonstrated. The laboratory studies do not provide evidence regarding the origins or nature of the phenomenon, assuming it exists, nor do they address an important methodological issue of inter-judge reliability.

Further, even if it could be demonstrated unequivocally that a paranormal phenomenon occurs under the conditions present in the laboratory paradigm, these conditions have limited applicability and utility for intelligence gathering operations. For example, the nature of the remote viewing targets are vastly dissimilar, as are the specific tasks required of the remote viewers. Most importantly, the information provided by remote viewing is vague and ambiguous, making it difficult, if not impossible, for the technique to yield information of sufficient quality and accuracy of information for actionable intelligence. Thus, we conclude that continued use of remote viewing in intelligence gathering operations is not warranted.[6]:E-4-E-5

In January 2017, the CIA published records online of the Stargate Project as part of the CREST archive.^[22]

Methodology

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The Stargate Project created a set of protocols designed to make the research of clairvoyance and out-of-body experiences more scientific, and to minimize as much as possible session noise and inaccuracy. The term "remote viewing" emerged as shorthand to describe this more structured approach to clairvoyance. Project Stargate would only receive a mission after all other intelligence attempts, methods, or approaches had already been exhausted.^{[13]:21}

It was reported that at peak manpower there were over 22 active military and civilian remote viewers providing data. People leaving the project were not replaced. When the project closed in 1995 this number had dwindled down to three. One was using tarot cards. According to Joseph McMoneagle, "The Army never had a truly open attitude toward psychic functioning". Hence, the use of the term "giggle factor"^[23] and the saying, "I wouldn't want to be found dead next to a psychic".^[12]

Civilian personnel

[\[edit\]](#)

Hal Puthoff

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Harold E. Puthoff

In the 1970s, CIA and DIA granted funds to Harold E. Puthoff to investigate paranormal abilities, collaborating with Russell Targ in a study of the purported psychic abilities of Uri Geller, Ingo Swann, Pat Price, Joseph McMoneagle and others, as part of the Stargate Project,^[24] of which Puthoff became a director.^[25]

As with Ingo Swann and Pat Price, Puthoff attributed much of his personal remote viewing skills to his involvement with Scientology whereby he had attained, at that time, the highest level. All three eventually left Scientology in the late 1970s.

Puthoff worked as the principal investigator of the project. His team of psychics is said^[who?] to have identified spies, located Soviet weapons and technologies, such as a nuclear submarine in 1979 and helped find lost SCUD missiles in the first Gulf War and plutonium in North Korea in 1994.^[26]



Russell Targ

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: Russell Targ

In the 1970s, Russell Targ began working with Harold Puthoff on the Stargate Project, while working with him as a researcher at Stanford Research Institute.^{[27][28]}

Edwin May

[\[edit\]](#)

Edwin C. May joined the Stargate Project in 1975 as a consultant and was working full-time in 1976. The original project was part of the Cognitive Sciences Laboratory managed by May. With more funding in 1991 May took the project to the Palo Alto offices at SAIC. This would last until 1995 when the CIA closed the project.^[3]

May worked as the principal investigator, judge and the star gatekeeper for the project. Marks says this was a serious weakness for the experiments as May had conflict of interest and could have done whatever he wanted with the data. Marks has written that May refused to release the names of the "oversight committee" and refused permission for him to give an independent judging of the Stargate transcripts. Marks found this suspicious, commenting "this refusal suggests that something must be wrong with the data or with the methods of data selection."^[3]

Ingo Swann

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Main article: Ingo Swann

Originally tested in the "Phase One" were OOB-Beacon "RV" experiments at the American Society for Psychical Research,^{[29][unreliable source?]} under research director Karlis Osis.^[citation needed] A former OT VII Scientologist,^{[30][self-published source]} who alleged to have coined the term 'remote viewing' as a derivation of protocols originally developed by René Warcollier, a French chemical engineer in the early 20th century, documented in the book *Mind to Mind, Classics in Consciousness Series Books* by (ISBN 978-1571743114)^[citation needed]. Swann's achievement was to break free from the conventional mold of casual experimentation and candidate burn out, and develop a viable set of protocols that put clairvoyance within a framework named "Coordinate Remote Viewing" (CRV).^[31] In a 1995 letter Edwin C. May wrote he had not used Swann for two years because there were rumors of him briefing a high level person at SAIC and the CIA on remote viewing and aliens, ETs.^[32]

Pat Price

[\[edit\]](#)

A former Burbank, California, police officer and former Scientologist who participated in a number of Cold War era remote viewing experiments, including the US government-sponsored projects SCANATE and the Stargate Project. Price joined the program after a chance encounter with fellow Scientologists (at the time) Harold Puthoff and Ingo Swann near SRI.^[33] Working with maps and photographs provided to him by the CIA, Price claimed to have been able to retrieve information from facilities behind Soviet lines. He is probably best known for his sketches of cranes and gantries which appeared to conform to CIA intelligence photographs. At the time, the CIA took his claims seriously.^[34]

Military personnel

[\[edit\]](#)

Lieutenant General James Clapper

[\[edit\]](#)

Main article: James Clapper

The project leader^[failed verification] in the 1990s was Lt. Gen. Clapper who later would serve as the Director of National Intelligence.^[35]



Major General Albert Stubblebine

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Main article: Albert Stubblebine

A key sponsor of the research internally at Fort Meade, Maryland, Maj. Gen. Stubblebine was convinced of the reality of a wide variety of psychic phenomena. He required that all of his battalion commanders learn how to bend spoons à la Uri Geller, and he himself attempted several psychic feats, even attempting to walk through walls. In the early 1980s he was responsible for the United States Army Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM), during which time the remote viewing project in the US Army began. Some commentators have confused a "Project Jedi", allegedly run by Special Forces primarily out of Fort Bragg, with Stargate. After some controversy involving these experiments, including alleged security violations from uncleared civilian psychics working in Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs), Stubblebine was placed on retirement. His successor as the INSCOM commander was Maj. Gen. Harry Soyster, who had a reputation as a much more conservative and conventional intelligence officer. Soyster was not amenable to continuing paranormal experiments and the Army's participation in Project Stargate ended during his tenure.^[12]

David Morehouse

[\[edit\]](#)

In his book, *Psychic Warrior: Inside the CIA's Stargate Program : The True Story of a Soldier's Espionage and Awakening* (2000, St. Martin's Press, ISBN 978-1902636207), Morehouse claims to have worked on hundreds of remote viewing assignments, from searching for a Soviet jet that crashed in the jungle carrying an atomic bomb, to tracking suspected double agents.^[36]

Joseph McMoneagle

[[edit](#)]

Main article: Joseph McMoneagle

McMoneagle claims he had a remarkable memory of very early childhood events. He grew up surrounded by alcoholism, abuse and poverty. As a child, he had visions at night when scared, and began to hone his psychic abilities in his teens for his own protection when he hitchhiked. He enlisted to get away. McMoneagle became an experimental remote viewer while serving in U.S. Army Intelligence.^[12]

Ed Dames

[[edit](#)]

Dames' role was intended to be as session monitor and analyst as an aid to Fred Atwater^[37]^[self-published source] rather than a remote viewer, Dames received no formal remote viewing training. After his assignment to the remote viewing unit at the end of January 1986, he was used to "run" remote viewers (as monitor) and provide training and practice sessions to viewer personnel. He soon established a reputation for pushing CRV to extremes, with target sessions on Atlantis, Mars, UFOs, and aliens. He has been a frequent guest on the *Coast to Coast AM* radio shows.^[38]

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[[edit](#)]

- [^] "Government-Sponsored Research On Parapsychology". *www.encyclopedia.com*.
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- [^] Jump up to:^{**a**} ^{**b**} ^{**c**} ^{**d**} ^{**e**} ^{**f**} Marks, David. (2000). *The Psychology of the Psychic* (2nd ed.). Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books. pp. 71–96. ISBN 1-57392-798-8
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- [^] Jump up to:^{**a**} ^{**b**} ^{**c**} ^{**d**} Mumford, Michael D.; Rose, Andrew M.; Goslin, David A. (September 29, 1995). *An Evaluation of Remote Viewing: Research and Applications* (PDF) (Report). The American Institutes for Research – via Federation of American Scientists. [R]emote viewings have never provided an adequate basis for 'actionable' intelligence operations – that is, information sufficiently valuable or compelling so that action was taken as a result.
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8. ^ Clarke, David (2014), *Britain's X-traordinary Files*, London: Bloomsbury Publishing, p. 112: "The existence of the Star Gate project was not officially acknowledged until 1995... then became the subject of investigations by journalists Jon Ronson [etc]... Ronson's 2004 book, *The Men Who Stare at Goats*, was subsequently adapted into a 2009 movie..."
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External links

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- Report from 1995 about the program from American Institutes for Research
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