

Waking Up Curious: The Wacuri Method for deeper connection to self, others, and the Universe (v0.12)

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Chapter 1

Forming Deep Connections

1.1 The Wacuri Method

The Wacuri Method invokes you to a centered higher flow state that wakes you up to curiosity and awe and the Oneness of the Universe. Two or more people go on a 5-minute journey together and then discuss it. A recorded audio or a live person leads you on journey that strives to awaken the journeyer to awe and curiosity that can be taken into everyday life. In so doing, it forges deep, intimate connections between those participating. A key to the method is the debrief, a discussion after the guided visualization, in which each participant has a chance to discuss the impact on their bodily sensations, emotions, and thoughts.

1.2 Not Exactly Mindfulness

The Wacuri Method shares much in common with mindfulness and meditation. Meditation is often lonely; Wacuri journeys are not. Wacuri journeys seek to connect you to the community of consciousness. However, like mindfulness, journeys seek to emancipate you from the tyranny of everyday habit and mind chatter. Many of us spend each day in a long daydream, dominated by our pasts, futures, to-do lists and our responsibilities. Wacuri seeks to wake us up to the awesome possibilities in every moment. A journey trains you to be present in every moment of your life. It does this by giving you new habits of focus and a witness outside yourself. The transformative experience of the journey is made more real to you because it is affirmed

by your co-journeyers. The meditation is more intense because it is being shared with others. Rather than rejecting society, Wacuri embraces it and asks you to collaborate and connect deeply with each other. Many of us feel this connection as love.

1.3 Journey to Not-Self

A Wacuri Journey is always a journey to something which is not yourself. It may be something inside yourself, such as your inner child, or your relationship with your father. Or it may be a journey to something grand and awesome like a galaxy, or something humble and awesome like a bumblebee. It seeks awe in both. A journey seeks to give you an intimate connection to something, like a tree or your cat, and to awaken awe and curiosity from that object. Because the journey is co-created with at least one other person, it always gets you outside your narrowly self-centered self. You and a friend go somewhere, and your experience strengthens their experience, just as theirs strengthens yours.

Chapter 2

Wacuri Journeys

The Wacuri Method is a structured approach to a journey. Perhaps surprisingly, this structure gives great freedom to the journey. Every journey evolves as a series of acts. These are:

- Breathing and Posture,
- Invitation and Invocation,
- Introduction to Subject,
- The Journey Proper,
- The Moment of Awe,
- The Space of Appreciation, and finally
- The Sharing and Return.

All of these acts are accomplished in five minutes, give or take a few minutes. The Wacuri Method compresses an ocean of awe into a limited period of time. Each journey includes a debrief, discussed in the next chapter, an essential part of the Wacuri Method.

2.1 The Journey Jockey

In the Wacuri Method, one of the journeyers is the Journey Jockey, a formal role that leads the journey through each act. The Jockey may be a formal

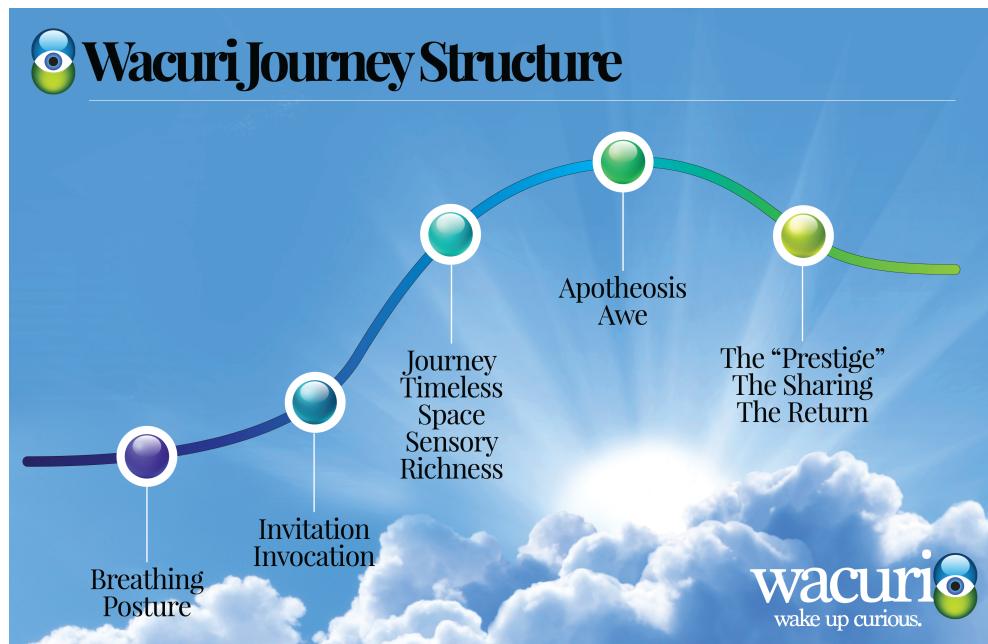


Figure 2.1: Journey Structure

teacher or counselor, or may simply be chosen from the journeymen. Like anything, Jockeys may differ in their skill, experience, and style, but everyone has to start somewhere. If you are reading this book, you are a citizen of the democracy of enlightenment, and with a little training will become ready to jockey your first journey.

The Journey Jockey is the only journeymen who speaks during the first five minutes. In the Debrief, each journeymen gets a chance to share their sensations, emotions, and epiphanies.

The Journey Jockey speaks spontaneously from the heart. Although many journeys are educational, the Journey is not a lecture. It is not a purely intellectual expression. The Jockey should use rich, evocative language to try to speak to the body, mind, heart, and even soul of the journeymen. Each journey will play upon different aspects of the human instrument. Some will be more intellectual, some will be more sentimental, some more sensual. The one rule is that a Journey may not be scripted.

Some Jockeys prefer to think of themselves as transmitting a journey, rather than creating one. They attempt to open themselves up to the Goddess, or the inner light, or the quiet still voice, or the spirit of peace, and

so on. No matter how they do it, they are co-creating the journey with the participants, because the Jockey always imagines themselves to be in the presence of the other journeyers, traveling with them as a guide. The journey is literally co-created with the listeners, even if they remain silent.

Let us now consider each Act of the Journey in turn.

2.2 Breathing and Posture

Every journey begins with a reminder to check ones breathing and posture. A typical opening is:

Be in a quiet spot and take a few moments to adjust your posture and still your breathing. Sit comfortably upright in your chair, or in any posture you can hold for 5 minutes.

As in almost every meditative practice, breathing is important, but the Wacuri method prescribes no specific breathing. It seeks merely to make the journey begin with an awareness of their own body—a point of departure if you will—and prepares them to listen intently without interruption for five minutes.

2.3 Invitation and Invocation

The Jockey then invites the journeyers to join him or her on a journey. The invitation is important because it is just that. The Jockey makes no demands on the journeyers; they are free to decline going on the journey. If they wish they can listen with a certain emotional detachment, without allowing themselves to be transported by the journey.

A typical invitation might be:

Come with me on a journey to the Transformation of Fear.

Wacuri journeys are supposed to be deep, but any given journeyer may not be ready to go on a journey to the Transformation of Fear or Forgiving Abusive Parents.

The Jockey may also make an invocation, a calling in, of a spirit, formally or informally. An invocation is often included in the invitation, such as:

Come with me on a journey to the Spirit of Nelson Mandela.

This formula seeks, figuratively, the guidance of the spirit of Nelson Mandela in the journey.

2.4 Introduction to Subject

The subject will probably already have been named, but the Jockey now spends 15 to 30 seconds introducing the subject. Intellectually, this may be a few facts about the subject. Psychologically, it moves away from the physical surroundings of the journeyer into space of the journey. For a brief time the journeyer is leaving the cares of the day and the world behind. The introduction is meant to begin this process. For many journeyers, it is a welcome release of their own thoughts in order to give their full attention to the Jockey for a brief time.

2.5 The Journey Proper

The Journey proper is a timeless five minutes. That is, the journey should transport the journeyer out of their normal sense of time. Time is an illusion which is not needed.

However, Journeys have space. Sometimes, as in the case of a Journey to the Inner Child, this is a change in psychological position from one of maturity and adult responsibility through the long march back to care-free childhood and childlike wonder. In another case, such as Journey to an Owl, it is a physical journey through the chilly moonlit sky vivisected by pine branches and decorated by the noiseless stroke of the owls wings seeking the sound or sight of a tasty cockroach or mouse in the mouldering duff of the forest floor.

The Jockey should act in the spirit of transmission, rather than in authorship of a story. In fact a Journey is not a story, because nothing need happen. Nor is it a pastiched, an homage, or a vingette, because it is not carefully composed. The Jockey should be listening to their heart or soul as it recites the journey to the listeners.

Nevertheless, the Jockey is not in a trance. Part of their mind is thinking about how the journeyers will perceive the journey. They might, therefore, attempt to enrich the experience by mentioning as many of the senses as

possible. A Journey to the Beauty of Fractals might have a little trouble invoking the sense of smell, but in general the more sensual the journey the better.

However, the Jockey does not need to cram too much into a journey. Silence gives the journeyer a chance to co-create the journey in their own minds. The oak tree they imagine might not be quite the same as the oak tree the Jockey imagines, but it will be more vivid for the journeyer if they create as much of it themselves as possible. A good rule of thumb might be a 5 seconds pause every 30 seconds.

2.6 The Moment of Awe

Although it may have several, every journey should have at least one Moment of Awe. This is a moment when the Divine is touched.

Although there are many benefits to mindfulness and collaboration, the Wacuri Method seeks above all to awaken a sense of awe which can be taken back into the mundane life of the journeyer to enrich it with a sense of the awesome. A stone is just a stone, but after a Wacuri journey it may be a stone that generates a unique numinous glamor.

Although there need not be a single climax to a Journey, the sense of awe should be transmitted by the Jockey. Hopefully the subject is something the Jockey can truly find awe-inspiring in some way.

The Moment of Awe is emotionally and psychologically the highest pitch of the journey. It is perhaps the most removed from the need to do the dishes which the journeyer will soon face in one way or another. The purpose is not to emphasize the difference between the Death of a Star and doing the dishes, but to allow the journey to take some of the awesome power of a dying star back with them to the tedious task of doing the dishes.

2.7 The Space of Appreciation

The penultimate act of the journey is a pause that allows for Appreciation. Possibly there have been several such pauses, but the most powerful journeys may build to a climax of awe and appreciation. This requires space, in the sense that the Jockey must pause and allow the journeyers to appreciate the awesome nature of the subject without the intrusion of their voice. The

journeyers should be able to co-create the journey by imagining, or feeling, or thinking, whatever comes from their own hearts at this point.

Every Journey ends with a brief affirmation of the shared experience and a call to gently bring the consciousness of the listener back into the room and their own body. The return is a coming back to Earth and in some sense the less awesome duties of the day. Hopefully, however, the journeyer will be in an elevated mood, or state or mind, or spiritual level.

Many journeyers find this a process that takes 30 seconds or more. It is often the case that the journeyers do not wish to speak for a few moments. In a sense, the gulf between the Moment of Awe and the return to everyday living is so great that it cannot be passed instantaneously.

This moment is a sharing because it is a return from the co-created journey to the fact that we are two or three people in a coffee shop or videoconferenced together. We may just have been three seagulls, but now we are people with our own personalities and problems.

Chapter 3

The Debrief

The Debrief is a critical part of the Wacuri Method because it allows the journeyers to better integrate the experience and impact of the Journey back into their life.

After a suitable coda, the Jockey asks the journeyers to comment on their journeys. This should begin gently and not be rushed. Some journeyers, if there are more than one, will not want to go first.

Eventually, someone will want to speak about the journey. The speech is important because it is a psychological affirmation that something has just been shared, both for the the journeyer and the jockey.

But as the journeyers describes their experience, they are getting something else of immense value in our world: they are being noticed. Their thoughts matter. The group affirms that they hear and understand their feelings without judging them.

Of the authors of this book, some of us are very cerebral, some kinesthetic, and some emotional. All three ways of experiencing a journey are valuable. It is to be expected that not every person enjoys or experiences each journey equally, or at all. It is furthermore the case that some people may be more easily transported than others. It is not a contest to see who has the most vivid imagination or is most deeply affected by the journey.

The Jockey, if they are comfortable with the other journeyers, may try to elicit an emotional response from the cerebral journeyer, or a bodily sensation from the emotional journeyer, and so on.

The debrief is normally between three and fifteen minutes. It is possible that one persons statement will be a mere fifteen seconds. On occasion, however, the journey will be an intense experience that excites and touches

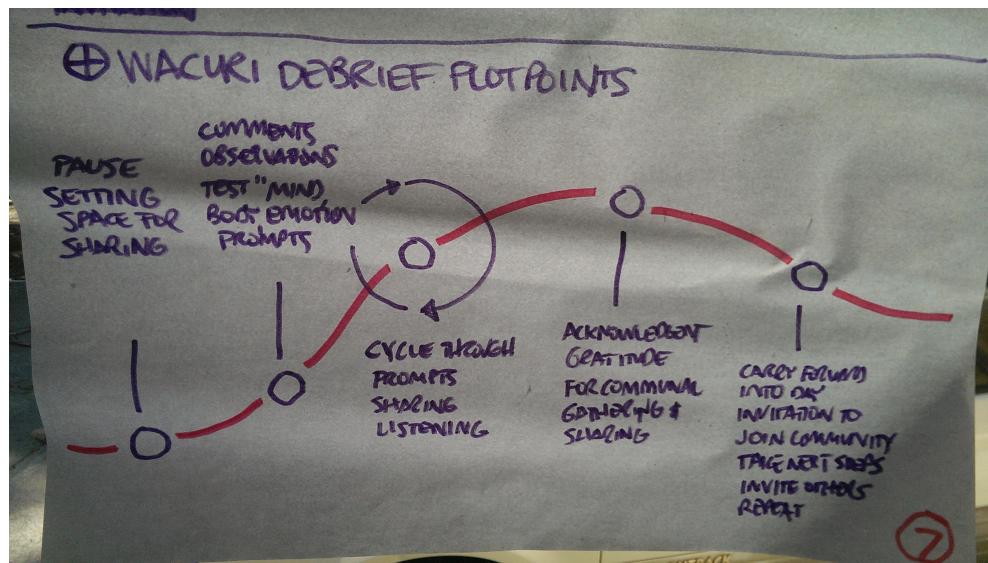


Figure 3.1: Debrief Structure

the journeyer, and they will want to discuss it in order to help fix it in their mind.

The act of discussing the journey, just like the act of keeping a dream journal, makes the journeys more memorable by allowing the verbal part of the brain to register and record the often intense feelings and elations of the journey.

In listening to peoples reactions to journeys, each participant gets an intimate glance into the personality, thoughts and feelings of the other journeys. Even though there is no need for a journeyer to comment on anothers journey, a shared sense of camaraderie is forged. It is often surprising to observe how different anothers reaction can be. When reactions are similar, it creates a sense of like-mindedness.

After participating in several journeys with the same person, you start to feel that you know and understand the other person, and likewise that they have been shown a part of you which you would not ordinarily share with strangers. The fundamental human need to be understood and known is satisfied by this connection.

The debrief also gives feedback to the Journey jockey. Although that is not its purpose, it allows the Jockey to become more skillful at producing impactful and uplifting journeys. This aspect of co-creation further democ-

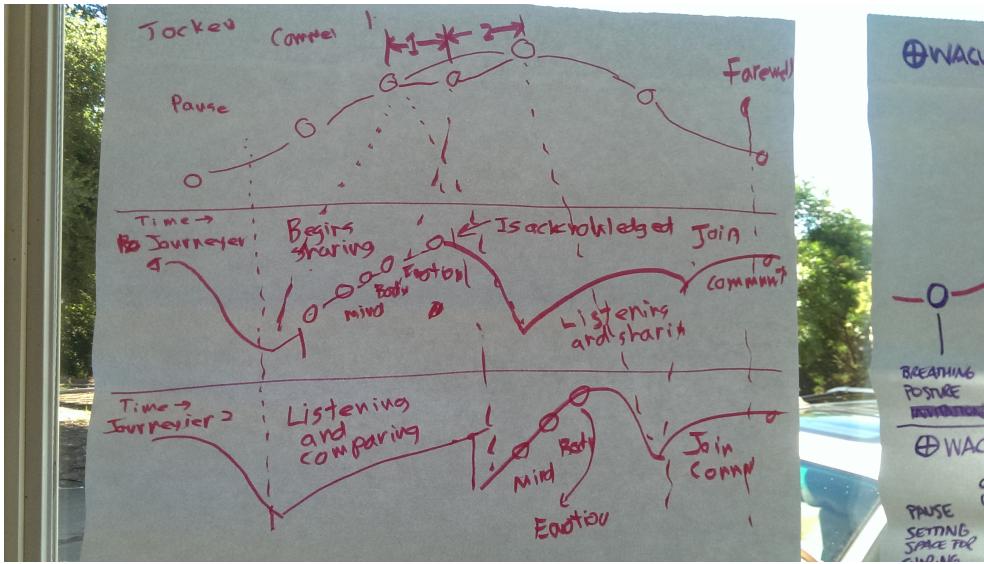


Figure 3.2: Journey Structure

ratizes the entire experience, because the jockey is not seen as an authority figure but rather a performer participating in a closely shared experience.

The final act of the debrief is a celebration of this shared experience. This recognition that an act has been shared and that each person has spoken and been heard is an affirmation of the impact of the journey which allows the journeyer to carry this short celebration into the rest of their day, hopefully remembering a sense of awe and connected to other human beings.

Chapter 4

A Sample Journey

4.1 The Consciousness of Cells

Take a couple of deep breaths in your own rhythm.

Adjust your posture to be comfortable.

Come with me today on a journey to the Consciousness of Cells. I want you to imagine cells throughout your body. A few, a lot. One location, several locations. These extraordinarily tiny, tiny creatures that hold everything that together, that are one of the critical units of our entire structure.

Imagine your cellular structure, somewhere in your body, everywhere in your body. Millions upon millions of cells. Interacting, sharing information, nutrients in exchange.

And now I want you to imagine that somehow a few of them—just a few—start to light up. In other words, they are aware that you observe them. They lighten up, the light of consciousness. See them perhaps in clusters, in one part of your body or another. Or perhaps many cells, but at least a few. And take a moment now to see your cells lighten up in recognition of you and your growth in your life.

PAUSE

Perhaps now, the number of cells and the location of cells that are lighting up, that are becoming conscious, or perhaps that you are aware are conscious is increasing. Somehow consciousness begets consciousness. See if your cells now are multiplying their light, feeding one another so to speak, resonating with every light vibration one to another. Feel your body becoming more alive, more alert, as your cells wake up one by one.

And now these clusters of lit up cells are becoming more and more, almost as if there was a rhythm building. in a wave pattern. Feel many more cells lighting up. Somehow connected, communicating with one another.

PAUSE

And now, they are all lighting up. Every single cell in your physical body lighting up, celebrating you, celebrating their own awareness. Joining you in your growing awareness, bringing health, clarity, strength and beauty. Just sit soaking that up for a moment.

PAUSE

Feel the vibrancy of it all. Reaching a peak. Forever changed. Bright, bright as you can imagine.

SHORT PAUSE

And when you are ready, give thanks, come back into the room, and have a wonderful day.

You have just read a transcript of an actual journey entitled the Consciousness of Cells, jockeyed by Dan Spinner in 2014. The whole journey recording is 5 minutes 17 seconds long. It was performed without a script. Like all such human speech, it is somewhat broken. It is cogent, but does not always use complete sentences. Although it lacks the power of Dans voice, we hope the transcript gives you an idea of a journey, although the content varies quite widely. We hope this encourages you to participate or even try your own.

Note also, that although perhaps educational to someone who has not heard of the cellular theory of life, it is not a lecture on biology, but rather a visualization that Dan transmits from his own way of thinking directly to the journeyers.

To demonstrate the seven acts of a typical journey, we now repeat the journey, intermixing comments.

Come with me today on a journey to the consciousness of cells.

Take a couple of deep breaths in your own rhythm. Adjust your posture to be comfortable.

Note here that Dan directs our attention to our breathing and posture to both prepare for the five minute journey and to bring our consciousness into the body.

Come with me today on a journey to the Consciousness of Cells.

The Invitation prepare the journeyer mentally and mentions the subject. The journey may choose to decline the invitation. In this journey, there is no invocation.

I want you to imagine cells throughout your body. A few, a lot. One location, several location. These extraordinarily tiny, tiny creatures that hold everything that together, that are one of the critical units of our entire structure.

Here Dan has introduced the subject, which sets the stage and begins transporting the journeyer out of everyday consciousness and into an imagined space. Note that so far the cells are static—they are not doing anything, they are just there.

Imagine your cellular structure, somewhere in your body, everywhere in your body. Millions upon millions of cells. Interacting, sharing information, nutrients, exchange.

Now the journey is beginning as the cells start to act. The journeyer must use their own imagination to try to picture this.

And now I want you to imagine that somehow a few of them—just a few—start to light up. In other words, they are aware that you observe them. They lighten up, the light of consciousness. See them perhaps in clusters, in one part of your body or another. Or perhaps many cells, but at least a few. And take a moment now to see your cells lighten up in recognition of you and your growth in your life.

The journey now is fully underway. Hopefully the journeyer is completely transported out of the mundane thoughts of their everyday tasks. This journey is richly visual, allowing the journeyer to exercise their own imagination.

PAUSE

To give time to mentally construct this image, the jockey pauses. After a respectful time, Dan begins again:

Perhaps now, the number of cells and the location of cells that are lighting up, that are becoming conscious, or perhaps that you are aware are conscious is increasing. Somehow consciousness begets consciousness. See if your cells now are multiplying their light, feeding one another so to speak, resonating with every light vibration one to another. Feel your body becoming more alive, more alert, as your cells wake up one by one.

Dan has now brought in a sense of motion and vibration. A somatic component is added with the suggestion to “Feel your body becoming—.”

And now these clusters of lit up cells are becoming more and more, almost as if there was a rhythm building. In a wave pattern. Feel many more cells lighting up. Somehow connected, communicating with one another.

Although Dan mentions no sound, he invites the journeyer to imagine a rhythmic wave pattern, further enhancing the journey. However, Dan never specifies what color the light given off is. To one, it might be white, to another golden, to another different hues depending on where they are in the body. The jockey is not attempting to completely describe the experience, but to transmit ideas and feelings. Here Dan once again pauses before continuing.

PAUSE

And now, they are all lighting up. Every single cell in your physical body—lighting up, celebrating you, celebrating their own awareness. Joining you in your growing awareness, bringing health, clarity, strength and beauty. Just sit soaking that up for a moment.

Dan is building to a Moment of Awe. He is brought in an emotion, that of celebration, and the intellectual idea of awareness. Positive imaginations of health and clarity are invited, and then he pauses again.

PAUSE

Feel the vibrancy of it all. Reaching a peak. Forever changed. Bright, bright as you can imagine.

Dan has now reached the Moment of Awe. He is asking the journeyer to imagine as intensely as possible, and slyly suggesting that this change, which is only been imagined, will outlast the the journey as he says “Forever changed.”

SHORT PAUSE

Dan allows the final Space for Appreciation. He gives time for the journeyer to imagine a potentially lasting visual, emotional and intellectual impression.

*And when you are ready, give thanks, come back into the room,
and have a wonderful day.*

This is the Sharing and the Return. Dan gives the journeyer permission to take some time, but reminds them to give thanks. He explicitly guides them down from the peak experience back “into the room”, which also means “into your normal, but perhaps elevated, consciousness.” Finally, the journeyer is asked to “have a wonderful day”, a formula which ends the timeless nature of the journey, in which hopefully normal time has stopped, and restarts the journeyer’s normal perception of time.

Note that this journey might not be perfect—in fact Dan himself scored it an 8 on a scale of 1 to 10. The quality of the journey may or may not be imperfect, but it is better that the journey be genuine and spontaneously transmitted from the heart than scripted. If the journeyers note imperfections in the jockey, it enhances the experience, just as a live music performance is more engrossing than a studio performance, although the studio performance is in a sense more carefully crafted.

Chapter 5

Sample Debriefs

5.1 Journey to the Consciousness of Cells

This is a transcript of the actual debrief to the journey Consciousness of Cells. Note it demonstrates how quickly the debriefs can be done.

Henry: Hmm, I'll do a quick debrief then I've got to jump. I started with some cells inside of my nose, and felt, um, and starting them as bright sparkles, then I felt the spreading and my whole body coming alive in the light and then I felt that extending to people, other people that I know and then extending out to all the trees and animals and the... everything in the universe. I felt all coming to life. It grew from these cells in the end of my nose...

Dan: Like Rudolf the Reindeer...

Henry: (laughs), yes.

Dan and Brooks: Okay, see you, Henry, goodbye.

Brooks: The scenes in the Toy Story movies where these little fluff-ball guys, are kind of a hive mind, the little alien fluffy creatures are in the machine with the claw and pray to "the claw"... I saw fields and fields of cells on this rolling landscape that were kind of like these alien creatures because they were all singing, they were singing in waves and lighting up you know, the propagation of the light through them went in waves, in concentric

waves, out across the landscape following the curvatures of the tissues and skins and organs of which they part. And uh, I just, I heard the most marvelous harmonic singing, it was almost like the music of spheres, coming out of all these little high-pitched voices of all these happy cells. Being so included and transported.

Dan: And how do you feel.

Brooks: I feel happy, and I feel my uh, my soul is singing.

5.2 Journey to the Heart Center

As an example, here is a transcript of an actual debrief.

Dan: You want me to do it again? Adam: ...you know I dont think that is necessary, I think I got the transmission. I noticed that my heart center it didn't have a, uh, it had a certain density in the middle, that went further in, it got more dense, there was no real delineation like it moved out past my shoulders out in front of me, beside me. Kind of whitish in color on the outside and yellowish where it became more dense. Certainly interacted at the same beat that physical heart was beating. Certainly gave me a feeling of warmth and a certain feeling of being connected to other people, not all things, but other people.

Dan: What would you say your emotional state was or is?

Adam: Very calm. When you said think of someone you love I noticed that swirls of red and blue, like sort of Pollock-swirls, went inside of it and like, um, a combination of joy and sadness without thinking of anyone in particular.

Dan: Yeah. Henry?

Henry: When I went there, I thought, it kind of started out as white, and it quickly turned green, kind of green glowing, like kind of sphere, but kind of a star though with points coming out at 90 degrees all the way around, coming out on the top and bottom, kind of like a star. It kept changing colors too to yellow and blue and becoming larger, and um, and it was pulsing similar I think to my heart, as well. It got larger, larger than my body, larger than the planet, I felt like it was out beyond the universe, heh, it just seemed like was everything.

When I thought about Maria's energy and her heart, I got to think about somebody... love her, I just, I felt it, um, I felt calm, I still feel calm. I feel like Im floating. In joy...its kind of a joy feeling of just being connected.

Thinking about bringing it into my day, I'm like, just awe, yeah, I like that, I like that, I want to see that, I want feel that.

Dan: I should have known Henry when I found myself saying make it has large as you want, you would make it as large as the universe, heh heh.

Dan: And you know, when we practice these centers, this one and other, another act of integration, taking the energetic aspects of our beings, exploring them and integrating with our psyches and our physical bodies, and so the act of taking into the workplace or with a loved one, either in or near our reality or imagination changes things. For example, just try to imagine if you can, being in your heart center and being mad at someone. Or annoyed. Um, it won't happen.

Well the other way of being annoyed or mad at someone but opening up your heart center for the annoyance or anger. When that other person colleague, friend, partner, learns about the heart center, then good for them, then think about, just as you implied Henry, think about the power doing that with your family of your kids. Imagine teaching your kids about the heart center. There are many, many applications, its just fun to explore.

Dan: Other comments or questions for one another?

LONG PAUSE

Adam: Nothing is coming up.

Dan: Think about your own relationship. And the homework is to try it. Just play with it. Maybe when you are in a pretty good place, but when you are not in a good place, you might want to try it to.

Dan: How are you each feeling now?

Henry: I'm feeling you know, just sedate.

Adam: Pleasant and a little bit excited to try this out both with my daughter and with a couple of friends of ours.

Henry: Maybe I'll try it with one or both of my boys.

Chapter 6

How to Use Journeys

Create a way of measuring and talking about deep connections. Wacuri is an algorithm for deepening connections. Want a new glossary and words for the formation of connections. Note: Consider adding here something from Aneels' neurobiology of relationships frame work (I am looking for any article he may have written on this)

Image of person as black hole becoming a field of stars. Create good stories for this

Create a ability to measure growth through healing or for specific purpose. Analyze language of debrief.

Chapter 7

A Multiverse of Journeys

Many traditional mindfulness practices recommend performing the same exercise every day. The Wacuri Method supports the spontaneous creation of new subjects each time, within the basic structure of the method. Journey participants are free to take entirely different Journeys each time or to repeat Journeys they like in any manner they want.

Although this lack of discipline or single minded focus may at first seem a weakness, we have found it to be a strength. Unlike a mindfulness practice that seeks one-pointedness or to still the thoughts completely, the Wacuri Method encourages rich exercise of the mind through imagination. Like traditional mindfulness, the journeyers experience is non-verbal until the debrief. The jockey, of course, is constructing a verbal experience.

If this is indeed a strength, we suggest you explore it fully. There are no limits to the subjects of the meditations. We often use objects or animals, such as a Bumblebee or a Spider web from nature because they tend to invoke awe. One of the authors (Rob) is a computer scientist who sometimes does journeys to abstract, non-physical subjects such as the Realm of Mathematics. Some of our most powerful journeys are psychological, such as Journey to the Inner Child or Journey to the Transformation of Fear.

By celebrating the diversity of such subjects, it is necessarily the case that not every journey will resonate with every journeyer. In general each of us takes varying of pleasure and exhilaration along different dimensions of our psyche from each journey. Not every experience will be a peak experience. Sometimes in the debrief we express that the journey was mildly interesting only to discover that the same journey riveted another journeyer, perhaps due to their past experience or a difference in their personality.

Appendix A lists some of the journeys which we have actually produced. However, feel free to use these topics yourself. Your understanding of Dark Matter or the Inner Child may be completely different than ours. Because journeys are not lectures meant to convey scientifically accurate information but rather artistic explorations, it is not particularly important that a journey cover or not cover a particular topic. The value of the journey lies solely in its experience and effect.

Chapter 8

The Power of the Word

Our experience has been that putting awe into words in the presence of other people deepens the connection to those people. A journey is expressed with words. The act of discussing it verbally somehow makes it more real. We speak the journey into reality.

Throughout history, major religious have emphasized the power of the word. In myriad ways, they exhort us to speak carefully.

In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. John 1:1

Be Impeccable with your Word. The first of the Four Agreements.[1]

Chapter 9

Origin of Waking Up Curious

In early May, 2013, Dan Spinner was in Victoria Canada and became curious about using technology to improve and broaden his life coaching practice by using modern technology. While meditating, he visualized collaborating with experts.

At the same time, several hundred miles south in Lafayette CA, Henry Poole was becoming curious about bringing mindfulness practices into government. Henry had just met with executives at the Federal Communications Commission and the Census Bureau as part of his work and felt that the modernization of government technology was hindered by corporate and bureaucratic culture. Adopting new technologies was crippled by the intransigent, hardened, blame-oriented institutions within the Federal Government.

On May 9th, 2013, Henry called Dan to discuss possibilities to transform the culture of the US Federal Government.

Henry told Dan that he was trying to bring enlightenment to, of all places, the US government. Dan shared his interest in increasing the impact of his work through emerging technology. At that moment, Henry and Dan began weekly calls to brainstorm ideas. They discussed the need for a new language, new tools, and new science. They became very excited about the possibilities. Not long afterwards they invited Brooks Cole, a graphic artist, to join the discussions.

Looking for ideas to transform government, Henry and his board at Civic Actions had also recently enrolled in a course at the Google spin-off—Search Inside Yourself Leadership Institute (SIYLI). SIYLI had developed a very effective methodology for increasing the productivity of programmers by teaching meditation practices. One of Henry's key takeaways from the SIYLI

training was the interest in Curiosity.

During the weekly calls with Dan and Brooks, Henry became convinced that the struggle that federal government employees were experiencing, while much more aggravated, was similar to his own. He felt too busy to keep up his daily meditation practice. For Henry, the logic and obvious benefits weren't enough to get out of his personal daily busy habits. He knew the benefit of a daily practice would pay for itself immediately...but just couldn't break his habit of back to back meetings, endless to-dos and dealing with two boys entering their teenage years. Brooks agreed.

He asked Dan to coach him, with a difficult limitation: he wanted to do five minute meditations. Furthermore, Henry needed a coach or a mindfulness buddy, much as people need running or weightlifting partners, to make them more likely to do their training by adding the peer pressure and social facilitation of doing something collaboratively. Few people will nonchalantly let a partner down by not showing up.

Dan was a life coach who had meditated for years in the 20 minute or more style. In fact, there is an unstated belief in the mindfulness community that more hours makes you a more better person. Five minutes was quite a departure for his traditional practice.

In several of the weekly meetings, Dan, Brooks and Henry discussed this 5 minute requirement. Henry knew that he just wouldn't commit to a longer block of time. Dan wasn't sure that he could do it but agreed to give it a try.

Dan rose to this challenge by employing one of his firmly held convictions: that time is an illusion. Perhaps the twenty minute rule-of-thumb was a guideline that could be questioned. By not planning or scripting the meditation but rather spontaneously transmitting the visualization, they found that they could make an effective journey in only five minutes. Dan had always asked the groups he coached to comment on their meditation experience, but now, because Henry needed a meditation partner, they realized they could make the debrief an essential part of every mindfulness training session. Although begun as a crutch for a busy executive, it turned out that having a person there to share the experience deepened the experience by forcing both a human connection and a verbalization of the experience.

For years, Henry, Brooks and Dan had been practicing meditation. They all noticed that a regular practice of meditating brought almost magical connections into their life. They both noticed that maintaining a calm state of centeredness brought more frequent high quality insights. There was a

clarity that emerged, where their decisions seemed more accurate. They became more curious.

They had also all experienced lucid dreaming. A lucid dream is defined in Wikipedia https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucid_dream as a dream during which the dreamer is aware of dreaming. During lucid dreaming, the dreamer may be able to exert some degree of control over the dream characters, narrative, and environment. Henry had a desire to bring aspects of lucid dreaming into his waking state. What he wanted now was to wake up from his tedious overfilled day. Just as one can wake into a dream and realize one has the power to fly, or change the grizzly bear into a teddy bear, or to do anything in the dream state you want, so to can a person wake up in their daily life and realize that they are not imprisoned by their to-do lists and meeting schedule. Responsibility does not preclude freedom.

One of the techniques used by lucid dreamers is to create a personal anchor that once observed in a dream, will trigger the dreamer to see that they are observing the dream. That anchor puts the dreamer in a state where they are aware of their power. Henry thought that perhaps the waking state could be similarly hacked. Maybe the busy life of never ending thoughts could be interrupted by a noticing that he was not his thoughts. Maybe practicing quick meditations could create some similar anchor where he could wake up to curiosity in daily living.

Perhaps, one can wake up to vast potentialities in normal life. The name “Wacuri” is a portmanteau of “Waking Up Curious.”

Dan, a student of traditional enlightenment practices, knew this as stepping into the unknown, and used it in several ways in the Wacuri Method. For example, in the semiweekly meeting of the founders of Wacuri, the person who will be the jockey and the topic of the meditation is chosen spontaneously, on the spot. Sometimes the jockey does not choose the topic. By nonjudgmentally allowing a spontaneous journey, it is possible to have an effective, if sometimes fumbling, collaborative meditation. This spontaneity requires the Journey Jockey to be very present in the moment and let the Journey emerge from the deepest parts of their Being.

Through subsequent several years of practice, the Wacuri Method was developed into a set of best practices and guidelines presented here. The system fundamentally was born from the necessity of a personal growth system applicable to busy executives.

Chapter 10

Stories

10.1 Light in the Face of Mortality, Wisdom in the Face of Death

It's a warm summer day in a hot, inauspicious, church meeting room. About 30 women are gathered around sitting quietly in a circle—very quietly. They all have cancer. Some are in very advanced stages, others in remission, still others mid-diagnosis in the agonizing in-between time.

They range in age from the very young early twenties to the seventies. They are very quiet but very present. As a Vice President of the local Hospital where most receive their care and treatment and a long time meditation teacher, I have been invited to lead a meditation with this group. I feel totally inadequate and humbled in the face of both their suffering and their courage.

I tell them that and then we proceed to do a “check-in”—that is we go around the circle for those that want to say something to the group about why they are there and how they are doing. It is even more humbling, almost overwhelming, for me as the only “healthy” one in the room.

Their circumstances and challenges are presented in a matter of fact and mostly neutral tone. One young lady tells us that she's going blind, another older one that she is at stage IV and doesn't have long to live. Others describe elements of their battle, still others talk about their families and loved ones.

All speak with a courage and wisdom I cannot fathom as the so called expert in the room. I do my best holding back tears of admiration and compassion and lead the group in a meditation. They take to it amazingly quickly

and suddenly the room is full of an ineffable Light I have only occasionally ever felt.

They all face death imminently or can feel it knocking threateningly on the door. For the most part, they are rising above it to a higher plane of existence and reality. The flow of conversation when we debrief the meditation is easy, relaxed and enlightening—at least for me. Years later, when I face my own battle with an advanced and aggressive cancer, I use the memory and taste of their casual wisdom and Light in the face of disease and death that seared into my being that day to guide me to my own Higher place. I am so grateful for the Better Angels of their Being and it becomes a guiding Light for me for the rest of my life.

This event profoundly affected my thinking about and approach to meditation and sharing from this space, realizing the power of community and connection. These women did not all know one another—and yet they did. A few moments together in safe, sacred space, allowed them to share and learn in perhaps very new ways. With the vulnerability of their truth self evident and their egos at bay they connected across age, culture and circumstance. I began to see meditation as an act of community rather than isolation.

10.2 Imaginal Calisthenics

Brook's personal experience strengthening imagination through practice.

10.3 Henry's Experience

Placeholder

10.4 A Field of Stars

A fictional story about someone moving from lonely to connectedness via journeys.

Chapter 11

The Wacuri Method and Technology

Technology seems to be disconnecting and trivializing our human relationships. Wacuri seeks to reverse this by focusing on human connections. The Wacuri method insists on the “debrief” as a necessary human interaction between two or more people.

However, Wacuri also seeks to use modern technology to connect people. The most obvious technological approach is to use recorded audio Journeys. However, we have also used videoconferencing to allow us to experience live journeys.

Technology can be used to give as many people as possible the Wacuri experience. Because the Wacuri Method extols the advantages of partner-based journeying, one has the same problem finding a meditation partner than you do having a workout partner. You also get some of the same social benefits of motivation, if you and your partner can successfully schedule periodic journeys.

Just like a dating app, technology can be used to match meditation partners.

Similarly, technology can help solve the difficult problem of scheduling an acceptable time between two or more busy people, even when that time is only fifteen minutes.

More importantly, technology can deliver audio recordings of Journeys by experienced Journey Jockeys. Although we enjoy a live a experience and hope everyone gets to participate in Journeys presented live, we know that we can reach more people through recorded journeys.

In a recorded journey, the Jockey is not “live”. However, it is important that the participants have a live experience of each other. Whether that is by traditional phone, computer-based audio, or computer-based video, it is important that the participants feel a sense of “togetherness”. We therefore prefer live video conferencing such as that provided by Skype, Zoom, and Google Hangouts. Furthermore, as a best practice, participants should leave their cameras and audio on, even if they are not speaking or moving during the Journey.

The debrief of course requires shared audio, and benefits from shared video. You want to listen as deeply to each participant as possible.

Wacuri is currently seeking investment to allow us to create a software product that solves these problems of finding a buddy, scheduling a time, and hosting the Journey and the Debrief.

Additionally, a perfect system would allow sophistication selection of the Journey or even a live Jockey. It would keep a record of the Journey, including an audio record of the debrief for future reference. We would also like to explore biometrics, such as pulse and breathing rate, and well as direct measurement of brain waves.

Chapter 12

Transmission

The Wacuri Method requires at least two journeymen. One person creates the spoken Journey and it is called the Jockey.

To our way of thinking, the Journey is not written but transmitted—which might be defined as the sharing of feelings and energy with the listener. A Journey is a performance, not a composition. The Jockey attempts to let the topic of the meditation become the source of the feelings, thoughts, and impressions which make up the journey. This chapter is devoted to explaining this process and giving some of the best practices and techniques we have learned to help you Jockey your own Journeys.

The goal of being a journey is to awaken curiosity and if possible awe in the journeyer. You could do this by writing, or by drawing, or with a photograph. However, the Wacuri Method uses a different technique. Rather than using the practices of creative writing, slam poetry, or oral storytelling, all of which are beautiful and powerful arts, the Wacuri Method sees the Journey as flowing from the source of the topic through the Jockey to the journeyer in a process called *transmission*.

In this process, rather than intellectually constructing a spoken-word experience, the goal is to authentically convey with minimum artifice the thoughts, feelings, and awe of the source directly. It is perhaps closer to a jazz improvisation than playing from a written piece of music.

To do this, the Jockey should center themselves and attempt to obtain a so-called flow state. It may help to invoke something larger than yourself. You then open yourself to the topic of the meditation. At that point the topic becomes the source—the active subject of the meditation, and the source of the conveyed or transmitted thoughts, adumbrations, impressions, sensations

and feelings.

If the source is a tree, the jockey should try to feel the tree intensely. A practice that sometimes helps is to recall the most intense memory you have of a tree—perhaps a favorite tree that you climbed as a child. You should try to connect deeply to the feeling of the tree. If the object is something of which you can have no direct experience, such as a black hole, you should still try to connect to the imagined power, energy, majesty and danger of a black hole. It is better to do this without verbally listing too many aspects of the tree or black hole in your mind. You are not about to compose a lecture, but to transmit impressions from the source.

This may be emotionally challenging as well as mentally difficult. For example, if the source is the Transformation of Fear or Recovery from Addiction, the jockey must feel the fear or chains of compulsion, and be prepared to convey that, hopefully before conveying relief from the fear or emancipation from compulsion.

After mentally connecting to the source, the jockey must connect to the journeyers. Even if making a recording, the jockey must imagine the journeyers and begin to see themselves as a conduit or vessel for transmission from the source to the journeyer.

Trying to feel both the source and journeyer, the jockey is ready to begin.

We have already outlined the basic structure of the journey, which should be considered an important guideline. However, other tips to keep in mind include:

- Invite your journeyers to vividly connect to the source. It may help to use language that mentions the senses and emotions or the psychological structure of your journeyers.
- Frequently give the journeyers permission to construct their own version of the source by saying “You choose...” or “You pick...”. Precision quickens writing, but is not needed in transmission, though you may find yourself giving precise details, while leaving some aspects of the source unspoken or unspecified.
- Try to transmit partially verbally and partially emotionally. It is not necessary to reduce all information to words. Beginning Jockeys generally find the source gives them an avalanche of words that far exceed what can otherwise be transmitted fully.

- Silences are golden and necessary. Pauses are needed for your journeyers to have time to connect to the source in their own imagination. Pauses also give you a chance to sense the strongest impression to transmit from the source.
- Fill silences with emotion, not sound. When you pause, you should still feel your connection to the source as compellingly as possible and imagine this same connection to your journeyers.

Just as you should love someone not just when you say “I love you!”, but before and after this exclamation you should try to connect to your source and journeyers ahead of time and follow through with some mental energy after the journey. This does not have to be specific. For example, you may not know the topic ahead of time, but you can still imagine a successful connection between the source and journeyers.

Finally, you may want to watch for delightful surprise as a marker for your success. If in a journey to a Flower you find yourself delightfully surprised by something you have said that appears unplanned, perhaps the life of a spider residing in the Flower, this may be a sign that you have achieved the spontaneity of flow that you are seeking.

Chapter 13

Curiosity

Wacuri seeks to awaken people to more presence in their daily lives so they are more curious about and aware of things they may once have taken for granted. Journeys may remind people of and restore them to the child-like wonder about life that they once knew. Wonder and curiosity encourage deeper connections between people and the objects of their curiosity.

Ideally you should be curious about the journey, your journey partners, and yourself. Curiosity dissolves the ego. Overtime, journeys strengthen the curiosity muscle, which can be found working in opposition to the self-centeredness muscle. Mindfulness subtracts distraction, Wacuri adds curiosity, which is contagious and addictive.

In order to be curious, people must feel safe. The jockey and the journeyers must support each other in creating an emotionally safe environment. For this reason, it may be that the best number of participants for a journey taken with strangers is only two or three people. Everyone seeks connections to other people, when they are able to manage the risk associated with forming those connections. The journeyers should all help each other to feel and be safe.

Chapter 14

A Journey Journal

Experience cannot be reduced to a number. Nonetheless, just as many athletes keep a training log, some people will find keep a Journey Journal a pleasant and informative experience. We recommend simplicity. Every entry in the Journey Journal needs only five items:

1. the date,
2. the journey title,
3. a selection of words from a mood circumplex that describe your mood,
4. a number between 1 and 10 representing the quality of the journey experience, and
5. a free-form field where you can write any comments you want about the journey.

You may choose to select one or more words from a standard emotion circumplex like that shown in Figure 14.1.

As a convenience, we have provided one page of such a Journey Journal here.

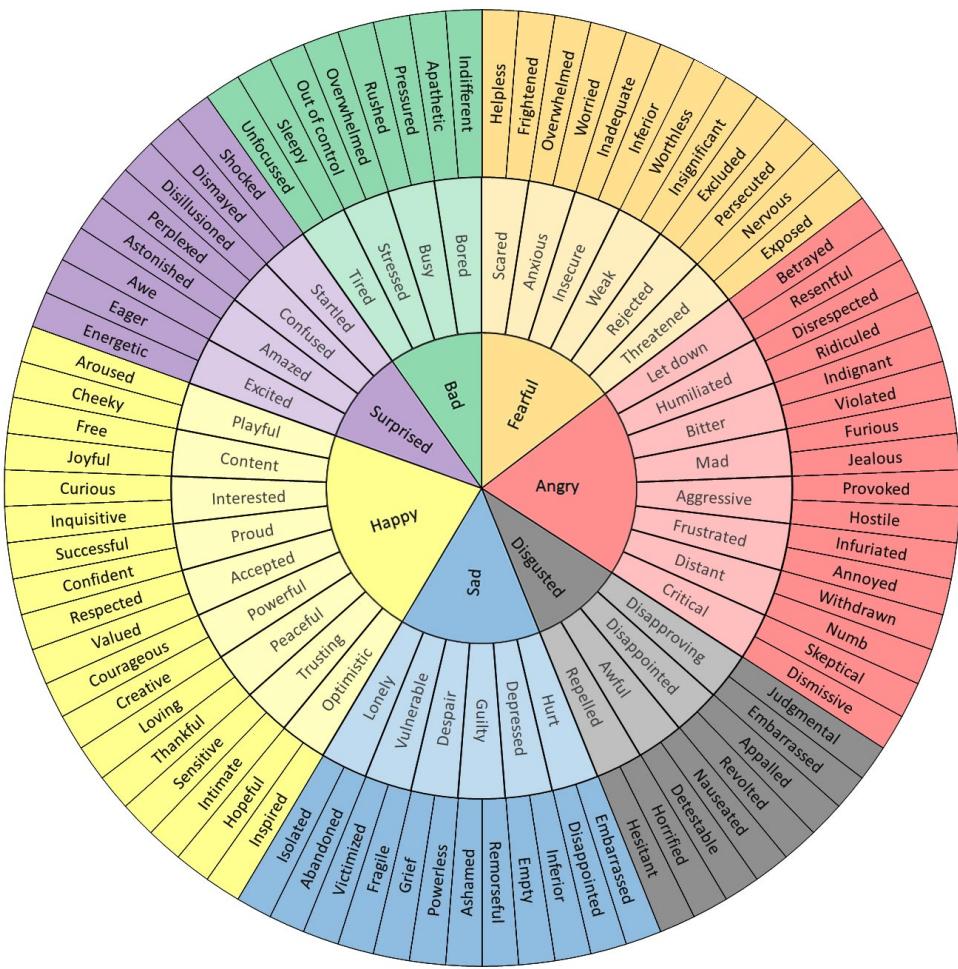


Figure 14.1: Emotion Wheel (Copyright not yet obtained for this draft.)

Chapter 15

Applications

To deepen human connections and wake people up to curiosity suffices.

Nonetheless, we believe the Wacuri Method can help address a lot of pressing problems, because connection and mindfulness are central to wellness and health. Nobody who is lonely can really be happy. Nobody who is cut off from others can be truly healthy.

Many of the problems we face, such as suicide, destructive behavior, depression, addiction, and loneliness may be directly addressed by creating friendships and shared human experience through Journeys. Terminal illness, dementia, financial problems, and frustrated ambition are indirectly aided by Journeys.

We believe from personal experience that the Wacuri Method may be beneficial to those facing addiction, post-traumatic stress disorder, loneliness and depression. We seek to be able to fund research to investigate this scientifically.

15.1 Therapy

We are both tantalized and highly motivated by the hints that the Wacuri Method may be therapeutic for a number of troubles that plague our modern society. Anything that might help depression, loneliness, addiction, post-traumatic stress disorder, and the deep disconnection people feel from each other and society is worth investigation.

Because the Wacuri Method always uses more than one person on Journey, it is in a sense always deepening connection to others and to the object

of the Journey. We believe there is evidence that this connection may be more important than any therapeutic effect that may be achieved without a connection. It is possible that a machine or a robot can massage our backs effectively; it is probably this will never be as nice as a personal massage from a human hands.

Although in many cases the object of the Journey many not matter, it seems possible that for therapeutic effect the object of the Journey may be chosen to mean something particular to two people who may be suffering in the same way. A Journey to the Transformation of Fear may be especially therapeutic to two people suffering from anxiety. A Journey to Brotherhood or Sisterhood may be especially meaningful to soldiers suffering from PTSD.

Because Journey's can be emotionally powerful, we recommend in a therapeutic setting that all participants agree on the object of the Journey. It is possible that Jockey and the Journeyers may not feel comfortable with a Journey today that they will be ready for tomorrow. As always, a certain amount of trust must be constructed between persons in a therapeutic setting.

15.2 Productivity

The Wacuri Method was specifically designed for the busy person who can invest a limited amount of time in a mindfulness or meditation practice. By using five-minute Journeys and short debriefs, the Wacuri Method requires less time than other approaches. We have personally found it to be equally effective to longer mindfulness training exercises.

Our experience has been that a Journey refreshes the mind by specifically and intensely, if briefly, transporting the mind from the worries of the day and focusing it on a different object. As has been often pointed out, the Journey matters more than the destination. The act of participating in a Journey relieves the mind in several ways.

It is an act of listening, rather than speaking. The journeyer fundamentally engages the imagination and the emotional capabilities, without engaging the speaking capabilities. One experiences the Journey, but does not have to instigate it. Thus the leadership, executive, scheduling, logical, and decisional processes of the brain get a respite from a busy day. At the same time, the imagination (and perhaps audiation), and emotional aspects of the mind are fully activated. A Journey is thus an inversion of what most

executives and managers do during a busy day. The Journeyer is actively passive, as opposed to passively active.

Many of us seek a running or weightlifting partner not only to spot us when we are benching or to keep us safe on the trail in the predawn gloam. Perhaps for the same reason we should have a mindfulness partner. At a more basic level, many of us feel any experience more intensely if it is shared and witnessed by another person. A Journey shared is not a Journey halved, but a Journey doubled. Social facilitationhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_facilitation makes any simple task more efficient, and nothing could be simpler than taking a Journey.

At a more practical level, most of us struggle to perform a mindfulness practice on a daily basis in the presence of urgent and unpredictable demands of a hectic day. By committing to take a Journey with another person, we motivate ourselves to keep our commitment. Most of us do not want to let another person down if we can avoid it, and feel badly when circumstances require us to do so.

Chapter 16

Related Scientific Research

Siegel's book may be valuable [2].

Chapter 17

Related Systems

The Wacuri Method overlaps with mindfulness. Mindfulness is focused on taking things away. For example, it strives to rein in the “monkey mind” or the “yapper” that constantly intrudes with verbal thoughts. The Wacuri Method, on the other hand, seeks to awaken curiosity. Both systems strengthen the attentiveness and powers of concentration, as represented in Figure 17.1. Mindfulness subtracts, Wacuri adds.

These are loose ideas and hypotheses that we have about metrics and connectedness:

- Five minutes more frequently is as valuable (or more) than longer meditations.
- With practice, the time to get into a zone of beneficial mental state decreases.
- Practice with the Wacuri Method increases curiosity, and, necessarily, presence.
- The impact of transmissions is scalar and may vary.

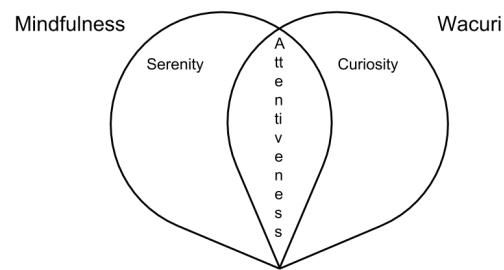


Figure 17.1: Wacuri vs. Mindfulness

Appendix A

Some Journeys

Some of our best journeys

1. A Galaxy Cluster.mp3
2. Forgiveness (1).mp3
3. Journey to a Bumblebee (2).mp3
4. Journey to A Spiderweb+Music.mp3
5. Journey to Ancient Bacteria .mp3
6. Journey to Bioluminescence.mp3
7. Journey to Dark Matter and Dark Energy.mp3
8. Journey to Dark Matter and Dark Energy+Music.mp3
9. Journey to Forgiveness.mp3
10. Journey to The Birth of Stars+Music.mp3
11. Journey to the Birth of Stars.mp3
12. Journey to the Consciousness of Cells-MP3 File.mp3
13. Journey to The Elders+Music.mp3
14. Journey to the Illusion of Time .mp3

15. Journey to The Magnetic Field of the Earth+Music.mp3
16. Journey to The Magnetic Field of the Earth.mp3
17. Journey to The Song of Owls+Music.mp3
18. Journey to the Transformation of Fear.mp3
19. Journey-to-the-Elders.mp3

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