



Remote Viewing

Scientific Proof and Evidence

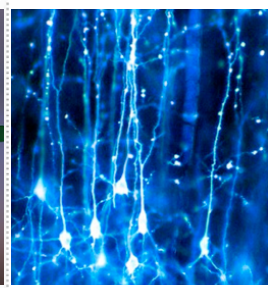
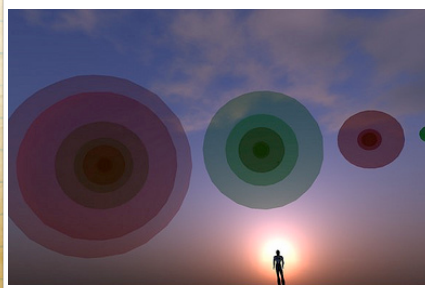
Remote Viewing and Quantum Mechanics

The essence of consciousness and its place in the universe remain a mystery. Classical models view consciousness as computation among the brain's neurons yet they fail to address its enigmatic nature.

At the same time quantum processes (superposition of states, non-locality, entanglement) also remain mysterious, yet are being harnessed in revolutionary information technologies (quantum computation, quantum cryptography and quantum teleportation).

In order to comprehend events in the phenomenal world, one needed to introduce a major variable that had until then been ignored: The consciousness (self reflective thought) of the observer. Without the perception of a material world by a conscious entity, there were great doubts as to the existence of that material reality independently of its observation.¹

“A relation between consciousness and quantum effects has been pondered for nearly a century, and in the past decades quantum processes in the brain have been invoked as explanations for consciousness and its enigmatic features. Critics deride this comparison as a mere "minimization of mysteries" and quickly point out



explanations for consciousness and its enigmatic features.

Critics deride this comparison as a mere "minimization of mysteries" and quickly point out that the brain is too warm for quantum computation which in the technological realm requires extreme cold to avoid "decoherence", loss of seemingly delicate quantum states by interaction with the environment.

However quantum computation would surely be advantageous from an evolutionary perspective, and biology has had 4 billion years to solve the decoherence problem and evolve quantum mechanisms."²

Furthermore, quantum non-locality occurring in conscious and subconscious brain function has been discovered in recent experiments. What is becoming even more apparent are specific functional quantum processes in molecular biology.

What Quantum Mechanics (QM) and Remote Viewing (RV) have in common is that they both involve **entanglement**- where in QM it refers to particle entanglement and in RV to consciousness entanglement.

- “QM deals with particles such as electrons and particles of light, called photons. Particle entanglement means that local measurements by an experimenter on a particle will instantaneously interact with an entangled particle - no matter how far apart the particles are. Einstein's famous insight that mass cannot travel faster than the speed of light (this is the "local" environment) does not extend to information about entangled particles...some information transfer does occur instantaneously.
- RV deals with target information processed by human consciousness such as sights, sounds, smells, feelings, tastes and concepts. Consciousness entanglement means that local intentions by a viewer on target information will instantaneously interact with entangled target information - no matter how far apart the viewer and target are. Information from entangled consciousness appears available all the time.”



Information from the Future and the Transactional Model of QM

Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy states:

"Quantum entanglement is a physical resource, like energy, associated with the peculiar nonclassical correlations that are possible between separated quantum systems. Entanglement can be measured, transformed, and purified.

Remote Viewing deals directly with information processed by consciousness. If you take your *memory as an example* -- “take as your target a time and place in your childhood bedroom -- do that now. Look around the room, be aware of your conscious experience. You are consciously processing previously entangled/stored information about your direct experience as a child. You are the viewer and your entangled experience is the target. Memory fits very nicely with the simple linear model of time that we have come to accept as the only reality based on our experience.”³

Precognitive Remote Perception III: Complete Binary Data Base with Analytical Refinements

Technical Note PEAR 8900

Within the constellation of activities comprising the Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research laboratory, a program addressing precognitive remote perception (PRP) **experiments and analytical methodology provides important indicators of the basic nature of the consciousness-related phenomena under study.** As the project has evolved, the binary scoring techniques used to quantify the PRP results have been refined to preclude a hierarchy of possible strategic or computational artifacts, thereby permitting more discriminating assessment of the experimental data, the design of more effective experiments, and the formulation of more appropriate theoretical models.

In this report are presented a complete update of the PRP data, descriptions of the analytical refinements, and a summary of the salient results. In brief, the PRP protocol continues to prove a viable means for achievement of anomalous information acquisition about remote physical targets by a broad range of volunteer participants. The full

data base consists of 411 trials, 336 of which meet the criteria for formal data, generated by 48 individuals over a period of approximately ten years. Effects are found to compound incrementally over a large number of experiments, rather than being dominated by a few outstanding efforts or a few exceptional participants. The yield is statistically insensitive to the mode of target selection, to the number of percipients addressing a given target, and, over the ranges tested, to the spatial separation of the percipient from the target and even to the temporal separation of the perception effort from the time of target visitation. Overall results are unlikely by chance to the order of $10E-10$.



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**PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY**

Remote Viewing experimental result from Princeton University show that nonlocal precognitive (future information) connections are, in fact, also part of our reality.

Here is an extract from John Cramer's paper, The Transactional Interpretation of Quantum Mechanics, where his Transactional Quantum Mechanics Model interpretation supports the idea about precognition.

"A new interpretation of the formalism of quantum mechanics, the Transactional Interpretation (TI), is presented. The basic element of TI is the transaction describing a quantum event as an exchange of advanced {backward in time} and retarded {forward in time} waves, as implied by the work of Wheeler and Feynman, Dirac, and others. The TI is explicitly nonlocal and thereby consistent with recent tests of the Bell Inequality, yet is relativistically

invariant and fully causal. The TI permits quantum mechanical wave functions to be interpreted as real waves physically present in space rather than as "mathematical representations of knowledge". The TI is shown to provide insight into the complex character of the quantum mechanical state vector and the mechanism associated with its "collapse". The TI also leads in a natural way to justification of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle."⁴

This model is different from other models in a way that it employs a two-way exchange, a "handshake", between waves traveling forward and backward in space-time.



Later on Cramer published *An Overview of the Transactional Interpretation* where he explains the nature of a "handshake":

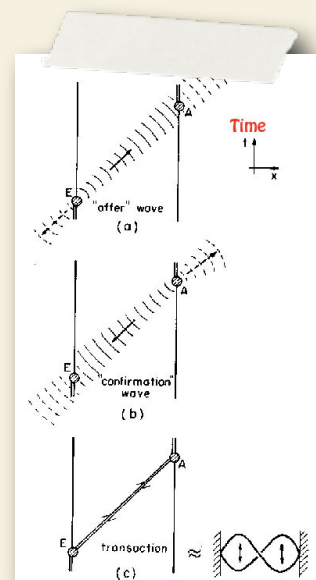
"This advanced-retarded handshake is the basis for the transactional interpretation of quantum mechanics. It is a two-way contract between the future and the past for the purpose of transferring energy, momentum, etc, while observing all of the conservation laws and quantization conditions imposed at the emitter/absorber terminating "boundaries" of the transaction. The transaction is explicitly nonlocal because the future is, in a limited way, affecting the past (at the level of enforcing correlations). It also alters the way in which we must look at physical phenomena. When we stand in the dark and look at a star a hundred light years away, not only have the retarded light waves {forward in time from E in sketch} from the star been traveling for a hundred years to reach our eyes, but the advanced waves {backward in time from A in sketch} generated by absorption processes within our eyes have reached a hundred years into

the past, completing the transaction that permitted the star to shine in our direction."⁵

The sketch below is a representation of the waves where the vertical axis is time and the horizontal direction represents space. Note that the current QM formulation does have an exact cancellation of waves that limits any usual faster than the speed of light (superluminal) communication.

Also, Cramer in a paper entitled *Quantum Non-locality and the Possibility of Superluminal Effects* in a section entitled Nonlinear Quantum Mechanics And Superluminal Loopholes, says:

"However, this prohibition is broken if quantum mechanics is allowed to be slightly "non-linear", a technical term meaning that when quantum waves are superimposed they may generate a small cross-term not present in the standard formalism. Steven Weinberg, Nobel laureate for his theoretical work in unifying the electromagnetic and weak interactions, investigated a theory which introduces small non-linear corrections to



Schematic representation of general transaction model.

(a) Emitter E (say, a star) sends out an "offer wave" in both time directions.

(b) Absorber A (say, your consciousness) responds by sending a "confirmation wave" back to emitter canceling the incident wave.

(c) Process continues until the "transaction" or "handshake" is completed with all waves being cancelled outside of the E to A time-frame, similar to standing waves in a confined volume.

“...faster-than-light and/or backward-in-time signaling becomes possible.”

standard quantum mechanics [13]. The onset of non-linear behavior is seen in other areas of physics, e.g., laser light in certain media, and, he suggested, might also be present but unnoticed in quantum mechanics. ... Two years after Weinberg's non-linear QM theory was published, Joseph Polchinski published a paper demonstrating that ... Through the new non-linear effects, separated measurements on the same quantum system begin to 'talk' to each other and **faster-than-light and/or backward-in-time signaling becomes possible.**"⁶

Even though the non-linear Quantum Mechanics model has not been experimentally verified in physics laboratories as yet, **RV precognition**

experimental data support the notion of backward-in-time signaling.

“Science does seem to be making progress toward comprehending the reality of precognition and maybe consciousness will be the link for the very small and the very large.”⁷

Gerald O'Donnel, one of the most experienced experts in Remote Viewing states on his website: “This is not magic: black nor white. The spiritual aspect and the comprehension of what is happening is within every human being. Each and everyone has access to it. Quantum physics has only brushed experimentally the big question: has matter created mind or mind created matter? Even though the



From: Quantum Philosophy

by John Horgan Scientific American July 92

“Five years after Wheeler outlined what he called the delayed-choice experiment, it was carried out independently by groups at the University of Maryland and the University of Munich. They aimed a laser beam not at a plate with two slits but at a beam splitter, a mirror coated with just enough silver to reflect half of the photons impinging on it and let the other half pass through. After diverging at the beam splitter the two beams were guided back together by mirrors and fed into a detector.

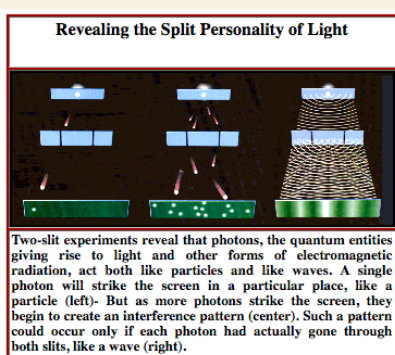
This initial setup provided no way for the investigators to test whether any individual photon had gone right or left at the beam splitter. Consequently, each photon went both ways splitting into two wavelets that ended up interfering with each other at the detector.

Then the workers installed a customized crystal called a Pockels Cell in the middle

detector. Otherwise, photons passed through the cell unhindered. A random signal generator made it possible to turn the cell on or off after the photon had already passed the beam splitter but before it reached the detector as Wheeler had specified.

When the Pockels-cell detector was switched on, the photon would behave like a particle and travel one route or the other, triggering either the auxiliary detector or the primary detector, but not both at once. If the Pockels-cell detector was off, an interference pattern would appear in the detector at the end of both paths, indicating that the photon had travelled both routes.

The astronomers choice of how to observe photons from the quasar here in the present apparently determines whether each photon took both paths or just one path around the gravitational lens-billions of years ago. As they approached the galactic beam splitter the photons must have had something like a premonition telling them how to behave in order to satisfy a choice to be made by unborn beings on a still nonexistent planet.”



of one route. When an electric current was applied to the Pockels Cell, it diffracted photons to an auxiliary

Gerald O'Donnell is one of the world's most famous Remote Viewing Teachers says:

“This is not magic: black nor white. The spiritual aspect and the comprehension of what is happening is within every human being. Each and everyone has access to it”



Gerald O'Donnell

later is strongly hinted at, the real proof is within the laboratory of one's own mind. Not within an external technological laboratory apparatus. Although time and space have been experimentally bridged within major research physics labs recently, the implications have yet to seep through mankind's psyche.

In one famous laboratory experiment of modern quantum physics called "the delayed choice experiment" even the past was changed in order to fit the present. Which means that instead of the normal cause-and-effect logic that we are accustomed to, in that case the effect chosen caused the cause to change accordingly. This means that our present choices changes the memory of our past. This original experiment first proposed by

the physicist John A. Wheeler in 1978 as a thought experiment, was confirmed experimentally in 1988 under strict laboratory conditions using electronic, ultra-fast pocket cells, by two groups of physicists working at the University of Maryland and at the University of Munich.”

Stanford Research Institute Experiments

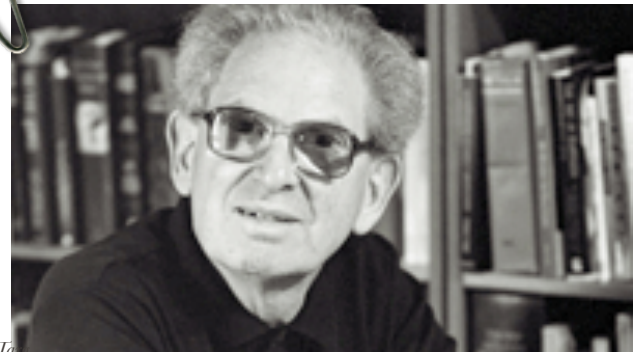
Stanford Research Institute (SRI) conducted series of investigations into the human mind's capacity for expanded awareness, later called remote viewing, the ability that allows an individual perceive a target, a person or an object that is located remotely in space. The experiments began in 1972.

For two decades SRI's research was supported by the CIA and other government agencies (One of them was a project called Project Stargate - the collective name for advanced psychic functioning or Remote viewing experiments and programs that were

undertaken for over twenty years to create a trainable, repeatable, operational and if at all possible, accurate method of psychic spying or information gathering for the U.S. Military and intel.)

The person at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) chosen to oversee this project (called Biofield Measurements Program) was Hal Puthoff, at that time working on laser research at SRI. Joining him later would be a colleague (from laser research and also with an interest in parapsychology), Russell Targ.

“We concentrated on what we consider to be our primary responsibility -- to resolve under conditions as unambiguous as possible the basic issue of whether a certain class of paranormal perception phenomena exists. So we



Russell Targ



H. Puthoff

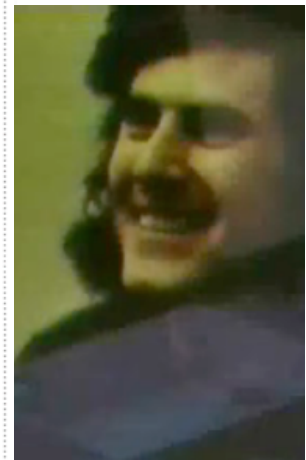


Two people behind
SRI Experiments





Uri Geller at SRI



Ur Geller

conducted our experiments with sufficient control, utilizing visual, acoustic and electrical shielding, to ensure that all conventional paths of sensory input were blocked. At all times we took measures to prevent sensory leakage and to prevent deception, whether intentional or unintentional.

First, we conducted experiments with Mr. Uri Geller in which we examined his ability, while located in an electrically shielded room, to reproduce target pictures drawn by experimenters located at remote locations. Second, we conducted double-blind experiments with Mr. Pat Price, in which we measured his ability to describe remote outdoor scenes many miles from his physical location.”

“Our task was to learn to understand psychic abilities, and to use these

abilities to gather information about the Soviet Union during the Cold War. “

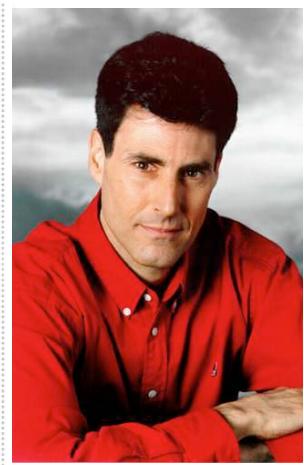
Here are the results of experiments suggesting the existence of one or more perceptual modalities through which individuals obtain information about their environment, although this information is not presented to any known sense. We present most important extracts from H. E. Puthoff’s **“CIA-Initiated Remote Viewing At Stanford Research Institute”** and Russell Targ’s **“Information Transmission under Conditions of Sensory Shielding.”**

...We have found from years of experience that people can quickly learn to do remote viewing, and can frequently incorporate this direct knowing of the world -- both present and future -- into their lives."

R. Targ



The Experiments



Uri Geller

Here is what R. Targ and H. Puthoff write about the experiments conducted with Geller in their study⁸:

“Geller was at all times visually, acoustically, and electrically shielded from personnel and material at the target location. Only following Geller's isolation from the experimenters was a target chosen and drawn, a procedure designed to eliminate pre-experiment cueing. Furthermore, to eliminate the possibility of pre-experiment target forcing, Geller was kept ignorant as to the identity of the person selecting the target and as to the method of target selection.”

Three different techniques were used in the experiments:

- (1) pseudo-random technique of opening a dictionary arbitrarily and choosing the first word that could be drawn
- (2) targets, blind to experimenters and subject, prepared independently by SRI scientists outside the experimental group (following Geller's isolation) and provided to the experimenters during the course of the experiment
- (3) arbitrary selection from a target pool decided upon in advance of daily experimentation and designed to provide data concerning information content for use in testing specific hypotheses.

Targ continues in his study:

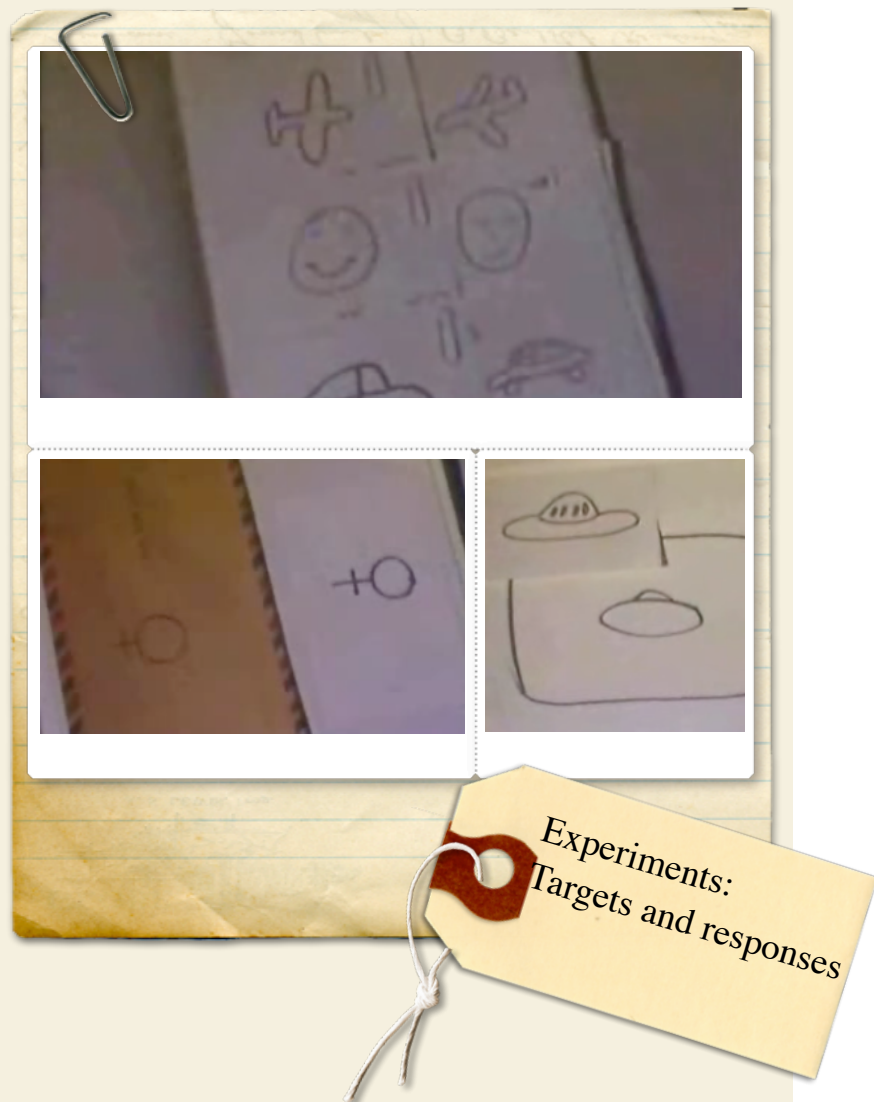
*Remote Viewer:
Uri Geller*

*These trials was
carried out with
Russell Targ in
1974.*

“Geller's task was to reproduce with pen on paper the line drawing generated at the target location. Following a period of effort ranging from a few minutes to half an hour, Geller either passed (when he did not feel confident) or indicated he was ready to submit a drawing to the experimenters, in which case *the drawing was collected before Geller was permitted to see the target.* “

And concludes:

“**Geller was successful in obtaining information under conditions in which no persons were knowledgeable of the target.** A double-blind experiment was performed in which a single 3/4 inch die was placed in a 3 x 4 x 5 inch steel box. The box was then vigorously shaken by one of the experimenters and placed on the table, a technique found in control runs to produce a distribution of die faces differing non significantly from chance. The orientation of the die within the box was unknown to the experimenters at that time. Geller would then write down which die face was uppermost. The target pool was known, but the targets were individually



prepared in a manner blind to all persons involved in the experiment. This experiment was performed ten times, with Geller passing twice and giving a response eight times. In the eight times in which he gave a response, he was correct each time. The distribution of responses consisted of three 2s, one 4, two 5s, and two 6s. **The probability of this occurring by chance is approximately one in 10 to the power 6.**“

Here is the summary Targ gives about the experiments: "A study by Osis 5 led us to determine whether a subject could describe randomly chosen geographical sites located several miles from the subject's position and demarcated by some appropriate means (remote viewing). This experiment carried out with Price, a former California police commissioner and city councilman, consisted of a series of double-blind, demonstration-of-ability tests involving local targets in the San Francisco Bay area which could be documented by several independent judges. We planned the experiment considering that natural geographical places or man-made sites that have existed for

a long time are more potent targets for paranormal perception experiments than are artificial targets prepared in the laboratory. This is based on subject opinions that the use of artificial targets involves a 'trivialization of the ability' as compared with natural preexisting targets.

In each of nine experiments involving Price as subject and SRI experimenters as a target demarcation team, a remote location was chosen in a double-blind protocol. Price, who remained at SRI, was asked to describe this remote location, as well as whatever activities might be going on there.

Several descriptions yielded significantly correct data

*Remote Viewer:
Pat Price.*

*These trials was
carried out with
Russell Targ in
1974.*



V CONCLUSIONS (U)

(Viewer V372 was asked to use RV to describe the activity of Project [redacted] during August 24 and 25, 1988. He described approximately 80% of the identifiable target elements correctly, and 71% of his responses corresponded with the intended target. Although 29% noise remains, if this experiment had been an actual [redacted] activity, the noise probably would not have been a significant distracting factor.



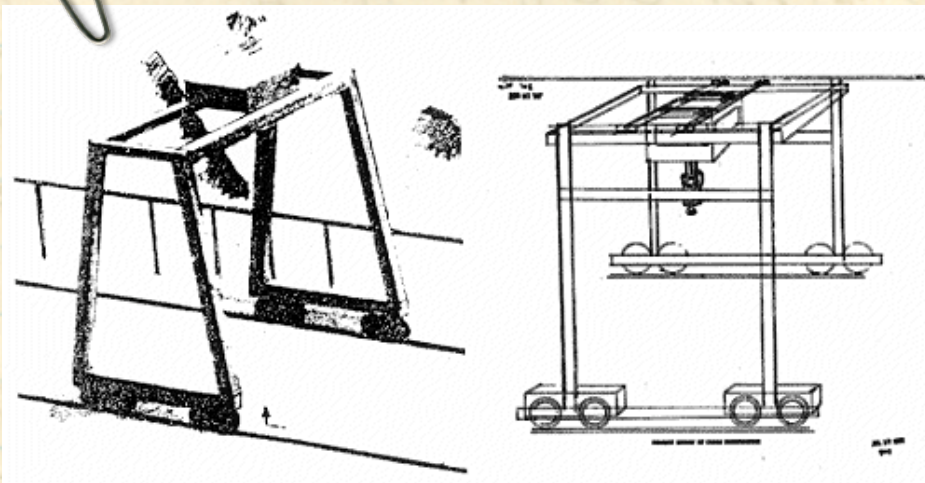
pertaining to and descriptive of the target location.

In the experiments a set of twelve target locations clearly differentiated from each other and within 30 minutes driving time from SRI had been chosen from a target-rich environment (more than 100 targets of the type used in the experimental series) prior to the experimental series by an individual in SRI management, the director of the Information Science and Engineering Division, not otherwise associated with the experiment. Both the experimenters and the subject were kept blind as to the contents of the target pool, which were used without replacement.

An experimenter was closeted with Price at SRI to wait 30 minutes to begin the narrative description of the remote location. The SRI locations from which the subject viewed the remote locations consisted of an outdoor park (Experiments 1, 2),- the double-walled copper-screen Faraday cage discussed earlier (Experiments 3, 4, and 6-9), and an office (Experiment 5). A second experimenter would then obtain a target location from the Division Director from a set of traveling orders previously prepared and randomised by the Director and kept under his control. The target demarcation team (two to four SRI experimenters) then proceeded directly to the target by automobile without communicating with the subject or experimenter remaining behind. Since

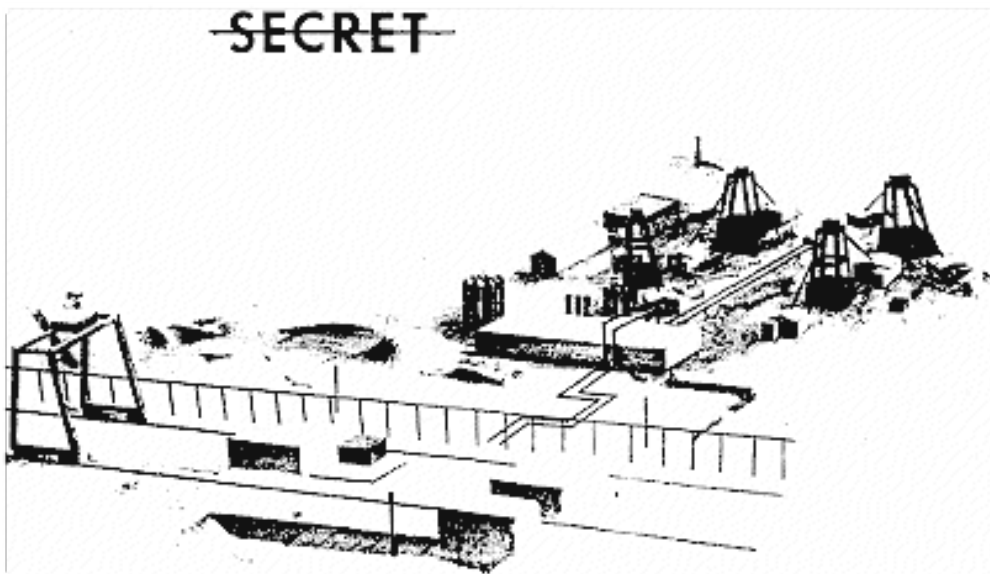
the experimenter remaining with the subject at SRI was in ignorance both as to the particular target and as to the target pool, he was free to question Price to clarify his descriptions. The demarcation team then remained at the target site for 30 minutes after the 30 minutes allotted for travel. During the observation period, the remote-viewing subject would describe his impressions of the target site into a tape recorder. A comparison was then made when the demarcation team returned.

Price's ability to describe correctly buildings, docks, roads, gardens, and so on, including structural materials, color, ambiance, and activity, sometimes in great detail, indicated the functioning of a remote perceptual ability."

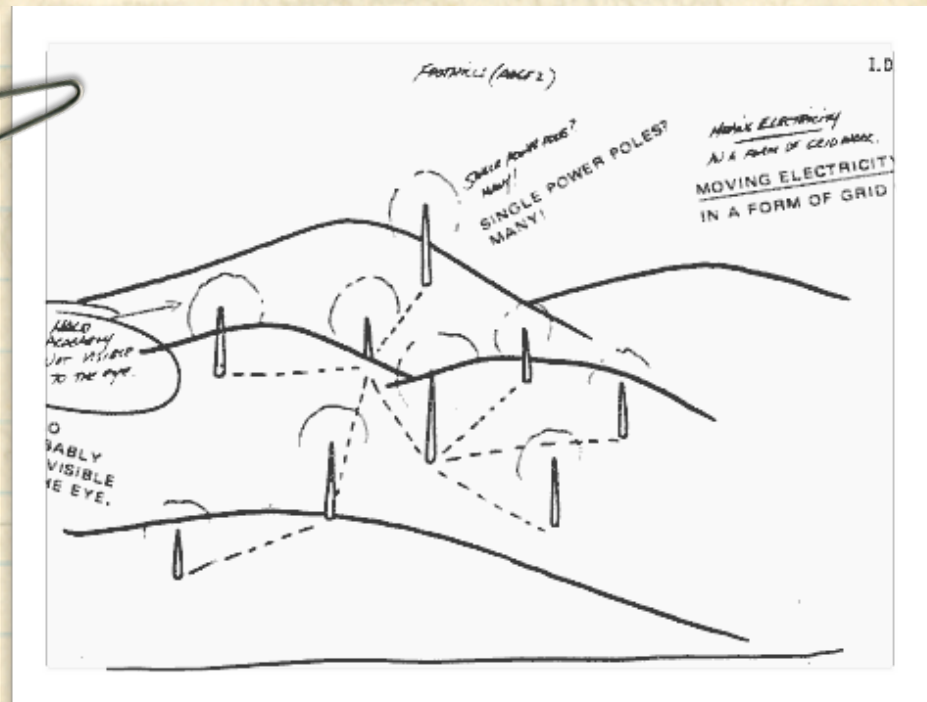


Drawing of a gantry crane at the secret Soviet R&D site at Semipalatinsk. It's showing remarkable agreement with a CIA drawing based on satellite photography. For example, that both cranes have eight wheels.

Below: Artist tracings of a satellite photograph of the Semipalatinsk target site.

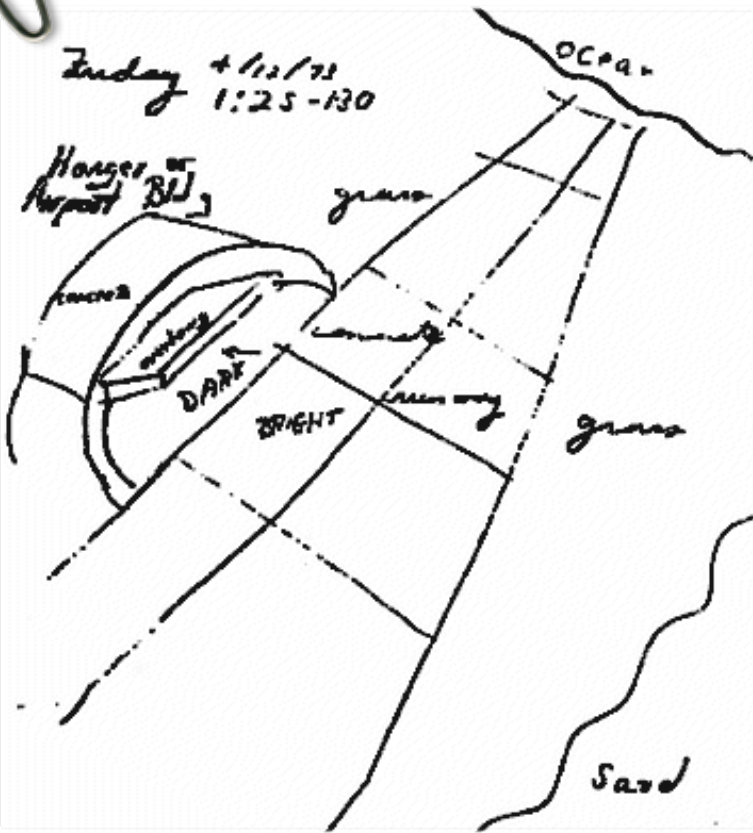


Targ's comments about this experiment: "Livermore Valley Foothills Windmill Farm target site photo, with sketch by Viewer a hundred miles away, showing poles, hills, "moving electricity in the form of a grid" and "halo probably not visible to the eye," at the top of the poles. (Remote Viewer: Joseph McMoneagle. This trial was carried out with Dr. Edwin C. May in 1987.)"⁹

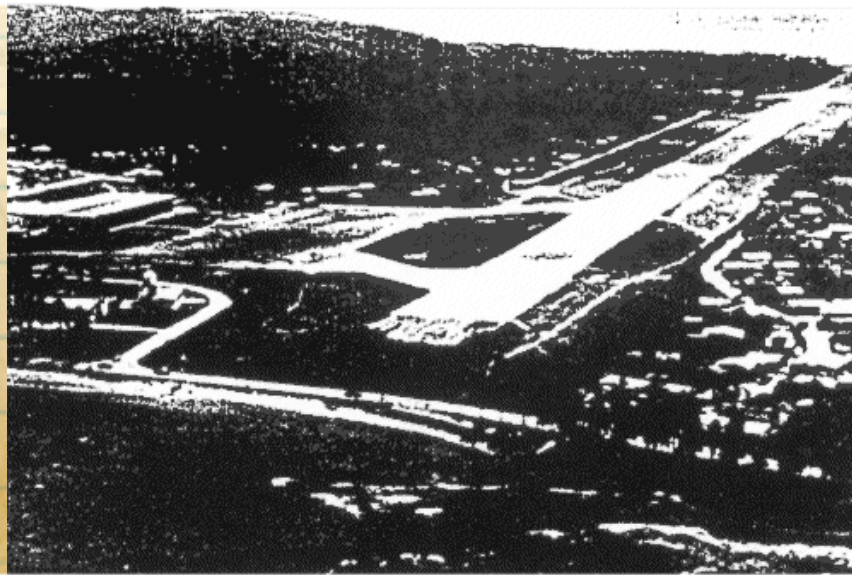


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1:25-130

Houses on
Airport Blvd



Sketch produced by Russell Targ, when he spontaneously took the role of remote viewer in the absence of psychic Pat Price. The photograph shows the target, which was an airport on an island off San Andres, Columbia.



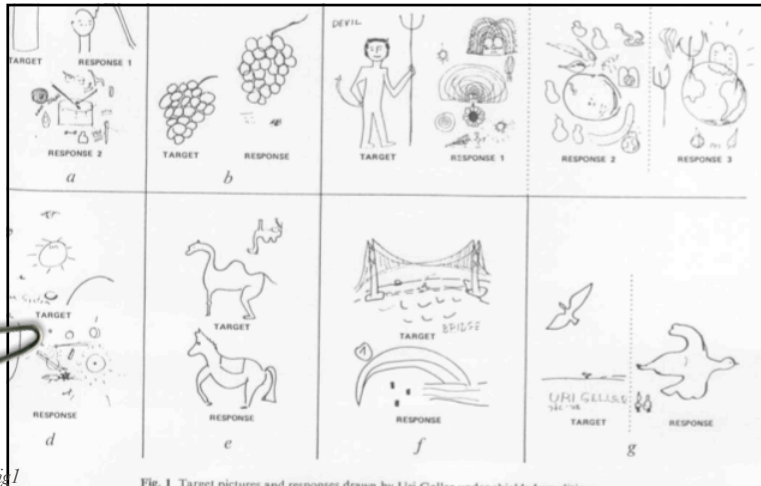
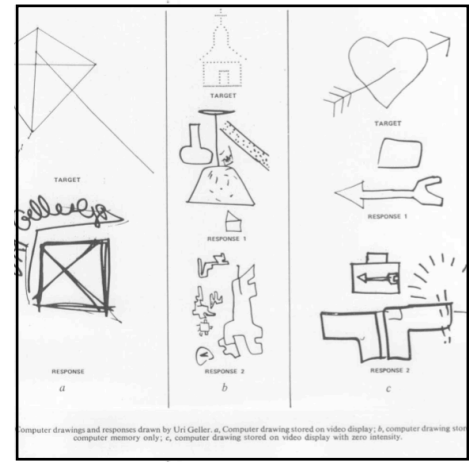


Fig 1

Fig. 1 Target pictures and responses drawn by Uri Geller.



Computer drawings and responses drawn by Uri Geller. a, Computer drawing stored on video display; b, computer drawing stored on computer memory only; c, computer drawing stored on video display with zero intensity.

Fig 2

“Following Geller's isolation, the targets for these experiments were chosen by computer laboratory personnel not otherwise associated with either the experiment or Geller, and the experimenters and subject were kept blind as to the contents of the target pool.”¹⁰

“The conditions and results for the 10 experiments carried out in the shielded room are displayed in Fig. 1. All experiments except 4 and 5 were conducted with Geller inside the shielded room. In Experiments 4 and 5, the procedure was reversed. For those experiments in which Geller was inside the shielded room, the target location was in an adjacent room at a

distance of about 4 m, except for Experiments 3 and 8, in which the target locations were, A response was obtained in all experiments except Numbers 5-7. In Experiment 5, the person-to-person link was eliminated by arranging for a scientist outside the usual experimental group to draw a picture, lock it in the shielded room before Geller's arrival at SRI, and leave the area. Geller was then led by the experimenters to the shielded room and asked to draw the picture located inside the room.”¹¹

**M o r e
E x p e r i m e n t s
c o n d u c t e d w i t h
U r i G e l l e r**

“From these experiments we conclude that:

- **A channel exists whereby information about a remote location can be obtained by means of an as yet unidentified perceptual modality.**

- **As with all biological systems, the information channel appears to be imperfect, containing noise along with the signal.**

- **While a quantitative signal-to-noise ratio in the information-theoretical sense cannot as yet be determined, the results of our experiments indicate that the functioning is at the level of useful information transfer.**

-
It may be that remote perceptual ability is widely distributed in the general population, but because the perception is generally below an individuals level of awareness, it is repressed or not noticed. For example, two of our subjects (H.H. and P.P.) had not considered themselves to have unusual perceptual ability before their participation in these experiments.

Our observation of the phenomena leads us to conclude that experiments in the area of so-called paranormal phenomena can be scientifically conducted, and it is our hope that other laboratories will initiate additional research to attempt to replicate these findings.

“12

H. E. Puthoff, Ph.D. in his *CIA-Initiated Remote Viewing At Stanford Research Institute* says:

“Regardless of one's a priori position, however, an unimpassioned observer cannot help but attest to the following fact. Despite the ambiguities inherent in the type of exploration covered in these programs, the integrated results appear to provide unequivocal evidence of a human capacity to access events remote in space and time, however falteringly, by some cognitive process not yet understood. My years of involvement as a research manager in these programs have left me with the conviction that this fact must be taken into account in any attempt to develop an unbiased picture of the structure of reality.”

Following is an abstract from the **Journal of Scientific Exploration**, Volume 10, Number 1:

“Research on psychic functioning, conducted over a two decade period, is examined to determine whether or not the phenomenon has been scientifically established. A secondary question is whether or not it is useful for government purposes. The primary work examined in this report was government sponsored research conducted at Stanford Research Institute, later known as SRI International, and at Science Applications International Corporation, known as SAIC. Using the standards applied to any other area of science, it is

concluded that psychic functioning has been well established. The statistical results of the studies examined are far beyond what is expected by chance. Arguments that these results could be due to methodological flaws in the experiments are soundly refuted. Effects of similar magnitude to those found in government-sponsored research at SRI and SAIC have been replicated at a number of laboratories across the world. Such consistency cannot be readily explained by claims of flaws or fraud. The magnitude of psychic functioning exhibited appears to be in the range between what social scientists call a small and medium effect. That means that it is reliable enough to be replicated in properly conducted experiments, with sufficient trials to achieve the long-run statistical results needed for replicability. A number of other patterns have been found, suggestive of how to conduct more productive experiments and applied psychic functioning. For instance, it doesn't appear that a sender is needed. Precognition, in which the answer is known to no one until a future time,

appears to work quite well. Recent experiments suggest that if there is a psychic sense then it works much like our other five senses, by detecting change. Given that physicists are

currently grappling with an understanding of time, it may be that a psychic sense exists that scans the future for major change, much as our eyes scan the environment for visual change or our ears allow us to respond to sudden changes in sound. **It is recommended that future experiments focus on understanding how this phenomenon works, and on how to make it as useful as possible.** There is little benefit to continuing experiments designed to offer proof, since there is little more to be offered to anyone who does not accept the current collection of data.”¹³



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Source #21
20 June 86

The first impression was looking at the earth from a very great height and seeing the North American continent and Europe/Africa, from directly over the Atlantic Ocean. There is a sense of movement, rapid movement from east to west, a smell of

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burning and loud noises, almost like banging. Focus is then averted to Washington D.C. and the White House. The flag is flying at half-mast and crowds are gathered at the fence surrounding the White House. There is a feeling of great sadness within the crowd, while at the same time, a feeling almost like relief. The sadness has been occasioned because of the death of ~~military~~ personnel who were killed while aborting an air attack directed at Washington. The attack was led by fanatical supporters of ~~Gadhafi~~, who has (called for) the action based on his pride rather than his concern for his people and his beliefs. These actions have aroused a fear among his former supporters, both in ~~Libya~~ and in neighboring countries, that the time has come to "replace" him. This time he has gone too far and they fear that his action will lead to sanctions by not only the U.S. but by other countries who have in the past supported him.

Source #21
23 June 86

Site is a massive grey smooth structure. It has a stepped or different level feeling, stacked. It is curving on top and has a

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metallic feel in the top portion. Newspaper headlines have something to do with a collapse of a building - a lot of people hurt or injured. I also sense a feeling of panic, people scrambling and perhaps something to do with an aircraft. In summary, standing on top of a building, which is crowded inside with people, tourists, there is a perception of a large object falling - heading toward the building. It is traveling at a great velocity and is very dense. There is a high-pitched whining sound from the object. I sense the object may cause structural damage as it crashes through the building. All of this takes place sometime in the future.

What do we Know About Remote Viewing?

According to Russell Targ, we can be certain that remote Viewing is working and presents his findings as follows:

“Accuracy and Reliability of Remote Viewing:

Finding the target: Remote viewers can often contact, experience and describe a hidden object, or a remote natural or architectural site, based on the presence of a cooperative person at the location, geographical coordinates, or some other target demarcation, which we call an address. We have shown that it is not necessary for someone to know the correct answer at the time of the viewing. For example, in precognitive remote viewing, the target may not even be chosen at the time of the experimental trial, but of course, the viewer will get to see the feedback later.

Target attributes most often sensed:

Shape, form and color are described much more reliably by inexperienced viewers than the



target's function, or other analytical information. In addition to visual imagery, viewers sometimes describe associated feelings, sounds, smells and even electrical or magnetic fields.

It is even possible for viewers to experience aspects of a target which are not actually manifested. For example, some viewers can reliably describe the color of an object which is inside an opaque box where there is no light to give it any color at all.

atomic weights could still retain their chemical identity.

Distance effects:

Again and again we have seen that accuracy and resolution of remote viewing targets are not sensitive to variations in distance of up to 10,000 miles. An example of such long-distance viewing is described in Chapter 2 with Djuna Davitashvili in the 1984 Moscow - San Francisco remote viewing.

Electrical shielding:

Faraday-cage screen rooms and underwater shielding have no negative effects on remote viewing. In fact, some viewers very much like to work in an electrically-shielded environment. The well-known psychic Eileen Garrett showed me such a room that she had built for her own use, in her offices at the Parapsychology Foundation, on 57th Street in New York City. Pat Price did his fine description of the Rinconada Park Swimming Pool Complex and several other sites from inside SRI's shielded room. In fact, recent findings from Physicist James Spottiswoode** show that electromagnetic radiation from our milky way galaxy and the electromagnetic effects of solar flares both degrade psychic functioning. Electrical shielding seems to help performance, and so does carrying out experiments when the galactic radiation is at a minimum at your location. When the milky way is below your position of the earth, rather than above your head, you have a two hour

window of opportunity. This occurs at 1300 hours sidereal time, but it is still possible to be abundantly psychic any time of the day or night.

In 1978, Hella Hammid and Ingo Swann successfully received messages sent from Palo Alto, while they were inside of a submarine submerged in 500 feet of sea water, 500 miles away. Hella and Ingo each had five file cards to look at later, with a target location description written on one side, and a submarine type of instruction on the other, as a sort of code device. For example, the five targets were a large oak tree, an indoor shopping plaza, etc.; and the messages were the kind of thing you might communicate to a submerged sub that was out of radio contact because of the salt water, such as, "Remain submerged, Return to port, Fire at priority targets," etc. In each case my colleague and I would hide ourselves in Palo Alto at a specified time, and the viewers in the sub would have to describe the location where we were. They would then look at each of the five cards to see which one best matched their remote viewing experience, and the message to be sent was found on the back of the card. Both trials in this experiment were successful. (The statistical significance would be found by multiplying together the two 1-in-5 events, to give a probability of $p = 0.04$, or less than four times in a hundred occurring by chance, which many would consider a significant result.)¹⁴

In 1977, Targ and Puthoff published a book **“Mind-Reach”** in which they presented the results of their remote viewing experiments. They also evaluated the ways in which remote viewing could be put to practical use.

They listed:

(a) Survival value — many spontaneous OBE's occur at the time of a serious accident, injury or during surgery. "It is in primarily life-threatening situations that exceptional spontaneous functioning seems to occur" they say;

(b) Executive ESP — use of remote viewing and other anomalous abilities in the business world;

(c) Futuristic predictions;

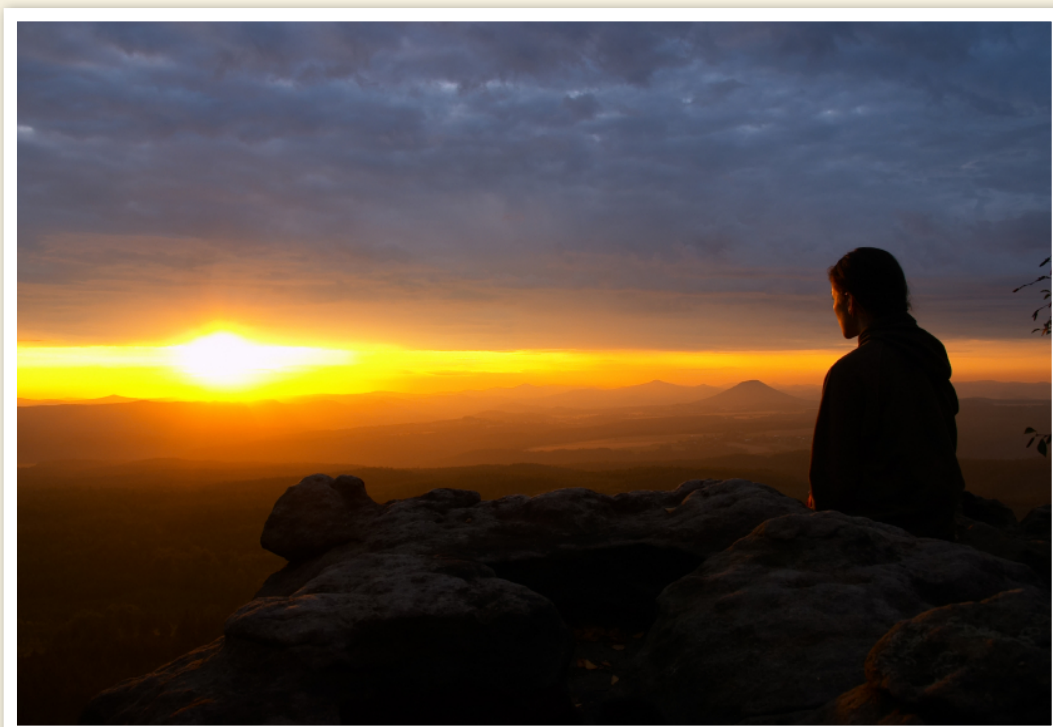
(d) Medical diagnosis; and

(e) Space exploration.



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Just click here to discover how and enjoy the most up to date resources on matrix, your subconscious, and remote viewing.



- 1 Gerald O'Donnel Scientific Explanation of Remote Viewing, Propable Future, www.probablefuture.com
- 2 Physics-Intuition-Applications Online Magazine, Remote Viewing and psi Applications <http://p-i-a.com/>
- 3 Physics-Intuition-Applications Online Magazine, Remote Viewing and psi Applications <http://p-i-a.com/>
- 4 Reviews of Modern Physics 58, 647-688, July (1986)
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- 6 Proceedings of the NASA Breakthrough Propulsion Physics Workshop, Cleveland, OH, August 12-14, 199
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- 8 "Information Transmission under Conditions of Sensory Shielding." Nature (October 1974)
- 10 "Information Transmission under Conditions of Sensory Shielding." Nature (October 1974)
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- 12 "Information Transmission under Conditions of Sensory Shielding." Nature (October 1974)
- 13 An Assessment of the Evidence for Psychic Functioning by Jessica Utts, Division of Statistics, University of California, Davis, CA 95616, Volume 10 Number 1: Page 3.
- 14 From Miracles of Mind by Russell Targ and Jane Katra, <http://www.espresearch.com/>

Other:

Resources found at: One Universal Mind, <http://www.oneuniversalmind.com>

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