

Remote Viewing and Psychic Abilities

Exploring the intersection of consciousness, science, and extraordinary human perception

The Deep Roots of Parapsychological Research

Sir William Crookes (1870s)

The physicist who discovered thallium conducted the first systematic telepathy experiments, investigating whether thoughts could transfer between minds without physical communication.

J.B. Rhine at Duke (1930s)

Rhine developed card-guessing experiments using statistical analysis to test extrasensory perception. His laboratory work suggested small but consistent effects beyond chance.

The Stargate Project (1970s-1995)

Worried about Soviet psychic espionage, the U.S. government launched a classified program at Stanford Research Institute. For over 20 years and \$20 million, military remote viewers attempted to spy on foreign targets using only their minds.

When declassified in 1995, the CIA's review was damning: while statistically significant effects appeared in labs, the information was "vague and ambiguous." No remote viewing report ever provided actionable intelligence.

The Modern Remote Viewing Explosion

Despite Stargate's closure, remote viewing hasn't disappeared—it's exploded. Thousands of remote viewers now share sessions on YouTube through channels like Farsight Institute, Remoteviewed with Daz Smith, and Future Forecasting Group with Richard Allgire.

The Farsight Institute runs a "Time-Cross Project" where viewers describe major news events a month before they happen, uploading timestamped sessions to YouTube. In April 2025, founder Courtney Brown announced "explosive growth of the human and AI alliance in the remote-viewing community," with AI systems now being trained to remote view alongside humans.

The community has evolved beyond government protocols, experimenting with archaeological mysteries, future predictions, sports betting, and controversial targets like Mars or the moon. Whether accurate or not, the community is thriving.

What Remote Viewing Actually Is

The Definition

Attempting to describe a target—image, location, object, or event—that you cannot access through normal senses, ideally using structured protocol.

What You Work With

- Quick sensory fragments
- Textures and temperatures
- Shapes and motion
- Emotional atmospheres
- Conceptual gestalts

What It's NOT

Not clairvoyant performance, cold reading, intuition about people you know, or "I had a gut feeling once." Good training doesn't tell you to "see it like a movie."

My Personal Remote Viewing Experience

The Discovery

I never knew I was doing it. I didn't know there was a word for it. I lumped it with astral projection.

I have been in the same room with people I've never physically met. I've been with other people as if watching a movie unfold.

I've experienced locations like Yantar in Russia, the facility with 47 and his health condition and underwater environments without ever traveling there physically. These weren't dreams—they were vivid, structured experiences that felt fundamentally different from imagination.

The Program: Then and Now

01

Goal 1: Intelligence Application

Determine how to apply remote viewing to intelligence gathering against foreign targets

02

Goal 2: Defensive Assessment

Figure out how other countries might be using it against the U.S.

03

Goal 3: Laboratory Improvement

Perform experiments to improve remote viewing techniques

The program was officially terminated in 1995 after the CIA-commissioned American Institutes for Research review concluded it was never useful in intelligence operations. By closure, only three full-time psychics worked on a \$500,000-a-year budget out of Fort Meade, Maryland.

As far as publicly available information shows, the U.S. government has not continued remote viewing programs since 1995. However, the absence of public information doesn't necessarily mean absence of activity—intelligence operations are by nature secretive.

 GROUNDBREAKING DISCOVERY

The Telepathy Tapes: A Cultural Phenomenon

In Fall 2024, documentary filmmaker Ky Dickens released a podcast series that exploded in the consciousness community. *The Telepathy Tapes* explores telepathic communication in nonspeaking autistic individuals, quickly becoming one of the most popular podcasts in the U.S. and U.K. with a 4.9-star rating on Spotify.

The premise: families discovered their nonspeaking autistic children can read minds, see auras, communicate across distances without devices, and access "the hill"—a shared telepathic space where they gather. In documented tests, children achieve accuracy rates as high as 95% when reading specific words, numbers, and images from their parents' minds.

The podcast features ten episodes exploring different dimensions: telepathy between nonspeaking friends, long-distance romantic relationships conducted entirely through telepathy, former teachers who left their professions after witnessing telepathic communication, and scientific evidence challenging materialist paradigms.

The Telepathy Tapes: Key Episodes



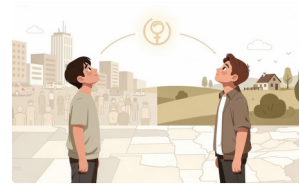
Episode 1: Hidden World

Introduces telepathic spelling communication and the families discovering these abilities



Episode 2: Beyond Telepathy

Explores whether this is simple message transmission or actual consciousness merging



Episode 4: Long Distance Love

Documents a nonspeaking teen's romantic relationship conducted entirely through telepathy across state lines

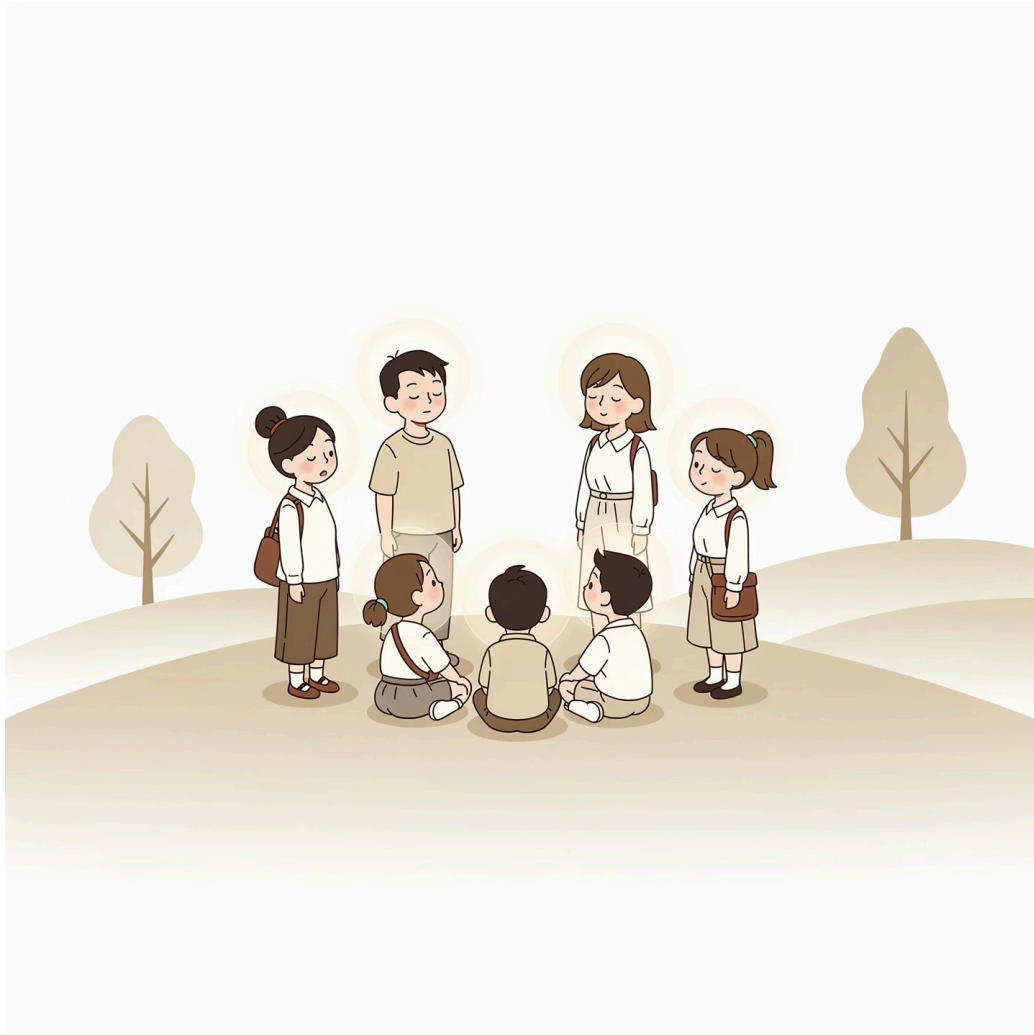


Episode 5: Teachers Who Left

Former educators who witnessed telepathic communication and couldn't reconcile it with institutional expectations

The powerful finale, Episode 10, gives the floor entirely to the nonspeakers themselves, sharing their unfiltered truths and vision for humanity. The podcast is grounded in research by Dr. Diane Hennacy Powell, who has spent a decade investigating these phenomena.

Remote Viewing Abilities in the Children



Beyond simple mind-reading, the children demonstrate abilities remarkably similar to remote viewing. Multiple children describe seeing auras that shift color based on emotional states and health conditions.

They describe "the hill"—a shared telepathic meeting space where nonspeaking individuals from around the world gather to communicate. This resembles shared consciousness spaces reported in remote viewing literature and lucid dreaming telepathy studies.

One striking case involves a blind boy named Cyrus with healing abilities who accessed a stranger's emotional trauma and facilitated deep healing despite having no prior knowledge or conventional communication means.

The Scientific Criticism



The podcast is heavily criticized by mainstream scientists who argue it promotes "facilitated communication"—a discredited technique where facilitators unconsciously guide responses through the ideomotor effect.

Organizations like the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry have issued statements questioning the methodology. Dr. Powell herself stated that Dickens misrepresented some experimental results—notably, a brain scan described as verifying telepathy was characterized by Powell as a failure.

Even Dr. Tarrant, who defends his involvement, clarified that demonstrations "were not structured as formal experimental trials." Critics note that when proper double-blind protocols are implemented, success rates typically drop to chance levels.

Theories Explaining the Phenomena

Quantum Consciousness

- 1 Nonspeaking individuals may have enhanced access to quantum-level consciousness processes. When typical language development is disrupted, the brain compensates by strengthening intuitive, nonlocal awareness pathways.

Consciousness as Field

- 2 Physicist Tom Campbell proposes consciousness isn't generated by the brain but exists as a fundamental field the brain accesses. The brain is a receiver, not a transmitter.

Enhanced Mirror Neurons

- 3 Hyperactive mirror neuron systems might allow individuals to literally feel what others are thinking, creating an experience indistinguishable from telepathy through neurodivergent brain wiring.

Facilitated Communication

- 4 The skeptical position: parents and facilitators unconsciously guide responses through subtle physical cues, wishful thinking, and the ideomotor effect.

Savant Pattern Recognition

- 5 Some nonspeaking individuals may have savant-level abilities to process micro-cues—facial expressions, breathing patterns, pupil dilation—at speeds typical people can't access.

Morphic Resonance

- 6 Drawing on Rupert Sheldrake's concept, nonspeakers may access a collective consciousness field where information is shared across minds—similar to Jung's collective unconscious.

The Science of Remote Viewing: Quantum Consciousness

Recent 2024 research suggests consciousness may operate through quantum processes in the brain. Physicists Roger Penrose and Stuart Hameroff's "Orchestrated Objective Reduction" theory proposes that consciousness emerges from quantum collapses in microtubules—tiny structures inside neurons.

A 2024 study in *eNeuro* found evidence that neurons operate at speeds compatible with quantum operations, suggesting our brains might perform quantum computations. This opens the possibility that consciousness could be "in all places at the same time" and "connect with quantum particles beyond your brain, maybe entangling with consciousness all across the universe."

Even more striking: a 2025 study found evidence of "quantum-entangled higher states of consciousness." Using IBM's quantum supercomputer, researchers showed quantum entanglement enhanced conscious experience and facilitated faster learning, with up to 31.6% increase in variance. The researchers concluded this provides "robust evidence that quantum entanglement enhances conscious experience."

The Science: Anomalous Cognition

Foreseeing Ability

A 2024 study explored an inherent "foreseeing" ability in the brain, suggesting we might process information about future events through quantum-like mechanisms. This could explain precognitive experiences in remote viewing.

Emotional Intelligence Connection

A 2023 study investigated whether managing emotions and bodily sensations relates to intuitive information processing. People who can quiet their analytical mind and access intuitive states might be better at perceiving non-local information.

The Skeptical View

Many scientists remain skeptical, pointing out that no "fifth force" necessary for remote viewing has been detected in particle physics experiments. The question remains whether statistical anomalies reflect genuine psi phenomena, experimental errors, or selective reporting.

Neuroscientist Mike Wiest notes that if consciousness truly operates as a quantum phenomenon, "it would shape our thinking about a wide variety of related questions" about awareness itself. The concept of "non-locality" is central to these theories.

What Might Actually Be Happening

Bucket 1: The Protocol

Remote viewing protocols manage noise through blind targets, separating tasker from viewer, randomized target pools, independent judging, and recording impressions before feedback. Even critics agree these controls matter.

Bucket 2: Cognitive Science

Remote viewing trains subtle attention, nonverbal pattern recognition, lowering analytical overlay, tolerating uncertainty, and learning your internal signal vs. noise. This boosts creativity and intuition regardless of psi.

Bucket 3: Psi Hypotheses

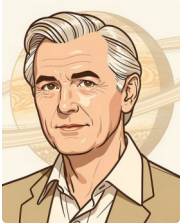
Ideas like nonlocal consciousness, information fields, retrocausality (future feedback shaping present impressions), and quantum metaphors about entanglement—usually metaphorical, not rigorous physics.

Ten Famous Remote Viewers

These individuals shaped the field and their stories reveal the evolution of remote viewing from classified intelligence work to public experimentation.



The Pioneers and Operatives



Ingo Swann (1933-2013)

The father of modern remote viewing who coined the protocols the military adopted. Famous for describing Jupiter's rings in 1973, before Voyager 1 confirmed them in 1979. An artist who transformed into the most influential figure in remote viewing history.



Pat Price (1918-1975)

Former Burbank police commissioner who became one of the CIA's most accurate remote viewers. Famous for detailed descriptions of Soviet sites. His sudden death at 57 from a heart attack while working at SRI sparked conspiracy theories.



Joe McMoneagle

The most decorated remote viewer in history, receiving the Legion of Merit. His abilities apparently emerged after a near-death experience in the 1970s when he was clinically dead for several minutes. Famous for locating ancient Japanese ruins.



Paul H. Smith

Military intelligence officer who became a trainer and authored the definitive manual on Coordinate Remote Viewing. Holds a Ph.D. in philosophy and maintains a scholarly, protocol-driven approach. Has trained more viewers than anyone alive.

The Scientists and Modern Practitioners

Lyn Buchanan

U.S. Army intelligence officer who spent years in Stargate. Now runs training organization teaching Controlled Remote Viewing. Uses remote viewing for humanitarian purposes, helping locate missing persons pro bono. Reports that years of practice changed his personality, making him more empathic.

Hella Hammid (1921-1992)

Photographer and artist who became one of SRI's most consistent performers. Had no military background and approached remote viewing as creative exercise. Never sought publicity, participating out of scientific curiosity. Her success helped legitimize civilian participation.

Russell Targ

Physicist who co-founded the remote viewing program at SRI. Became a true believer after witnessing thousands of sessions. Now in his 90s, continues lecturing and advocating for mainstream science to take consciousness research seriously.

Hal Puthoff

Laser physicist and quantum theorist who left mainstream physics to study consciousness at SRI. Provided scientific credibility to the program. His career arc from quantum optics to psi research to UFO propulsion studies is one of the strangest trajectories in modern physics.

David Morehouse

Former U.S. Army Ranger who became a remote viewer after a head injury in Jordan. Reported near-death-like experience after being shot in the helmet. Wrote bestselling "Psychic Warrior" but was criticized by colleagues as sensationalized. His story blends genuine military service with Hollywood-style storytelling.

Lori Williams

Represents the new generation operating outside military channels. Posts both hits and misses publicly on YouTube, demonstrating transparency rare in the field. Shows how remote viewing has evolved from classified work to open-source experimentation.

Sixteen Documented Examples

These specific remote viewing cases are well-documented in declassified files and published research. Remember—presented as reported, not as verified facts.

1973: Jupiter's Rings

Ingo Swann described rings around Jupiter before Voyager 1 confirmed them in 1979. Skeptics note astronomers had theoretically predicted rings.

1

2

1970s: Kidnapped General

Pat Price produced sketches of a hideout location that proved remarkably accurate when intelligence officers located the hostage.

3

1980s: Empress Himiko's Castle

Joe McMoneagle described mountainous terrain and ruins matching a Japanese location archaeologists later investigated.

4

1984: Mars Exploration

Declassified transcript shows viewer describing pyramid structures, tall beings, and dying civilization on Mars 1 million years BC.

5

1980s: Semipalatinsk Lab

Stargate team described plutonium laboratory at Soviet nuclear site, including layout details later confirmed through satellite imagery.

6

1970s: 77% Windmill Accuracy

In SRI trial, viewer achieved 77% accuracy describing windmill farm target, far exceeding chance expectations.

More Documented Cases

Precognitive Chicago Sites

Viewers described Chicago locations before an agent was randomly sent there. Independent evaluators matched descriptions at rates above chance.

Arctic Submarine Base

Pat Price provided detailed descriptions of Soviet Arctic submarine base, including structures and interior layouts verified through intelligence channels.

Sports Betting Success

Over two years, experimenters used associative remote viewing to predict sports outcomes, reportedly achieving 85% success rate. Skeptics note selective reporting concerns.

Giza Pyramids Investigation

Farsight Institute's 2012 study: multiple blind viewers described levitating stones, advanced melting tools, and extraterrestrial beings during construction. 2025 radar scans confirmed hidden chambers.

National Geographic Photos

Viewers described locations in sealed photographs. Hit rates exceeded chance in many trials, though skeptics note potential sensory leakage.

2025 AI Stock Predictions

Experimenters testing whether AI trained on remote viewing data can predict stock movements through associative remote viewing—a new frontier.

Five Tips to Remote View

01

Meditate to Quiet Your Mind

Begin every session with 5-10 minutes of meditation. Use deep breathing—inhale for four counts, hold for four, exhale for six. You're not seeking mystical states, just calming internal dialogue. The goal is alert receptivity—awake but not analytical.

02

Receive a Blind Target ID

Work with random coordinates or coded identifiers that reveal nothing about the target. For example, "Target 2024-07-15-B" without knowing if it's a person, place, or object. Make your first mark quickly—an ideogram capturing your immediate intuitive hit.

03

Record Sensory Data Without Analysis

Capture impressions without judgment: "angular," "smooth," "heavy," "bright," "cold." Sketch simple shapes. Record emotional tones. Do NOT try to name the target. If "mountain" pops up, write "vertical," "massive," "rough texture" instead. Naming engages analytical mind and shuts down intuition.

04

End the Session Intuitively

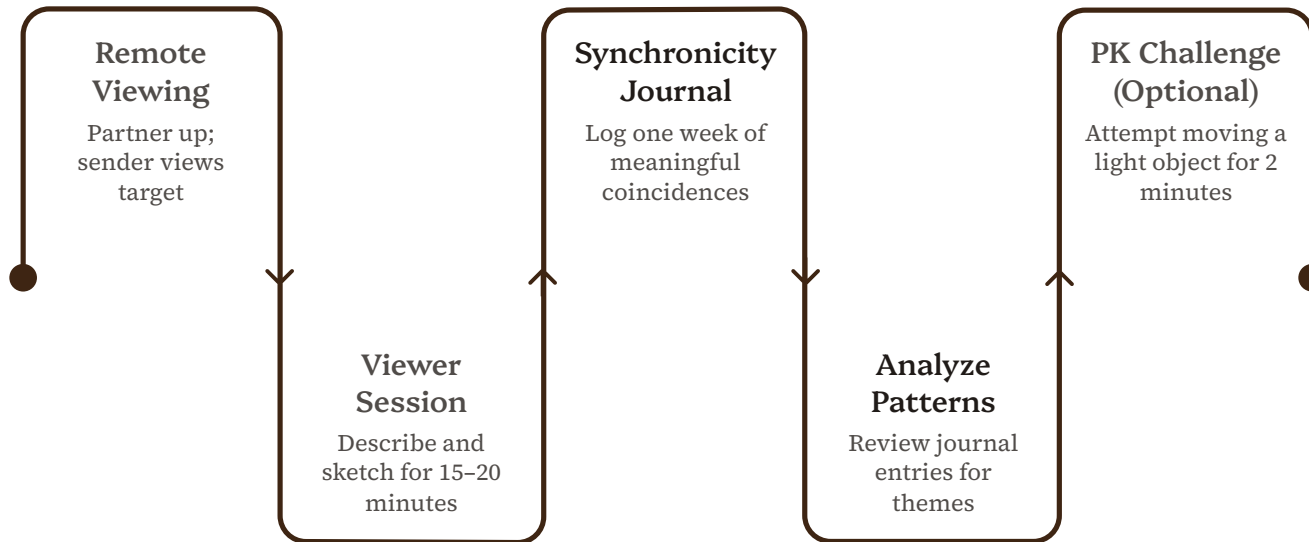
Sessions naturally last 15-30 minutes. When impressions slow or stop, end it. Don't force more data—over-working leads to imagination contaminating results. If you feel stuck or mental noise returns, that's your signal to stop.

05

Compare with Feedback and Journal

Only after finishing should you look at the target. Compare systematically: which impressions matched? Which were wrong? Look for partial matches. Track both hits and misses over multiple sessions. Your journal reveals your strengths and blind spots.

Try Remote Viewing!



Remote Viewing Exercise

Partner up. One person is the "sender" who looks at a target image. The "viewer" attempts to describe and sketch using only impressions. Take 15-20 minutes, then switch roles.

Synchronicity Journal

Starting tomorrow, keep a log for one week. Note coincidences: meaningful songs, unexpected encounters, thoughts that manifest. Analyze: are these statistically unusual or is your brain highlighting randomness?

PK Challenge (Optional)

Place a light object on a smooth table. For two minutes, focus your intention on moving it without touching it. This likely won't work, but the experience of sustained concentration is valuable.