



BP – Telepathy

Telepathy is an indication of the interconnectedness of minds/consciousness beyond physical, 3D, materialist/mechanistic mechanisms or explanations.

The scientists that make bold statements about the mind and consciousness are basing their conclusions on facts of findings...on evidence that has satisfied their scientific standards. To think accomplished scientists would assert such conclusions based on anything other than compelling evidence is not rational. Religion may be as much emotion as reason, however though some may compare the idea of consciousness to God, the scientists I quote – except for 1 or 2 (out of 100) – are not religious.

And there are scientific experiments...

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EVIDENCE FOR PSYCHIC FUNCTIONING

Professor Jessica Utts Division of Statistics University of California, Davis:

ABSTRACT "Research on psychic functioning, conducted over a two decade period, is examined to determine whether or not the phenomenon has been scientifically established. 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."

Larry Dossey, MD: *These assertions [re telepathy] are not hyperbolic, but conservative. They are consistent with the entire span of human history throughout which all cultures of which we have record believed that human perception extends beyond the reach of the senses. This belief might be dismissed as superstition but for the fact that modern research has established its validity beyond reasonable doubt to anyone whose reasoning has not clotted into hardened skepticism. To reiterate a single example, researchers Charles Honorton and Diane Ferrari examined 309 precognition experiments carried out by 62 investigators, involving 50,000 participants in more than 2 million trials. Thirty percent of these studies were statistically significant in showing that people can describe future events, when only 5 percent would be expected to demonstrate such results by chance. The odds that these results were not due to chance were greater than 10 (small degree) 20 to 1.*



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"This oneness of the all implies the universality of mind...If my conclusions are correct each individual is part of God or part of the universal mind. I am perfectly willing to admit that reality does change as discovery proceeds. I can see nothing basically wrong with a real world which undergoes modification along with the flux of experience." **Henry Margenau, professor of Physics and Natural Philosophy at Yale for 50 years.**

"Mind rather than emerging as a late outgrowth in the evolution of life, has existed always...the source and condition of physical reality." **Nobel biologist MD, George Wald**

Sir James Jeans made fundamental contributions to quantum mechanics and felt deeply about the role of consciousness in the physical world. *"The universe begins to look like a great thought than like a machine".*

"To divide or multiply consciousness is something meaningless. There is obviously only one alternative, namely the unification of minds or consciousness...in truth there is only one mind." **Erwin Schrodinger, a leader of modern physics.**

Lawrence LeShan, PhD, The Medium Mystic and the Physicist Appendix E

The first telepathy dream experiment using EEG-EOG monitoring yielded significant results (Ullman, Krippner, and Feldstein, 1966). (Upon completion of the study, three judges (working independently and blind) rated each of the seven targets against each of the seven dream transcripts. Data were subjected to analysis of variance (scheffe, 1959), yielding a F of 10.86 ($p<0.01$). Two years later it was replicated adding one more night of testing transmissions. An F of 6.43 (7/28df) was obtained ($p<0.001$)). For this appendix, LeShan references studies research published in journals including Science (1953, 118, 273-274, and International Journal of Neuropsychiatry (1966, 2 420-437)

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[DEAN RADIN: Men Who Stare at Photons, Part 1 | EU 2013 - ...](#)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=FMXqyf13HeM

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A **ganzfeld experiment** (from the German for “entire field”) is a technique used in the field of parapsychology to test individuals for extrasensory perception (ESP). It uses homogeneous and unpatterned sensory stimulation to produce the ganzfeld effect, an effect similar to sensory deprivation.^[1] The ganzfeld effect has been utilized in many studies of the neuroscience of perception, not only parapsychology. The deprivation of patterned sensory input is said to be conducive to inwardly generated impressions.^[2] The technique was devised by Wolfgang Metzger in the 1930s as part of his investigation into the gestalt theory.^[3]



Parapsychologists such as [Dean Radin](#) and [Daryl Bem](#) say that ganzfeld experiments have yielded results that deviate from [randomness](#) to a [significant](#) degree, and that these results present some of the strongest quantifiable evidence for telepathy to date.^[4] Critics such as [Susan Blackmore](#) and [Ray Hyman](#) say that the results are inconclusive and consistently indistinguishable from [null results](#).^{[5][6][7]}

Historical context[edit]

The ganzfeld experiments are among the most recent in parapsychology for testing the existence of and affecting factors of [telepathy](#), which is defined in parapsychology as the paranormal acquisition of information concerning the thoughts, feelings or activity of another person.^[8] In the early 1970s, [Charles Honorton](#) had been investigating ESP and dreams at the [Maimonides Medical Center](#) and began using the ganzfeld technique as a more efficient way to achieve a state of sensory deprivation in which it is hypothesised that a concept referred to by some as "[psi](#)" can work^{clarification needed}.^[9] Since the first full experiment was published by Honorton and [Sharon Harper](#) in the *Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* in 1974, the Ganzfeld has remained a mainstay of parapsychological research.

Experimental procedure[edit]

In a typical ganzfeld experiment, a "receiver" is placed in a room relaxing in a comfortable chair with halved ping-pong balls over the eyes, having a red light shone on them. The receiver also wears a set of headphones through which [white](#) or [pink noise](#) (static) is played. The receiver is in this state of mild sensory deprivation for half an hour. During this time, a "sender" observes a randomly chosen target and tries to mentally send this information to the receiver. The receiver speaks out loud during the thirty minutes, describing what he or she can see. This is recorded by the experimenter (who is blind to the target) either by recording onto tape or by taking notes, and is used to help the receiver during the judging procedure.

In the judging procedure, the receiver is taken out of the ganzfeld state and given a set of possible targets, from which they must decide which one most resembled the images they witnessed. Most commonly there are three decoys along with a copy of the target itself, giving an expected overall hit rate of 25% over several dozens of trials.^[10]

Analysis of results[edit]

Early experiments[edit]



Between 1974 and 1982, 42 ganzfeld experiments were performed.^{[11][12]} In 1982, Charles Honorton presented a paper at the annual convention of the Parapsychological Association that summarized the results of the ganzfeld experiments up to that date, and concluded that they represented sufficient evidence to demonstrate the existence of psi. [Ray Hyman](#), a skeptical psychologist, disagreed. The two men later independently analyzed the same studies, and both presented meta-analyses of them in 1985. Honorton thought that the data at that time indicated the existence of psi, and Hyman did not.^{[11][13]}

Hyman's criticisms were that the ganzfeld papers did not describe optimal protocols, nor were they always accompanied by the appropriate statistical analysis. He presented in his paper a factor analysis that he said demonstrated a link between success and three flaws, namely: Flaws in randomization for choice of target; flaws in randomization in judging procedure; and insufficient documentation. Honorton asked a statistician, David Saunders, to look at Hyman's [factor analysis](#) and he concluded that the number of experiments was too small to complete a factor analysis.^[14]

In 1986, Hyman and Honorton published *A Joint Communiqué*, in which they agreed that though the results of the ganzfeld experiments were not due to chance or selective reporting, replication of the studies was necessary before final conclusions could be drawn. They also agreed that more stringent standards were necessary for ganzfeld experiments, and they jointly specified what those standards should be.^[15]

Post-Joint Communiqué^[edit]

In 1983 Honorton had started a series of autoganzfeld experiments at his Psychophysical Research Laboratories. These studies were specifically designed to avoid the same potential problems as those identified in the 1986 joint communiqué issued by Hyman and Honorton. Ford Kross and [Daryl Bem](#), both professional [mentalist](#) entertainers (magicians whose specialty is simulating psi effects)^[16] examined Honorton's experimental arrangements, and pronounced them to provide excellent security against deception by subjects.^[17] In addition to randomization consistent with the specifications of the communiqué, and computer control of the main elements of each test, these autoganzfeld experiments isolated the receiver in a sound-proof steel-walled and electromagnetically shielded room.^[18]

The PRL trials continued until September 1989. Of the 354 trials, 122 produced direct hits. This 34% hit rate was statistically similar to the 37% hit rate of the 1985 meta-analysis. These experiments were statistically significant with a [z score](#) of 3.89, which corresponds to a 1 in 45,000 probability of obtaining a hit rate of at least 34% by chance (mean chance expectation is 25%).^{[16][18]}



Concerning these results, Hyman wrote that the final verdict of whether psi can be demonstrated in the ganzfeld awaited the results of future experiments conducted by other independent investigators.

To see if other, post-Joint Communiqué experiments had been as successful as the PRL trials, [Julie Milton](#) and [Richard Wiseman](#) carried out a meta-analysis of ganzfeld experiments carried out in other laboratories. They found no psi effect, with a database of 30 experiments and a non-significant Stouffer Z of 0.70.^[19]

This meta-analysis was criticised for including all ganzfeld experiments, regardless of the methods being used. Some parapsychologists considered that certain researchers had used protocols that were not part of the standard ganzfeld set up, such as targets consisting of music (traditional ganzfeld experiments use visual targets).^[20] These experiments did not return significant results. A second meta-analysis was conducted by Daryl Bem, [John Palmer](#), and [Richard Broughton](#) in which the experiments were sorted according to how closely they adhered to a pre-existing description of the ganzfeld procedure. Additionally, ten experiments that had been published in the time since Milton and Wiseman's deadline were introduced. Now the results were significant again with a Stouffer Z of 2.59.^[21]

In a 1995 paper discussing some of the challenges, deficiencies and achievements of modern laboratory parapsychology Ray Hyman said,

"I want to state that I believe that the SAIC experiments as well as the contemporary ganzfeld experiments display methodological and statistical sophistication well above previous parapsychological research. Despite better controls and careful use of statistical inference, the investigators seem to be getting significant results that do not appear to derive from the more obvious flaws of previous research."

—Ray Hyman, The Journal of Parapsychology, December 1995^[22]

[He also said: " [A]cceptable evidence for the presence of anomalous cognition must be based on a positive theory that tells us when psi should and should not be present. Until we have such a theory, the claim that anomalous cognition has been demonstrated is empty. [...]"]

Why does there have to be prediction or control for when telepathy will or won't occur? With all the billions of births, what's the accuracy of predicting when a baby will be born...other than "somewhere around 9 months" and of course they come very early and can come quite late? Is there a prediction and control for when love will be present between two strangers meeting? Is that kind of "chemistry" real if it is not based on some formula for its presence? What about creativity? Can one be creative according to laboratory timetables and research sessions?]



Contemporary research[edit]

The ganzfeld procedure has continued to be refined over the years. In its current incarnation, an automated computer system is used to select and display the targets ("digital autoganzfeld"). This overcomes many of the shortcomings of earlier experimental setups, such as randomization and experimenter blindness with respect to the targets [\[23\]](#)

In 2010, Lance Storm, Patrizio Tressoldi, and Lorenzo Di Risio analyzed 29 ganzfeld studies from 1997 to 2008. Of the 1,498 trials, 483 produced hits, corresponding to a hit rate of 32.2%. This hit rate is [statistically significant](#) with $p < .001$. Participants selected for personality traits and personal characteristics thought to be psi-conducive were found to perform significantly better than unselected participants in the ganzfeld condition. [\[24\]](#)

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In addition to the evidence and sound theoretical support for non-material, beyond space-time, fundamental information network, and pilot waves/fields and transcending material/mechanistic explanation, there is much evidence regarding phenomena like placebo and telepathy that fits quite smoothly into the consciousness-as-causal and exists-separate-from-brains paradigm.

Hypotheses have definitely been tested.

Upton Sinclair actually wrote a book with that title about his wife who was telepathic. He set up such rigorous testing that Einstein wrote an endorsement of the book saying people should take heed of the findings. Do you think Einstein would be fooled? Is his critique typical of some careless, uninformed, unscientific perspective?

About the book, Einstein wrote: "I have read the book with great interest and am convinced that it deserves the most earnest consideration. The results of the telepathic experiments carefully and plainly stand far beyond those which a nature investigator holds to be thinkable...In no case should the psychologically interested pass over this book heedlessly."

Sinclair himself wrote: "It is foolish to be convinced without evidence; it is equally foolish to refuse to be convinced by real evidence."

Einstein went on to say to psychiatrist and psi researcher, Jan Ehrenwald, "I read your book Telepathy and Medical Psychology with great interest...it appears to me that from a physicist's point of view, we have no right to rule out a priori the possibility of telepathy. For that the foundations of our science are too uncertain and incomplete."



ESP findings send controversial message

By S. Carpenter

“...The metanalysis has generated heated discussion among psychologists. Some argue that Milton and Wiseman were unjustified in lumping all 30 studies together because their results were so disparate. Milton contends that a standard statistical test of variation among the results showed that they could treat the studies as a uniform set.

Bem says, however, "The reason the effect isn't significant is that there are three studies that are pulling down the average, and those studies are very nonstandard." Further, 6 of the 30 studies showed significant psi effects more than would be expected by chance, he adds.

Since the metanalysis was completed, nine more ganzfeld studies have been published. Milton acknowledges that the psi effect would be statistically significant if the analysis were updated to include these studies.”

A ganzfeld experiment (from the [German](#) for “entire field”) is a technique used in the field of [parapsychology](#) to test individuals for [extrasensory perception](#) (ESP). It uses homogeneous and unpatterned sensory stimulation to produce the [ganzfeld effect](#), an effect similar to [sensory deprivation](#).^[1] The ganzfeld effect has been utilized in many studies of the neuroscience of perception, not only parapsychology. The deprivation of patterned sensory input is said to be conducive to inwardly generated impressions.^[2] The technique was devised by [Wolfgang Metzger](#) in the 1930s as part of his investigation into the [gestalt](#) theory.^[3]

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A flood of scholarly work has appeared supporting the premise that consciousness is not equitable with the brain, such as the exemplary book, Irreducible Mind, by University of Virginia psychologists Edward F Kelly, Emily Williams Kelly, and colleagues. Hundreds of additional books and studies supporting this view are provided in the references section of this book. In addition, books are now available that are



specifically devoted to the objections of skeptics, such as Cambridge philosopher Chris Carter's admirable Parapsychology and the Skeptics.

But of course the brainiacs don't really think their consciousness is the same as their brain. For example, they lobby funding agencies to obtain research grants. In doing so, they assume that the funders have the freedom to decide where the money goes, which must mean the granters are not simply brains whose decisions are determined by biochemical fluxes in their gray matter. No society can function successfully according to the materialists' views. The notion of self-responsibility and freedom of choice underlie the justice systems and international codes of conduct of civilized nations. 'We're all zombies. Nobody is conscious.' Daniel Dennett includes himself in this extraordinary claim, and he seems proud of it.

Others suggest that there are no mental states at all, such as love, courage, or patriotism, but only bioelectrical brain fluxes that should not be described with such inflated language. This led Nobel neurophysiologist Sir John Eccles to remark that "professional philosophers and psychologists think up the notion that there are no thoughts, come to believe there are no beliefs, and feel strongly that there are no feelings."

That sentiment is echoed every time a materialist asks "What do you mean by inner states? Or going within?" There's no concept of the reality of inner states of consciousness. They are what our brain does (or tells us to do) and we are mistaken if we think they're anything more than chemicals and nerve impulses.

"A person's mental activities are entirely due to the behavior of nerve cells, glial cells, and the atoms, ions and molecules that make up and influence them." Nobelist Francis Crick

"Yet this claim rests on no direct evidence whatsoever. No scientist has ever observed consciousness emerging from matter. In spite of complete absence of evidence, the belief that the brain produces consciousness endures and has ossified into dogma. Many scientists realize the limitations of this belief. One way of getting around the lack of evidence is simply to declare that what we call consciousness is the brain itself. That way nothing is produced, and the magic of "emergence" is avoided.

Many scientists concede that there are huge gaps in their knowledge of how the brain makes consciousness, but they are certain they will be filled in as conventional science progresses. Eccles and philosopher of science Karl Popper branded this attitude "'promissory materialism'"...is simply a religious belief held by dogmatic materialists. It has all the features of a messianic prophecy." Sir John Eccles.

Non-locality, by definition defying laws/assumptions of conventional science, has been proven and reproven. Best known studies are Alain Aspect at Institut d'Optique in Orsay France, 1981...'91 and again



in 2004 Gisin and team at University of Geneva provided additional evidence that nonlocality is an inherent aspect of nature.

"Deep down the consciousness of mankind is one." David Bohm.

Well documented Medium/ telepathy experiment:

The results from the HBO Experiment were quite striking. The range of accuracy for the five mediums ranged from 77% to 95%, with an average of correct items for the mediums as 83%. In contrast, the average of correct items for the control group was only 36%. These results are displayed in the graph provided to the right, which can be enlarged by placing your cursor over it. Dr. Schwartz made the following calculation:

"When the 83 percent for the mediums was compared with the 36 percent for the control group of students, the statistical probability of this difference occurring by chance alone was less than one in ten million"

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Sir George Hubert Wilkins was a celebrated newsreel cameraman, reporter, pilot, spy, war hero, scientist, explorer, geographer and adventurer. He was the first person to fly across the polar ice cap from Barrow, Alaska, to Spitsbergen, Norway. His biographer, Simon Nasht, in *The last Explorer*, brought this remarkable man's story back to life, after being forgotten for generations.

Wilkins grew up in rural south Australia among Aboriginal people. He often noticed that they appeared capable "of knowing some event that was taking place miles beyond their range of sight and hearing." Wilkins remained fascinated with the nonsensory, nonrational operations of consciousness for the rest of his life.

In 1937, when six Soviet fliers crashed in the arctic in Alaska, the Soviet government commissioned Sir Hubert to lead an aerial search for them. Seeing an opportunity to put telepathy to a test, he and Harold Sherman, a New York psychic and writer, decided to collaborate on a six-month experiment. Three nights a week, between 11:30 and midnight NY time, Wilkins, the "sender," would attempt to project his thought impressions from whatever location he was in, to Sherman, the "receiver," who wrote down what came through while sitting in the darkened study of his Riverside Drive apartment.



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Each night, Sherman would seal his written impressions and send them to Dr Gardner Murphy, a psychologist at Columbia University, who would serve as an independent judge of whatever correlations might turn up. When Murphy eventually compared Wilkin's log to Sherman's written impressions, he found too many matches to be handily dismissed by chance...a rate of approx. 60%.

Some of the correspondences were almost identical. On Dec 7, while at Point Barrow, Alaska, Wilkins heard a fire alarm ring. He went to the window and saw a Native house blazing in the night. Sherman, 3,400 miles away in NY, recorded that same night, "Don't know why, but I seem to see a crackling fire shining out in the darkness - get a definite fire impression as though a house burning - you can see it from your location on the ice."

Or, Wilkins had attended a formal ball for the Army with the locals in Canada as his plane was forced to land due to bad weather, Wilkins recorded that he was worried about a dress-suit that he had to wear as the waistcoat was short in size. On the same night Sherman recorded in his dairy "You in company with men in military attire-some women-evening dress-important people present-much conversation-you appear to be in evening dress yourself."

It became clear that Sherman was receiving messages before Wilkins sent it, and often before it even happened. "There is growing evidence that precognition is a fact. Man's mind can go backward and forward in time." Like photons.

The Wilkins-Sherman experiments would essentially be replicated in 1971 by another explorer, astronaut Edgar Mitchell, the sixth man to walk on the moon. Mitchell was the lunar module pilot for the Apollo 14 mission. Prior to the mission, he and two research physicists on the Apollo program, Drs Boyle and Maxie, devised a "thought transfer" experiment. The Apollo 14 mission offered the opportunity to test the phenomenon on an interplanetary scale.

Mitchell was so busy he could only find time for transmission sessions. Despite the best-laid plans, Mitchell's transmissions did not correspond to the receiving sessions for the four individuals on Earth. That didn't seem to make any difference. The receivers, it turned out, wrote down their impressions before Mitchell's sending sessions even began, converting the experiment into a successful test of precognition or future knowing.

NASA, sensitive as ever to public relations, ignored history's first space-based thought-transfer experiment, except to say that it was a personal test without official sanction. Mitchell found that the experiment generated excitement among quite a few engineers and legendary rocket genius Wehrner von Baun. Mitchell described how many of the scientists came to his office, closed the door, and asked him to tell them about the experiment.



The Wilkins and Mitchell experiments are near replicas. Both demonstrated that distant receivers can acquire information precognitively, before it is sent.

Quantum information processing...when you get into quantum physics (or any of the sciences) you – if followed rigorously/deeply enough -are forced to look at “**information**” differently.

Tech transmits long-distance thought

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Could we soon send emails 'telepathically'? dailymail.co.uk

Researchers led by the University of Barcelona used EEG headsets (pictured) to record electrical activity in the brain, and convert the words ‘hola’ and ‘ciao’ into binary.

- <http://dailygrail.com/Mind-Mysteries/2014/8/New-Research-Suggests-Autistic-Savants-May-Have-Enhanced-Telepathic-Abilities> (They are not as locked into left-brain, verbal, 3D constructs of reality).