

The Neuroscience of Remote Viewing, Nonlocal Perceptions, and Intuition

Melvin L Morse MD

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Remote viewing is the “acquisition and description by mental means of information blocked from ordinary perception by distance, shielding, or time (United States Department of Defense definition from May 1, 1986) Human beings have been able to remote view as a natural ability since our evolution. Certainty it was useful for hunting game and remarkable treks such as the movement of humans from Asia across the once present land bridge to Alaska. Most recently, remote viewing is primarily used in the United States for military intelligence gathering. Scientific validation of remote viewing as a natural human ability was established by Targ’s seminal article in Nature in 1974.

In the past 20 years there has been increasing interest from neuroscientists as to the precise neurobiological mechanisms of remote viewing. As psychic Ingo Swan said of controlled remote viewing, a (protocol widely taught to military personnel), “we are not teaching (soldiers) how to be psychics, we are teaching them the fundamentals of perception”.

The neuroscience of remote viewing involves two basic principles 1) an understanding of the two separate streams of human consciousness, the left analytic brain and the right brain based sensory stream intermingled with memory and emotion 2) The increasing recognition that our seamless sense of reality created by input from the five senses only involves less than 3% of the total information processed by our brains.

Don Hoffman PhD, a visual neuroscientist, has coined the term “conscious reality” to describe the concept that there is a universal consciousness permeating our material reality. The Western philosophical tradition of “conscious materialism” goes back to the father of Modern Chemistry Paracelsus. Christian de Duve, the Nobel Prize winner for establishing how RNA evolved from the primal chemical soup called the material reality “vital dust”.

The human brain, according to this “consciousness first” model of reality is a filter for consciousness. Time and space are tools it uses to facilitate interactions in the material world. This in turn means that understanding how the brain processes consciousness and “nonlocal” perceptions leads to a greater understanding of our own spiritual nature.

Understanding the neuroscience of remote viewing facilitates a greater understanding of the human ability to access a Universal source of wisdom. Remote viewing is but one of numerous “nonlocal” perceptions. The greater category of nonlocal perceptions include near death experiences, spiritual visions, out of body perceptions and intuition. They are all mediated by common neurobiological pathways and can be accessed and understood by similar mental processes.

The practical applications of learning the neuroscience of remote viewing are a better understanding of the use of intuition in decision making.