

Investigating the Neurobiological and Biochemical Correlates of Remote Viewing: A Cross-Cultural Examination of ESP and Mediumship

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Abstract

This paper explores remote viewing as an aspect of extrasensory perception (ESP) through a cross-cultural approach involving remote viewing practitioners and traditional methods of enhancing psychic abilities. Building on foundational research early at Duke University's Rhine Research Center, remote viewing was initially a minor area of study for me until I met Joseph McMoneagle, a top scientist and one of the most influential figures in the field of remote viewing. This paper extends into a comparative analysis of traditional psychoactive substances that may influence ESP abilities. Insights from the CIA's evaluation of the Remote Viewing Program provide context on the operational viability and psychological factors associated with remote viewing. Field studies conducted in Japan, Sri Lanka, India, and Tibet reveal significant biochemical influences, suggesting a link between altered states, neural pathways, and ESP. A multidisciplinary approach incorporating parapsychology, biology, and biochemistry is proposed for further study.

1 Introduction

Remote viewing, a controversial yet extensively studied ESP phenomenon, operates within the realm of cognitive and sensory anomalies. My research

commenced in 2003 at the Rhine Research Center, also known as Duke Parapsychology Labs, after I met Joseph McMoneagle—a prominent figure in the U.S. Army Intelligence’s Stargate Project. McMoneagle’s *Remote Viewing Secrets* established a methodological framework for understanding remote viewing, emphasizing its distinction from mediumship, despite their apparent overlap in experiential perception [1]. In parallel, the CIA’s *Evaluation of the Remote Viewing Program* provides key insights into the efficacy of remote viewing within operational contexts, highlighting both successful and inconclusive applications of remote viewing in intelligence [2].

This paper incorporates my recent ethnographic research, conducted across diverse cultural settings, to investigate the role of traditional substances believed to enhance ESP abilities. These findings propose a relationship between neurobiological and biochemical factors and suggest avenues for scientific exploration of ESP phenomena.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Operational Research on Remote Viewing

The CIA’s Remote Viewing Program, later publicized through the Stargate Project, represents a structured exploration of remote viewing’s intelligence applications. The project’s mixed results underscore the challenges in operationalizing ESP, while also highlighting successful instances where remote viewing yielded actionable intelligence [2]. The program’s data, often inconclusive due to methodological variability, suggests that ESP functions may be influenced by cognitive and psychological states, which aligns with my observations of ESP practitioners who report heightened abilities under specific neurochemical influences.

2.2 Biochemical Pathways in ESP and Remote Viewing

The intersection of traditional psychoactive practices and ESP is noteworthy. Substances like cannabinoids (CBD and THC-rich cannabis) used in Indian practices, sakaki in Japan, soma in Tibetan rituals, and ayahuasca in South America, appear to affect sensory and perceptual thresholds critical for ESP. Research has shown that these substances alter neurotransmitter levels, potentially facilitating ESP states by modifying brain chemistry [3, 4]. These findings align with anecdotal evidence from indigenous practices, where users report elevated psychic and remote viewing capabilities.

3 Methods

This study used ethnographic interviews and direct observation among practitioners in Okinawa, Japan, Sri Lanka, India, and Tibet, who engage in traditional practices believed to facilitate ESP. Key informants, experienced in culturally embedded remote viewing methods, provided insights into the biochemical mechanisms underlying ESP as perceived in their cultural contexts.

4 Findings

4.1 Remote Viewing as a Cognitive-Perceptual Process

Research conducted under McMoneagle and insights from the CIA evaluation suggest that remote viewing operates within ESP rather than traditional mediumship. Practitioners often describe a subjective overlap, yet my findings support the view that remote viewing involves distinct cognitive mechanisms. According to the CIA report, factors such as mental clarity, relaxation, and specific focus contribute to successful remote viewing instances, aligning with controlled exercises I conducted while studying at the Rhine Research Center [2].

4.2 Biochemical Influences and ESP Enhancement

Observational data indicates that certain psychoactive compounds may enhance ESP abilities. For example, participants in India who consumed cannabis reported amplified perceptual experiences, while practitioners in Japan using sakaki-based substances achieved heightened remote viewing clarity. These findings suggest that altering neurochemical pathways may facilitate ESP by enhancing sensory and cognitive acuity.

4.3 Neurobiological Correlates of ESP in Sleep and Dream States

Preliminary findings suggest that remote viewing may engage similar brain-wave patterns to those observed in theta states associated with REM sleep. This aligns with the CIA's observations of remote viewing during altered states, supporting the notion that sleep-related neural mechanisms may play a role in ESP [2]. Practitioners in Japan and Tibet reported experiences

resembling déjà vu during dream states, underscoring a potential neural link between precognitive phenomena and ESP.

5 Discussion

This study proposes that ESP phenomena, particularly remote viewing, involve complex interactions between cognitive processes, neural activity, and biochemical modulation. Traditional psychoactive practices using substances such as soma, ayahuasca, and sakaki may provide altered states conducive to ESP, suggesting an underlying neurobiological mechanism. The mixed outcomes of the CIA's operational applications highlight the necessity for precise methodological frameworks and controlled studies. Moving forward, a multidisciplinary approach incorporating parapsychology, neurobiology, and biochemistry will be essential to validate and expand our understanding of ESP.

6 Conclusion

Remote viewing presents a legitimate avenue for ESP research, requiring a synthesis of insights from parapsychology, biology, and biochemistry. This cross-cultural investigation of traditional psychoactive substances reveals potential biochemical pathways that may support ESP experiences. Future studies should explore these neurochemical and neurobiological correlates through controlled laboratory experiments to better understand how specific brain states and substances interact with ESP capacities.

References

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