

EXPERIMENTS IN REMOTE HUMAN/MACHINE INTERACTION

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Given the strong suspicion that the human/machine anomalies and the remote perception effects are closely coupled phenomena, it is reasonable to ask whether the former can also be achieved remotely, i.e. with the operators spatially distant from the experimental equipment. Not only have the empirical results been resoundingly affirmative on this, but they have

clearly established that temporal separations also do not inhibit the anomalous machine performance, as reported in the following abstract, links, and references therein. The importance of this evidence in posing generic characterizations of the phenomena, and in basic underpinning of various non-local healing techniques, should be evident.

Abstract

Several extensive experimental studies of human/machine interactions, wherein the human operators and the target machines are separated by distances of up to several thousand miles, yield anomalous results comparable in scale and character to those produced under conditions of physical proximity. The output distributions of random binary events produced by a variety of microelectronic random and pseudorandom generators, as well as by a macroscopic random mechanical cascade, display small but replicable and statistically significant mean shifts correlated with the remote operators' pre-stated inten-

tions, and feature cumulative achievement patterns similar to those of the corresponding local experiments. Individual operator effect sizes distribute normally, with the majority of participants contributing to the overall effect. Patterns of specific count populations are also similar to those found in the corresponding local experiments. The insensitivity of the size and details of these results to intervening distance and time adds credence to a large database of precognitive remote perception experiments, and suggests that these two forms of anomaly may draw from similar mechanisms of information exchange between human consciousness and random physical processes.
