
THE 1973 REMOTE VIEWING PROBE OF THE PLANET JUPITER

Ingo Swann

(12Dec95)

As many are aware, an amusing but large media flap regarding remote viewing is presently occurring (the 29th one by my count).

The flap majorly focuses on a situation involving intelligence community interests in psycho-energetics research that began over twenty-five years ago. Most of the research took place under the excellent auspices of Stanford Research Institute (SRI) -- now renamed SRI International, the second largest "think tank" in the US.

The present media flap is distorting the original basis for the early interest in the search for psycho-energetics applications.

Because of this, the former director of the project has suggested that complete information now be made available for public access via the Internet/Worldwide Web, regarding a series of early psycho-energetic experiments.

The former director (always my master, I always his slave) has asked me to begin the public access by entering into the Net the full story of the several experiments.

This will be the first of nine other entries to follow.

BACKGROUND

In 1973, mainstream science, academe and media were unequivocally opposed to any kind of parapsychology or psycho-energetics research. It thus came as something of a cultural shock when the nation's second largest

"think tank" undertook that kind of research. The resulting first flap was enormous, largely because of SRI's high scientific standing and its military and intelligence community affiliations.

The Jupiter Probe was one of a number of early experiments designed to try to discover the dimensions and extent of human remote sensing faculties. It was felt that radical experiments should be undertaken in the attempt to establish the dimensions of those faculties.

The SRI project's extremely illustrious sponsors (you know who) concurred. --Several-- radical experiments were then designed, and their protocols were examined in advance by a board of noted scientists and overseers.

One such radical experiment, the "Jupiter Probe," took place in 1973 at Stanford Research Institute (SRI) under the excellent auspices of Dr. H.E. Puthoff and Mr. Russell Targ (both esteemed physicists) and other competent scientists of the Radio Physics Laboratory.

This particular experiment has occasionally undergone ridicule published in the skeptical media and elsewhere. The following story will reveal that no skeptic has ever read through the details of the experiment.

There are two important elements of which skeptics try to deprive public understanding:

- (1) that the Jupiter Probe was only an exploratory experiment, and --not-- meant as a "claim" of anything; and
- (2) knowledge of its illustrious sponsorship and scientific oversight.

However, the radical topic of the experiment, remote sensing of a distant planet, brought undue luminosity in a world where marginal Zener card-guessing was the standard parapsychology fare. The very idea of the radical topic unnerved not only conventional academic concepts, but conventional parapsychology concepts as well.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE EXPERIMENT

PURPOSES OF THE EXPERIMENT: (1) To try to ascertain if long-

distance remote sensing could extend to a very far distance; (2) to record the time it took before impressions began to be given, and (3) to compare the impressions with published scientific feedback.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE EXPERIMENT: A far-distant target and the expectation of scientific feedback.

TARGET SELECTED: The planet Jupiter.

FEEDBACK EXPECTATION: Technical data and analyses drawn from information telemetered back to Earthbase from NASA spacecraft and which information would be published in scientific media: the Pioneer 10 and 11 "flybys" of 1973 and 1974, and the later Voyager 1 and 2 probes of 1979.

DATE OF EXPERIMENT (#46 in a series): April 27, 1973. The first Jupiter bound NASA spacecraft, Pioneer 10, was already en route to the planet, but yet too far distant to send data back to Earthbase, principally at Jet Propulsion Laboratories (JPL).

RAW DATA YIELD OF THE EXPERIMENT: (1) One standard 8-1/2" x 11" page containing three drawings; (2) two and 1/6th pages of verbal data recorded and transcribed.

GUARDING OF THE RAW DATA

The raw data needed to be independently guarded so that it could not be said it was altered after the fact. Thirty copies of the raw data were prepared, including statements regarding the purposes and design of the experiment.

Three copies were held by the Project's sponsors. Ten copies of the raw data were offered to scientists noted for their integrity, including two interested astrophysicists (then at Jet Propulsion Laboratories). All accepted their copies.

One copy each was offered to a noted American astronomer, and a famous science popularizer. Both of these copies were rejected and returned, one with a signed letter of ridicule which resides in my archives.

Telephone requests to two noted skeptics to safeguard the raw data were refused.

The remainder of the copies were distributed among scientists at SRI and at other places in the Silicon Valley area. One or two of those copies were covertly sold to a San Francisco reporter, and thereafter widely published.

The prepared copies were also photocopied by others and more widely distributed. I have acquired some of these for my archives, and which contain humorous notations on the margins.

PRE-FEEDBACK YIELD OF THE RAW DATA: Before feedback was obtainable, the raw data was broken down by SRI analysts into major data categories, as will be shown below. After feedback became possible, no reason was discerned to alter the categories. The categories comprise --all-- of the raw data, and nothing was later deleted or added.

FEEDBACK SOURCES: First scientific and technological feedback sources began becoming available in September 1973, four months after the experiment took place. Additional feedback sources continued to accumulate by stages up through 1980.

Seven feedback sources of scientific and technical references were ultimately utilized as feedback sources:

1. Aviation Week & Space Technology
2. Newsweek
3. Science
4. Science News
5. Scientific American
6. Time
7. US News & World Report

THE DECISION TO CONSTRUCT A FORMAL REPORT: The raw data indicate that the viewer had identified a Ring around Jupiter, a sketch of which appears in the raw data (included) and is also verbally identified.

Conventional scientific wisdom held that Jupiter did not possess any Rings.

This particular datum was one reason the experiment was laughed out of town by many.

The existence of the Ring was discovered and confirmed in early 1979, six years after the Jupiter Probe had taken place.

Dr. Puthoff, the SRI project's director, was first notified of the discovery by telephone from one of the JPL astrophysicists analyzing the NASA data -- and who was also one of the original guardians of the raw data. The existence of the Ring "came as a complete surprise to scientists."

Because the Ring correlated so well with the remote viewing data, a decision was taken by SRI staff to organize all of the raw data, compare it to scientific confirmation sources, and construct a formal report.

The report was prepared by the genius of Ms. Beverly Humphrey, a research associate and statistical analyst of the SRI Radio Physics Laboratory, on behalf of H.E. Puthoff and his associate, R. Targ. The formal report was entitled "Swann's Remote Viewing Probe of Jupiter."

The raw data comprised only four pages. But the confirmatory data appeared throughout the published scientific and technical articles and papers. It was decided that all of these should be included in their entirety to ensure that no scientific passage was inadvertently used out of context. The feedback data therefore amounted to about 300 pages.

The technical references utilized as of 1980 were meant to be representative of then current Jovian research and did not constitute a totally exhaustive scientific periodical collection. Because of this, no "Executive Summary" of the experiment and its results was undertaken.

This present document now represents an --informal-- summary.

DISPOSITION OF THE FORMAL REPORT: Ten original 300-page copies of the formal report were produced. Two copies were immediately stolen from the otherwise secured offices of SRI. It was presumed that this theft was engineered by covert foreign nationals -- somewhat irrationally, since copies of the report were being freely offered.

I retained two copies for my archives, Dr. Puthoff retained one, and one was entered into the Stanford Research Institute library.

One copy was unofficially accepted by a ranking NASA official on the understanding that he would deny accepting it, if identified.

A copy was offered to the leading Skeptical Organization in our fair country. The offer was declined.

I don't know what happened to the remaining copies.

Additional photocopied copies were offered to a number of scientists. Some accepted, but others now declined to take possession of them upon the grounds that no one wanted to possess a document which suggested that a remote viewer had identified Jupiter's Ring before "science" had.

The formal report of the Jupiter Probe, containing its massive confirmatory data, then descended into obscurity. No one who thereafter mocked the experiment has ever read it, or has wanted to read it.

ADDITIONAL PRE-FEEDBACK REPORTS OF THE EXPERIMENT: A review of the Jupiter Probe was included in --Mind Reach-- published in 1977 by H.E. Puthoff and Russell Targ (Delacorte Press/Eleanor Friede) with an Introduction by eminent Dr. Margaret Mead.

This in-print 1977 rendering identifies all major categories of the raw data -- including the mention of the Ring, two years before it was scientifically discovered in 1979.

Additionally, before feedback became possible, the entirety of the Jupiter raw data, or parts thereof, were published in over a hundred media sources world-wide.

TWO PARTICIPANTS IN THE JUPITER PROBE EXPERIMENT: Two viewers simultaneously took part in the Jupiter Probe -- myself (in California) and Mr. Harold Sherman (in Arkansas).

Mr. Sherman was a noted psychic who had earlier (in the late 1930s) taken part in long-distance viewing between New York City and the Arctic. Those exceedingly successful experiments were undertaken in conjunction with the noted Arctic explorer, Sir Hubert Wilkins (see: "Thoughts Through Space" by Sir Hubert Wilkins and Harold M. Sherman, Creative Age Press, New York, 1942).

Unfortunately, this significant book regarding long-distance sensing came out during the emergencies of World War II and didn't achieve the attention it deserved.

The reason for inviting Mr. Sherman to participate was to see if two viewers, separated by over 2,000 miles, would report the same or different data. With certain exceptions, the two sets of data corresponded nicely.

Mr. Sherman's contributions were not included in the 1980 formal report because he was not a consultant of SRI and the costs of analyzing his data could not be justified.

(1) Immediately below are presented *all* of Swann's raw data.

(2) --Immediately following-- the raw data, the different major categories will be found associated to scientific and feedback sources. You may wish at this point to turn directly to the feedback sets which follow the raw data.

THE RAW DATA

Although not indicated in the record, the experiment began promptly at 6:00 p.m. PST. The first response occurred at 6:03:25 - perhaps meaning that it took that long --to get to Jupiter,-- or that long for images to form. The first data-rich response was not made until just after 6:04:13 -- a four-minute delay.

You will also note that an average delay of 2 minutes occurs between the verbalized data sets. The reason for those delays has not been understood.

SWANN JUPITER PROBE (April 27, 1973)

Experiment 46

No big sharp noises for the next 1/2 hour, please.

6:03:25 (3 seconds fast) "There's a planet with stripes."

6:04:13 "I hope it's Jupiter."

"I think that it must have an extremely large hydrogen mantle. If a space probe made contact with that, it would be maybe 80,000 - 120,000 miles out from the planet surface."

6:06 "So I'm approaching it on the tangent where I can see it's a half-moon, in other words, half-lit/half-dark. If I move around to the lit side, it's distinctly yellow toward the right."

(Hal: "Which direction you had to move?")

6:06:20 "Very high in the atmosphere there are crystals... they glitter. Maybe the stripes are like bands of crystals, maybe like rings of Saturn, though not far out like that. Very close within the atmosphere. [Note: See sketch of ring in the raw data drawing below.] (Unintelligible sentence.) I bet you they'll reflect radio probes. Is that possible if you had a cloud of crystals that were assaulted by different radio waves?"

(Hal: "That's right.")

6:08:00 "Now I'll go down through. It feels really good there (laughs). I said that before, didn't I? Inside those cloud layers, those crystal layers, they look beautiful from the outside. From the inside they look like rolling gas clouds - eerie yellow light, rainbows."

6:10:20 "I get the impression, though I don't see, that it's liquid."

6:10:55 "Then I came through the cloud cover. The surface -- it looks like sand dunes. They're made of very large grade crystals, so they slide. Tremendous winds, sort of like maybe the prevailing winds of Earth, but very close to the surface of Jupiter. From that view, the horizon looks orangish or rose-colored, but overhead it's kind of greenish-yellow."

6:12:35 "If I look to the right there is an enormous mountain range."

6:13:18 "If I'm giving a description of where I've gone and am, it would be approximately where Alaska is if the sun were directly overhead, which it is. The sun looks like it has a green corona... seems smaller to me.

(Hal: "What color is the sun?")

"White."

6:14:45 "I feel that there's liquid somewhere. Those mountains are very huge but they still don't poke up through the crystal cloud cover. You know I had a dream once something like this, where the cloud cover was a great

arc... sweeps over the entire heaven. Those grains which make that sand orange are quite large. They have a polished surface and they look something like amber or like obsidian but they're yellowish and not as heavy. The wind blows them. They slide along."

6:16:37 "If I turn, the whole thing seems enormously flat. I mean, if I get the feeling that if a man stood on those sands, I think he would sink into them (laughs). Maybe that's where that liquid feeling comes from."

6:18:10 "I see something that looks like a tornado. Is there a thermal inversion here? I bet there is. I bet you that the surface of Jupiter will give a very high infrared count (?), reading (?)"

(Hal: "Reading... inaudible sentence.)

"The heat is held down."

6:19:55 "I seem to be stuck, not moving. I'll move more towards the equator. I get the impression that that must be a band of crystals similar to the outer ones, kind of bluish. They seem to be sort of in orbit, permanent orbit, down through another layer farther down which are like our clouds but moving fast. There's another area: liquid like water. Looks like it's got icebergs in it, but they're not icebergs."

6:22:20 "Tremendous wind. It's colder here, maybe it's because there's not a thermal inversion there."

6:23:25 "I'm back. OK." (Hal: "Very interesting.")

"The atmosphere of Jupiter is very thick. I mean ... (Ingo draws) ...
Explanation of drawing: This is what appears to be a hydrogen mantle about 100,000 miles off the surface. Those here are bands of crystals, kind of elements. They're pretty close to the surface. And beneath those are layers of clouds or what seem to be prevailing winds. Beneath that is the surface which I saw was, well, it looked like shifting sands made out of some sort of slippery granulated stuff. And off in the distance, I guess, to the East was a very high mountain chain 30,000 feet or so, quite large mountains. I feel these crystals will probably bounce radio waves. They're that type.

Generally, that's all."

[Click here](#) to see the actual raw drawing.



THE MAJOR DATA CATEGORIES COMPARED WITH CONFIRMATORY FEEDBACK

I will now present each of the categories by reiterating the raw data statements and give samples from confirmatory sources - although numerous other sources are provided for each category in the formal document.

HYDROGEN COMPOSITION

1. Hydrogen mantle:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "I think that it must have an extremely large hydrogen mantle. If a space probe made contact with that, it would be maybe 80,000-120,000 miles out from the planet's surface."

Scientific American (September, 1973, p. 121): "Above the hypothetical core is a thick stratum in which hydrogen is by far the most abundant element; this stratum makes up almost all the mass and volume of the planet. The hydrogen is separated into two layers; in both it is liquid, but it is in different physical states.

"The inner layer extends from the core to a distance of approximately 45,000 kilometers from the center, where the pressure is estimated to be about three million earth atmospheres ... In this layer the hydrogen is in the liquid metallic state, a form of the element that has not yet been observed in the laboratory because it exists only at extremely high pressures. ... The outer layer extends to about 70,000 kilometers and consists mainly of liquid hydrogen in its molecular form.

"Above the layer of molecular hydrogen, and extending another 1,000 kilometers to the cloud tops is the gaseous hydrogen atmosphere."

Science (Vol. 183, January 25, 1974, p. 317): "Jupiter appears to have an extensive hydrogen torus surrounding it in the orbital plane of Io."

ATMOSPHERIC

1. Storms, wind:

Swann (*April 27, 1973*): "Tremendous winds sort of like maybe the prevailing winds of Earth, but very close to the surface. I see something that looks like a tornado."

Scientific American (*March, 1976, p. 50*): "On Jupiter the zones and the Great Red Spot are high-pressure regions (anti-cyclonic) and the belts are low-pressure (cyclonic). ... In that respect they resemble tropical cyclones (rotating hurricanes) and mature extratropical cyclones on the earth."

Time (*March 12, 1979, p. 87*): "Yet it was Jupiter's stormy weather that caused the greatest excitement. Voyager's electronic eyes spotted dozens of storms across Jupiter's banded face. Most of them measure about 6,000 miles wide, far larger than their earthly counterparts. ... University of Arizona astronomer Bradford A. Smith was both awed and puzzled by these storms."

2. High infrared reading:

Swann (*April 27, 1973*): "I bet you that the surface of Jupiter will give a very high infrared count (?), reading (?). The heat is held down."

Science (*Vol. 183, Jan. 25, 1974, p. 303*): "The Pioneer 10 infrared radiometer has established that the excess radiation is 2 to 2.5 times the solar input and that there is no temperature change at the cloud top levels across the evening terminator of the planet."

Science News (*Vol. 105, Apr. 13, 1974, p. 236*): "The surprise is that the heating should begin at such lofty altitudes, particularly with no indications either from earthly observations or from the infrared mapping device aboard. 'It's a huge discrepancy,' admits Killore. 'I can't explain it.' The closest thing to a theory is that perhaps a haze or dust layer, while confusing watchers on earth, created a greater greenhouse effect than anyone had expected, trapping and building the sun's incoming energy to unanticipated heights."

3. Temperature inversion:

Swann (*April 27, 1973*): "Is there a thermal inversion here? I bet there is."

Science (Vol. 188, May 2, 1975, p. 475): "In particular, the appearance of the inversion at about 260 K is strikingly similar to the Pioneer 10 entry profile, although the Pioneer 11 measurement was obtained on the dark limb of Jupiter. Thus, the inversion cannot be ascribed to heating by particulate absorption of solar radiation, unless rapid circulation at the polar latitude is sufficient to maintain this effect across the terminator."

4. Cloud color and configuration:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "From that view, the horizon looks orangish or rose-colored, but overhead it's kind of greenish-yellow. You know, I had a dream once -- something like this, where the cloud cover was a great arc... sweeps over the entire heaven."

Science News (Vol. 115, March 10, 1979, p. 148): "Still, striking reds, oranges, yellows, brown and even blue make Jupiter's convoluted patterns seem all the more fantastic. ... A major goal of Voyager is to find out the nature and chemistry of the coloring agents. ... Phosphene and other candidates have been suggested, but they have been far from certain."

5. Water and ice crystals:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "I get the impression, though I don't see, that it is liquid. I get the impression that that must be a band of crystals similar to the outer ones, kind of bluish. They seem to be sort of in orbit, permanent orbit down through another layer farther down which are like our clouds but moving fast. There's another area: liquid like water. Looks like it's got icebergs in it but they're not icebergs."

Science News (Vol. 106, September 21, 1974, p. 186): "Farther down may be frozen water crystals and possibly even liquid water, the Pioneer researchers suggest, although water has never been observed there."

Ibid. (February 15, 1975, p. 102): "Water vapor in the atmosphere of Jupiter -- 'The first oxygen-bearing molecule identified in the outer planets' -- has been discovered by a team of astronomers from the University of Arizona."

MAGNETIC AND ELECTROMAGNETIC

1. Auroras:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "Inside those cloud layers, those crystal layers, they look beautiful from the outside [i.e., spaceside], but from the inside they look like rolling gas clouds -- eerie yellow light, rainbows."

Time (March 12, 1979, p. 87): "Voyager also discovered a dazzling, doughnut-shaped cloud of electrically charged particles that formed displays similar to the earth's northern lights."

Science News (Vol. 118, July 21, 1979): "One major product of the field is the region of brilliant auroras discovered around the planet by Voyager 1 and further studied by its successor [Voyager 2]."

GRAVITATIONAL PHENOMENA

1. The Ring:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "Very high in the atmosphere there are crystals, they glitter, maybe the stripes are like bands of crystals, maybe --like rings-- [emphasis added] on Saturn, --though not far out-- [emphasis added] like that, very close within the atmosphere. I bet you they'll reflect radio probes. Is that possible if you had a cloud of crystals that were assaulted by different radio waves?"

(See sketch of Ring in raw data.)

Time (March 19, 1979, p. 86): "Coming within 278,000 km (172,400 miles) of the swirling Jovian cloud tops, the robot survived intense radiation, peered deep into the planet's storm-tossed cloud cover, provided startling views of the larger Jovian moons --and, most surprising of all, revealed the presence of a thin, flat ring around the great planet-- [emphasis added]. Said University of Arizona Astronomer Bradford Smith: 'We're standing here with our mouths open, reluctant to tear ourselves away'."

SURFACE PHENOMENA

1. Liquid composition:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "I feel that there's liquid somewhere. If I turn, the whole thing seems enormously flat. I mean, if I get the feeling that if a man stood on those sands, I think he would sink into them (laughs). Maybe that's where the liquid feeling comes from.

Aviation Week & Space Technology (November 19, 1973, p. 53): "A reason is that Jupiter may be all atmosphere. Lack of radar reflectivity points to a gel-like rather than solid core."

Science News (Vol. 110, July 17, 1976, p. 44): "In fact, liquidity seems to be the most salient overall characteristic of Jupiter. ... The outer layer [the -- mantle--] is gaseous hydrogen mostly. As the pressure increases the hydrogen gradually passes into a liquid state. ... The liquid molecular hydrogen changes to liquid metallic hydrogen at 25,000 kilometers down."

2. Mountain range:

Swann (April 27, 1973): "If I look to the right here there is an a enormous mountain range. Those mountains are very huge but they still don't poke up through the crystal cloud cover. And off in the distance, I guess, to the East, was a very high mountain chain 30,000 feet or so, quite large mountains."

(Discussion: This mountain range thing, plus the Ring thing, damned the Jupiter Probe from the start because prevailing scientific opinion denied their possibility.)

I will now take this opportunity to point out that ALL the skeptical attacks on the Jupiter Probe experiment focus on holding the mountain thing up to ridicule -- BUT THAT **NONE OF THEM MENTION THE VERY SUCCESSFUL RING THING.**--

It --is-- true that before the NASA crafts approached Jupiter, prevailing scientific wisdom held that the planet was --mostly gaseous-- and/or --mostly liquid.-- However, this "wisdom" began to change:

Science (Vol. 183, January 25, 1974): "The magnetic field measurements at

Jupiter will also enable us to investigate more exactly the core of the planet. Several models of the core have been proposed which include either frozen or liquid metallic hydrogen as well as a rocky core consisting of several tens of earth masses."

<<<**Now pay attention here:** "a rocky core consisting of --several tens of earth masses--"? SEVERAL TENS OF EARTH MASSES! Well, if you enlarge Earth's mass by ten or twenty or more times, then a --30,000-foot mountain range-- would seem like a hill there.>>>

Science News (Vol. 110, July 10, 1975): "One of the most famous features of Jupiter's atmosphere is the great Red Spot. Astronomers have engaged in endless speculation and argument about its nature. Observers have suggested that it was a column of the atmosphere hooked on the top of an extra-high mountain ...".

Scientific American (September, 1975, p. 121): "The model allows for a small rocky core ['small,' yet several times Earth's mass] at the center of the planet ... The core would be composed mainly of iron and silicates, the materials that make up most of the earth's bulk. Such a core is expected for cosmogonic reasons: ... The core cannot be detected through gravitational studies, however, so that its existence cannot be proved." [I.e., cannot be detected because the crystals in the upper atmosphere reflect all radio or other detection signals.]

Scientific American (March, 1976, p. 53): "Because of the Great Red Spot's long lifetime, its constancy in latitude and its uniqueness, it seemed that it must be connected with an underlying solid object or topographic feature that was giving rise directly to the flow patterns at the visible surface [cloud cover]. "A Taylor column is the cylinder of stagnant fluid that was believed to join the solid object to the red cloud we see at the top of the Jovian atmosphere. ... Finally, other zones seem to have their own red spots, suggesting that the Great Red Spot is not unique [i.e., in being attached to a high geological formation.]"

<<< Mountains, by golly... High ones that poke up and distort the storm-cloud flows. However, scientists continued to argue the --solid core problem-- until just recently.>>>

--The Shoemaker-Levy 9 comet impacts on Jupiter.-- Not long ago, a series of twenty or so comets impacted Jupiter one after another.

The largest of them left --impact craters-- so huge and so high that their circular contours can easily be seen emerging from the cloud cover which is several miles thick.

Since the impacts, the mountainous craters can still be seen when that side of Jupiter is turned toward Earth.

Well, if there were not mountains on Jupiter back in 1973, there are some there now -- huge and big, and well over 30,000 feet high. It is quite clear now that Jupiter does have a solid core some tens of masses the size of Earth's own mass.



SYNOPSIS OF JUPITER RAW DATA ELEMENTS CONFIRMED BY SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL FEEDBACK

1. "Hydrogen mantle": Confirmed - September 1973, 1974, 1975.
2. "Storms, wind": Confirmed (as to dimensions and unexpected intensity) - 1976, 1970.
3. "Something like a tornado". Confirmed (as strong rotating cyclones) - 1976.
4. "High infrared reading". Confirmed - 1974.
5. "Temperature inversion": Confirmed - 1975.
6. "Cloud color and configuration": Confirmed - 1979.
7. "Dominant orange color": Confirmed - 1979.
8. "Water and ice crystals": Water possible there, but ice crystallization of other elements Confirmed - 1974.
9. "Crystal bands reflect radio probes". Confirmed - 1975.
10. "Magnetic and electromagnetic Auroras ("Rainbows")": - Confirmed, 1979.

11. "The RING": Confirmed -1979... not only as to its existence, but as being "inside" the crystallized atmospheric layers.

12. "Liquid composition": Confirmed - 1973, 1976, as hydrogen in liquid form.

13. "Mountain range (mountains) and solid core": Probably Confirmed - 1994. Confirmed existence of solid core several tens of masses of earth's. Recent comet impacts reveal enormous craters extending through thick cloud cover, one approximately the size of 1/2 of the United States.

14. "Confirmed elements of the raw data's three drawings":

(a) The large drawing of the general layers of Jupiter's several kinds of atmospheric strata was generally correct. If interested, please compare with diagrams of Jupiter's layers found in: - Science News (Vol. 106, September 21, 1974, p. 187). - Scientific American (September, 1975, p. 121). - Time (September, 1974, p. 83).

(b) The second smaller drawing probably refers to the planet's hydrogen torus, but was not indicated as such in the raw data.

(c) Diagrams and discussion of the Ring can be found in: - Aviation Week & Space Technology (June 16, 1979, pp. 16-17, and p. 20. - Science (Vol. 206, November 23, 1979, pp. 926-927, and pp. 932-933.) Pictures of the Ring and its placement within the crystal bands, obtained by Voyager 2 can be found in Science News: >> Vol. 115, February 16, 1976, pp. 108-9; >> Vol. 115, March 10, 1979, p. 149; >> Vol. 115, July 14, 1979, p. 20.

No scientific or technological feedback has been achieved to date regarding:

---- "Then I came from the cloud cover, the surface it looks like sand dunes. They're made of very large grade crystals so they slide."

--- "Those grains which made that sand orange are quite large. They have a polished surface and they look something like amber or like obsidian but they're yellowish and not as heavy."

--- "Beneath that is the surface which I saw was, well, it looked like shifting sands made out of some sort of slippery granulated stuff."

EARLY REACTIONS REGARDING EXPERIMENT #46

The first reactions to the Jupiter Probe experiment were universally negative, including those of the sponsors. The core of the problem was that the raw data included mention of rings and mountains. Prevailing scientific wisdom as of 1973 against the possibility of Jovian rings and mountains and was quite adamant at the time.

Attitudes against the experiment began to change after the hydrogen components and the crystalline-layered structure of the Jovian atmospheres were confirmed (late 1973 through 1974.)

When it was seen that the viewer's sketch of the complex atmospheric layers quite nicely matched subsequent scientific renderings, this major data category was accepted as "roughly" evidential.

The viewer's ring and mountains were now thought of as imaginary noise entered into a long-distance signal line which was minimally evidential.

In any event, experiments were needed with more immediate feedback possibilities, and an enormous number of these were designed and undertaken. These produced more immediate results, and which were used to expand understanding of remote viewing potentials.

Had it not been for the fact that stolen copies of the raw data had been leaked to the media, the existence of Experiment #46 might never have publicly surfaced. Neither SRI workers, the sponsors, nor myself ever sought to offer the experiment as --claims-- of anything.

But now in retrospect, it was fortunate that the thefts took place because the entirety and parts of the raw data early appeared in the media, including The National Enquirer. Thus, the raw data was publicly available as of 1974.

Experiment #46 lay obscure between 1974 and 1979. No continuing attempt was made to feedback other of its categories, and the SRI work progressed along more immediately fruitful lines.

The 1979 scientific discovery and confirmation of the Jovian Ring came as one of the larger shocks and --surprises-- in astronomical history.

The entirety of the Jupiter Probe raw data was now organized and compared

to scientific feedback -- after which all of the data, except the mountains, could be seen as near-approximately confirmed.

Now, however, the formal report was generally rejected on the grounds that no respectable scientist wanted to be identified as having read it. Yet word got around.

Only the mountains remained unconfirmed. When skeptics elected to amuse themselves regarding the Probe it was this single item they focused on.

REQUEST FOR HELP

Additional scientific data achieved since 1980 may either add to, or detract from, the confirmatory data utilized for the 1980 report.

Any Net reader of this document may feel free to contribute additive or detractive data. Such data, however, must be achieved from identified scientific or technological sources and introduced in their entirety with proper identifying references so that others can independently check them out. Any help along these lines would be appreciated.

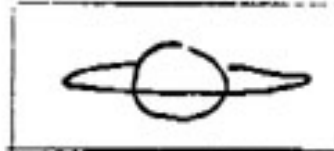
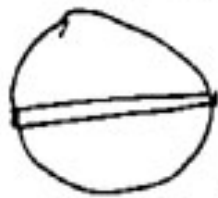
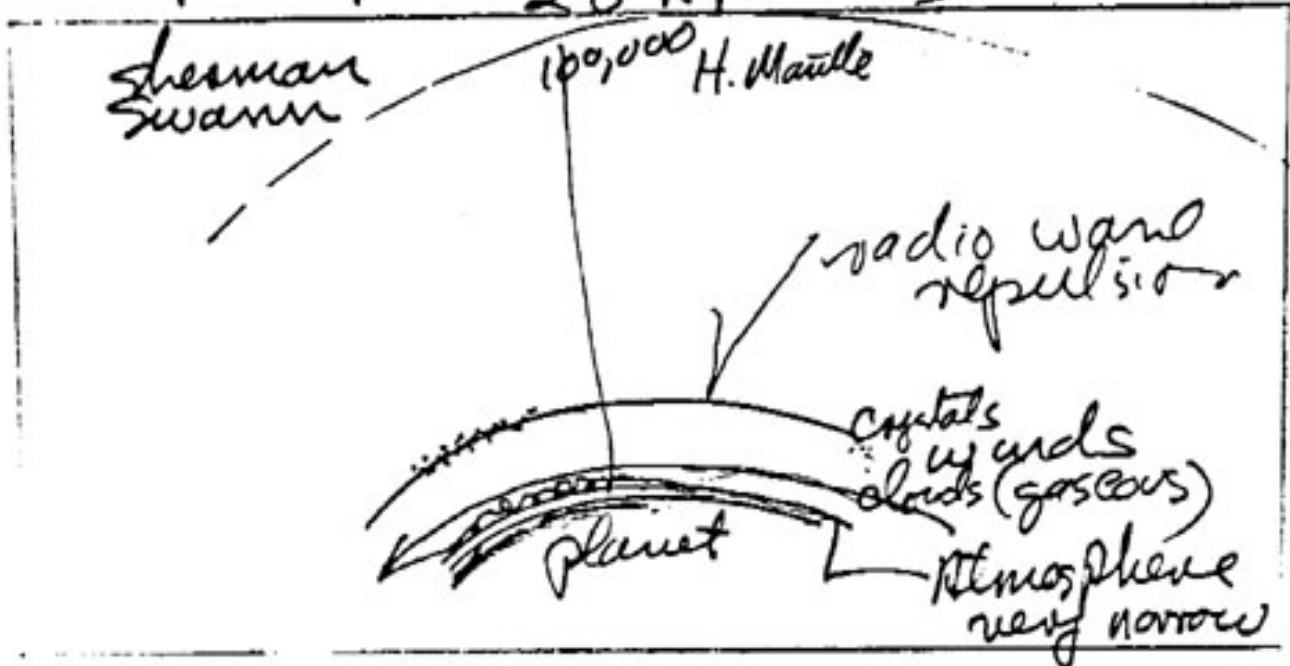
The Jupiter Probe is an historical remote viewing artifact whose documents must stand or fall on their own merits or demerits. Since the history of the SRI project is based on --other-- in-depth experiments, whether the Jupiter Probe stands or falls will have no bearing on that history.

I presently have no resources to track down scientific and technical articles on the topic of the Shoemaker-Levy 9 impacts on Jupiter, or regarding the craters visible as seen on a recent NOVA TV program. Any help out there?

(end)

TITLE

Jupiter PSI Probe 27P 46
28 April 1973 " 29F32 8



- Vertical inversion
tornado
infra red

mountain cha
30,000 ft?
shifting sand
grains like
polished amb
don't weigh
very much.

** Editor's Note: The subject incorrectly recorded the date of the experiment.
The correct date was 27 April 1973.

Accessed &