

Science, Remote Viewing and ESP

Ken Renshaw

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“From an evolutionary standpoint, it is an advantage to have one’s perceptions limited to the here and now,” Ken Renshaw writes. In *Science, Remote Viewing and ESP*, Renshaw explains how space and time are a means of ensuring that everything doesn’t happen at the same time or place.

Renshaw holds several patents on electronics products and worked as the chief scientist and marketing manager at a large corporation that manufactured communications satellites. He explains how Extra Sensory Phenomena (ESP) and remote viewing are scientifically possible.

“Remote viewing” should be more accurately called “remote experiencing,” writes Renshaw, since viewers, “sense all the sensory data at a location, not only the visual information.”

He also explains that ESP and remote viewing are typically scoffed at by many scientists because these phenomena can’t be explained by Einstein’s Theory of Relativity or current String Theory. However, he offers a detailed explanation of how ESP and remote viewing can exist within eight-dimensional Minkowsky space.

Herman Minkowsky, one of Einstein’s professors at Zurich Polytechnic, proposed adding time as another dimension to Einstein’s three-dimensional theory. Time would be considered an imaginary dimension, which Einstein didn’t agree with. Minkowsky said that the four dimensions we can see are mechanical distances, while the other four dimensions are apparent distances. These dimensions are visualizations.

Renshaw explains apparent distance in this way: “If I ask you to visualize the Eiffel Tower, the apparent distance between you and the Eiffel Tower is decreased to whatever viewpoint you choose in your visualization. Unless you are in Europe, the mechanical distance is thousands of miles.”

The book will be most interesting to those who are interested in physics, ESP, remote viewing, or strange phenomena. It can be hard to follow at times, such as when scientific theories are used to either prove or disprove ESP. Renshaw explains the concepts thoroughly, but the magnitude of complex theories and terminology sometimes detracts from the narrative flow.

While Renshaw presents his book as an unbiased look at ESP and remote viewing, he is clearly on the side of these phenomena. Renshaw partitions the text into the case against ESP and remote viewing, then the case for them. Though he uses sound logic in weighing both sides, the case against is a mere eighteen pages, while the case for is 132 pages long.

There are many minor typos throughout the book, generally just transposed letters in a word or a misplaced comma.

Though reality limits our perceptions to the here and now, Renshaw’s book can open readers’ minds to the possibilities of viewing other places and times.

LAURA MUNION (May 18, 2010)

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