

## The Experiences of Mediums II: Evidence for an Afterlife



Our current research focus at the Windbridge Research Center is *mediums*, people who experience regular communication with the deceased (called *discarnates*) and report the resulting information to the discarnates' living friends or relatives (called *sitters*) during specific events (called *readings*).

In the Fact Sheet "[The Experiences of Mediums I: Mental State and Senses](#)" (1), we reviewed mediums' general states of consciousness and sensory experiences. Here, we will cover how mediums' experiences relate to the source of the information they report during readings.

### AIR

The reporting of accurate information about departed loved ones is not possible within the currently prevailing scientific or medical paradigms. However, our peer-reviewed, quintuple-blinded mediumship accuracy testing research, replicated by independent labs and verified through meta-analysis, has demonstrated that certain mediums can report accurate and specific information about discarnates without prior knowledge of the discarnates or sitters, in the absence of any sensory feedback, and without using deceptive or fraudulent means.

We call this phenomenon *anomalous information reception* (AIR). [For more information, see the Fact Sheet: "[Testing Mediums' Accuracy Under Controlled Laboratory Conditions](#)" (2).]

The mediums in these studies did not look up, make up, hear about, or deduce from clues the accurate and specific information they reported. Thus, its reception can only be described as *anomalous*, that is, not normal; weird; inconsistent with what is expected.

And anomalous or not, the only rational explanation left is that the source of mediums' information in laboratory testing must involve *psi*, or psychic functioning.

### Phenomenology

The study of experiences as they are experienced by the experiencer is called *phenomenology*. We use phenomenological methods that are *quantitative* (i.e., analyzing numerical data) and *qualitative* (i.e., analyzing reports about the quality) to examine the unique characteristics of mediums' experiences.

In the term AIR, we intentionally use the word *reception* to reflect phenomenological research findings: Research mediums know what 'regular' psychic information from the living feels like and information from the departed feels different; the latter feels like communication. They report *receiving* rather than *retrieving* the information they report about the deceased (e.g., 3).

## Survival Psi vs. Somatic Psi

We know that during controlled research readings, mediums must be using some type of psi to access the information they report. The terms *survival psi* and *somatic psi* have replaced more imprecise terms like ‘super psi’ and ‘living agent psi’ to describe theories regarding where mediums get the information they report. If survival psi is correct, a medium is using psi to communicate mind-to-mind *with* the survived consciousness of the discarnate. In the somatic psi theory, the medium is acquiring information *about* the discarnate from living people, distant locations, or the future.

Qualitative and quantitative research studies (e.g., 4) demonstrate support for the survival psi explanation. Mediums experience communicating *with* the departed rather than psychically acquiring information *about* them. This holds true even under blinded conditions (5).

## Conclusions

Taken together, accuracy and phenomenological research findings demonstrate that consciousness can survive death and at least some mediums are communicating with the departed (6, 7).

## References

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