

The Question Is In the Envelope: Remote Viewing Experiments with Joe McMoneagle

By Dr. John Stamey – April 13, 2014

Joe McMoneagle is an expert at remote viewing. For those of you not familiar with the term *remote viewing*, it describes the ability for someone to see mental images of an object or location that is hidden from view. The U.S. Federal Government set about to investigate the potential of remote viewing for military and domestic applications in the 1970s. For about twenty-five years, Joe McMoneagle and Ingo Swann used their talents in remote viewing to peer across enemy lines, identifying events and locations on behalf of national security. This project, code named *Stargate*, was a result of experiments that had taken place at the *Stanford Research Institute* (SRI) and a number of other psychical research labs in the 1960s and early 1970s.

The other week, Dr. Sally Rhine Feather and I were having coffee with Joe in Durham, NC, on a warm Sunday morning. Both Joe and I had been in town at a Saturday evening fundraiser for the Rhine Research Institute. Joe was talking about electrons and how we know very little, if anything, about them other than their orbits. He had once used his remote viewing skills to give a well-known physicist some insight into their very core and concept. Those of you who don't mind an excellent academic paper can find the full story in the article *Looking into Higher Dimensions: Research with Joseph McMoneagle*. The author is Dr. Ronald Bryan, Professor Emeritus of Physics at Texas A&M University (available online at <http://people.physics.tamu.edu/bryan/10text.preprint.pdf>).

In 1999, Professor Bryan worked with Joe on an experiment, using remote viewing skills, to provide answers to three questions related to particle physics. Each question posed was written down and sealed in an envelope. McMoneagle was given the envelopes, and then had some time to determine appropriate answers to the questions using his remote viewing skills. The questions were never removed from the envelopes until Joe and Professor Bryan met several months later. The results of Joe's remote viewing answers were reported by Professor Bryan, and were nothing short of astonishing.

Question 1 was straightforward, relatively open-ended, and was to be a warm-up for Joe's talents in remote viewing. The question read as follows: "Look deep inside an electron. What do you see?" Based on descriptions and drawings he created to answer this question, McMoneagle described the known physical properties of an electron about as well as anyone who is neither a physicist nor a mathematician. Joe saw the electron's axis of spin oriented in the three directions of ordinary space, as well as an additional fourth dimension. This result seemed to coincide with one of the extra dimensions Professor Bryan had proposed in his own published elementary-particle model.

Question 2 was far more specific. Professor Bryan asked Joe to describe an object that had been placed in a sealed envelope. The envelope actually held a button consisting of a few grams of non-radioactive material plus about two nanograms of radioactive thallium. Asking Joe to describe such a specific, yet hidden, object would be an interesting test.

Again, McMoneagle was up to the challenge. The descriptions and drawings he created in response to this question were fundamentally correct according to known science. However, Professor Bryan noted something interesting about Joe's comments: "[Based on] the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle, the ability to see something this small using a conventional beam (electron or proton) in an accelerator would call for the bombarding particle to have an energy of about 100,000 times greater than the energy of the beams of the most powerful accelerator on Earth, FermiLab near Chicago. And observing

such an object using such an accelerator beam would blow the nucleus to smithereens and create millions of secondary particles. If Joe actually saw this core, he didn't disturb it."

Such an observation by the Professor Emeritus of Physics at Texas A&M was interesting and startling at the same time. Apparently Joe McMoneagle was able to view objects that modern science can't yet see, due to their microscopic size.

Question 3 was the most abstract of the questions: "Describe a wavefunction." Professor Bryan tells us that a wavefunction or waveform is not a physical entity, but more like a thought, expressed in mathematics. Again, McMoneagle was up to the task, accurately describing the architecture and structure of a waveform in physics.

Joe had correctly answering three questions in the area of advanced physics, having no real mathematical knowledge from which to draw. Professor Bryan then decided to use Joe's innate ability of remote viewing to investigate an event which had puzzled the astrophysics community for close to a decade. One night in October, 1991, a thin streak of light appeared high in the sky over Dugway Flats, Utah. It was seen by the Fly's Eye Detector, an array of 67 five-foot-diameter concave mirrors spaced several feet apart in the shape of a large circle on the ground.

If the phenomenon was a light particle left over from the Big Bang which created the universe, the particle should never have arrived on earth with as much energy as had been measured by the Fly's Eye. Scientists should also have been able to determine the actual source of the particle. However, no such source was known to exist in the particular area of space from which the particle had arrived. The mere presence of such a particle led Professor Bryan to conclude it had somehow entered our four-dimension universe directly over Utah.

Joe's remote viewing skills agreed with Professor Bryan's conclusion. Joe envisioned the teardrop-shaped burst of energy had originated during a large supernova in a higher dimension, at the point where the supernova becomes a black hole. Such a particle, called as a tachyon, could have a velocity greater than the speed of light in a vacuum, and could only originate in a higher-dimension universe. The particle reasonably entered our universe over Utah, then proceeded back into another higher dimension universe. Such higher-dimension universes have not been physically experienced by us (for obvious reasons – they existence is outside our known physical reality), yet are theoretically possible. We have evidence of their interaction with our four-dimensional world from time to time, such as the 1991 particle event in Utah.

Professor Bryan then takes his reasoning one step farther, to something that has puzzled humans since the dawn of time. "If extra dimensions are an unproved hypothesis for scientists, they may be reality for millions of people who have had a near-death or out-of-body experience. Traveling down a dark tunnel and arriving at the light to meet deceased relatives in new surroundings might be explained as leaving our lower four dimensions and tunneling to a higher dimensional universe."

The benefits of remote viewing are known now, to Dr. Bryan. In this series of articles, we will look at additional examples of remote viewing, and even discuss how one might be able to develop remote viewing skills. Enjoy!