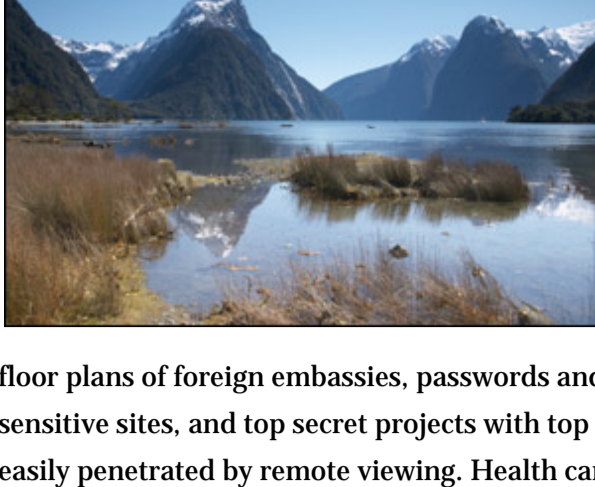


Remote Viewing

Part One

Daily Wisdom with Dr. Brian Dailey



Remote Viewing has been used by the military to obtain intelligence information which has been, at times, unobtainable from any other source. This has included

floor plans of foreign embassies, passwords and code words of sensitive sites, and top secret projects with top security. All were easily penetrated by remote viewing. Health care personnel have used medical remote viewing to obtain health information on people on the other side of the globe, heads of state, and Osama Bin Laden. Intuitive investors have used associative remote viewing to predict futures markets and make winning investments.

What is remote viewing? To quote Joe McMoneagle, remote viewer number one in the Army intelligence Top Secret Remote Viewing program known as Stargate, and considered by many the finest remote viewer in the world: "Remote viewing is the ability to produce information that is correct about a place, event, person, object, or concept which is located somewhere else in space/time, and which is completely blind to the remote viewer and others taking part in the process of collecting information" ¹.

Much of what is today called remote viewing is actually psychically perceived information and not true remote viewing. True remote viewing follows a formal protocol or structure. Several key elements are important for remote viewing to take place, such as:

1. The remote viewer (and monitor, someone who may help guide the remote viewer in information gathering) *must be blind to the question or information being collected*. Having information about the target is called frontloading, and can adversely affect one's perception of the information being received.
2. The target should be selected by an outside person, to prevent frontloading of the remote viewer. The target may be a picture (such as a missing person one would like to locate), a description or question written on a piece of paper (who was General Ulysses Grant? *or* Describe the inner workings of a transistor). The target is then placed in an opaque envelope, and given a target number generated randomly by a computer. The target would then be drawn randomly from a pool of other targets, and the remote viewer tasked with "view the contents of target 874925 on the date specified in the envelope", or "the date the image was created".
3. Time and space do not limit remote viewing. Past, present and future events may be remote viewed. In Joe McMoneagle's book "The Ultimate Time Machine"² he remote views future events up to the year 3,000. Many of his descriptions for the near future have already taken place, such as the development of Propecia for hair loss. This makes the remaining predictions for the future about people, transportation systems, geopolitics, new inventions, science and more, fascinating. It also broadens the scope and possibility of remote viewing.

In a training exercise, Joe McMoneagle was given the latitude and longitude of a target site in an envelope. He was not informed of what the target or coordinates were. *They did not specify the date the target was to be viewed*. Joe drew a modern multi-story glass building with great detail. They drove to the site which was 45 minutes away. As it was a flat parking lot, it was scored a "miss". Several years later, the multi-story building Joe had drawn, the very building that was scored "a miss," was built.

If a date is not specified, then remote viewer may hone in or pick up on a target at any time, any year, often when a target exhibits what may be perceived by the remote viewer, as the most interesting attributes. A flat parking lot is not as interesting as a building with structure for most people.

In an early experiment, independently of each other, both Joe McMoneagle and Ingo Swan were given the target of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, on a specific day and time in the past. Both had their observations recorded independently, and *both recorded viewing the other at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at that time*.

A common misconception is that the remote viewer sees the target like a picture, in a very distinct finite way. Usually target attributes such as color, form, texture and shape are more easily perceived. Remote viewing is often like assembling a jigsaw puzzle – bits and pieces eventually come together to give you a more complete picture. This is why it is so important not to front load data (have information about the target), or to analyze information early in the information receiving process, as it may distort accuracy.

A capable remote viewer may have 80% or greater accuracy.

For example, a picture of the Oregon Pacific coast on a bright sunny day, with the sun reflecting brightly off the water, is placed in an opaque envelope. Imagine you are tasked to "view target 642091 on the day the image was taken". On the back of the picture is written "describe the contents of this photograph". A beginning remote viewer describes "I sense brightness, like a reflection. I think it is a mirror or glass". The monitor guiding him states "AOL" (analytic overlay), implying that he has interpreted the data, *rather than described the information he perceived* (brightness, reflection). Remote viewing is a sensing, a description, a feeling, as in, "It feels like, I sense that ...".

When nouns are used, one is usually attempting to interpret perceived sensations. An experienced remote viewer might describe "I sense brightness, a bright reflective sheen". Monitor – tell me more about that." Or, the experienced remote viewer might say, "It has a soft, wet texture, dynamic, undulating" (sensing waves). There appears to be an interface (sensing where the waves wash ashore on the beach). Monitor – move to this interface and describe it for me (sometimes shifting to a new area of focus by changing position may elicit new information)." Next perhaps, "It has a soft, cool, damp feel, a gritty texture" (sand). "Monitor – any activity? Maybe not at the time this photo was created, but I do sense outdoor recreation takes place here." Different techniques are used to elicit as much information about the target as possible. A capable remote viewer may have 80% or greater accuracy.

Can any one do remote viewing? Yes, with limitations. Most all of us can run, but few of us are capable of running a four minute mile as Jim Ryan did. People like Joe McMoneagle, Pat Price, Ingo Swan, and Lynn Buchanan have proven to be exceptional remote viewers. Multiple courses and means are available to learn remote viewing. Books, CD's, DVD's, tapes, workbooks and local and distant on site courses are available. How does one determine what is the best way to learn and the best course to take? Caveat emptor – buyer beware! There are a lot of people with little training or experience offering remote viewing courses. And there are some exceptional teachers teaching exceptional courses.

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In the next issue of Nature's Wisdom Magazine I will discuss my experience in the Remote Viewing Practicum course at The Monroe Institute taught by Skip Atwater. Skip was Captain Atwater, Director of Operations & Training for the Army Intelligence Remote Viewing top secret program. He proposed and originated the military program of remote viewing and, along with others, was involved in the development of remote viewing protocols. He helped to train Joe McMoneagle and countless other remote viewers, and has perhaps the greatest understanding of all aspects of Remote Viewing of anyone alive today.

Perhaps tonight, just before falling asleep and feeling very relaxed, you can sense specific aspects of target 7084 on the date the image was created? Any colors? Textures? Hard? Soft? People? Activity? Structure? Tune in to Remote Viewing Part 2 in the next issue of Nature's Wisdom Magazine, to see target 7084 revealed! See you next issue!

Until next time, remember...
The Healing is in the Feeling.

- Brian Dailey

1. McMoneagle, Joseph. Remote Viewing Secrets. Hampton Roads Publishing Company, Inc., 2000, Charlottesville, VA, p. 22. ISBN 1-57174-159-3

2. McMoneagle, Joseph. The Ultimate Time Machine: A Remote Viewer's Perception of Time, and Predictions for the new Millennium. Hampton Roads Publishing Company, Inc., 2001, Charlottesville, VA. ISBN 1-57174-102-X

For additional information on Remote Viewing:

McMoneagle, Joseph. *Mind Trek: Explaining Consciousness, Time, and Space Through Remote Viewing*. Hampton Roads Publishing Company, Inc., Charlottesville, VA. ISBN 1-878901-72-9

McMoneagle, Joseph. *Star Gate Chronicles: Memoirs of a Psychic Spy*. Hampton Roads Publishing Company, Inc., Charlottesville, VA, ISBN 1-57174-225-5

Targ, Russell, & H.E. Puthoff. *Mind-Reach: Scientists look at Psychic Abilities*. Hampton Roads Publishing Company, 2004, Inc., Charlottesville, VA. ISBN 1-57174-414-2

International Remote Viewing Association www.irva.org Great, reliable information on remote viewing. Interviews with many of the experts in the field.



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