

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

*

“What is an ‘eight-martini’ result?

Well, this is an intelligence community in-house term for remote viewing data so good that it cracks everyone’s realities. So they have to go out and drink eight martinis to recover.”

- Ingo Swann

ISSUE: 13

OCTOBER 2015

Remote Viewing

Interviews & articles from:

Angela T Smith

Daz Smith

David Shaver

Gail Husick

Hal Puthoff

Ingo Swann

Linda Reneau

Paul H Smith

Tom Marenich

Tom McNear

*eight martinis

The State of the Art of Remote Viewing

*eight martinis Issue: 13
OCTOBER 2015

*eight martinis is a biannual magazine.
Print copies are available from:
<http://www.magcloud.com/browse/Magazine/25471>

For further information Email:
daz.smith@gmail.com

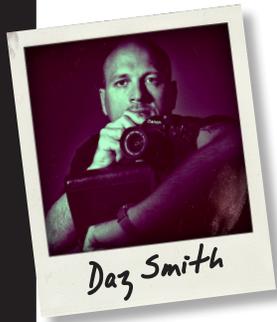
Publisher: Daz Smith
Editing: Coleen Marenich

Contributors:
Angela T Smith, David Shaver,
Daz Smith, Gail Husick, Hal Puthoff,
Ingo Swann, Linda Reneau,
Paul H Smith, Tom Marenich,
Tom McNear.

Artwork & Design: Daz Smith

ISSN 2045-2462 (Print)
ISSN 2045-2470 (Online)

©Copyright: Daz Smith, 2015



“ Let us not hold scientific investigation back by the limits of our current imagination. ”

- Cassandra Vieten

President of the Institute of Noetic Sciences (IONS)

Welcome to Issue 13 of eight martinis.

Remote Viewing feels like its going through a mini resurgence right now with more and more projects being shared online through Youtube and social media. A newbie to the subject can find a great number of new books, videos, formats & methods to learn the art and they can even get into in-depth discussions with most of the luminaries through social sites like Facebook, its never been easier to learn and share your Remote Viewing experiences.

This issue is packed with great articles on a broad range of subjects within Remote Viewing, we have interviews with some of its leading lights - Paul H Smith and Tom McNear, Gail Husick has an interesting CRV project 'The Mysterious Death of the French Policeman'. David Shaver shares his insight with his article 'Clowns and Fools-Remote Viewing in the modern Era, and Linda Reneau has written an interesting article - Conciousness, the Yoga Sutras and Remote Viewing.

Angela T Smith shares with us her thoughts on her Accelerated CRV training and in learning CRV through a five day course. Whilst Tom Marenich shares with us his thoughts on what its like living as a partner of someone interested in Remote Viewing

For the first time in print I also publish a small statement on Remote Viewing given to me by Ingo Swann in 2011.

After many months of trying I also finally managed to track down the very busy Dr Hal Puthoff - one of the founders of Remote Viewing and program director of SRI from 1972 - 1985 . He shares with us some very insightful answers to comments previously raised on social media about CRV and training by others in the field. All in all an issue not to be missed.

All the best...

Daz Smith

daz.smith@gmail.com

*Please be aware that the views and comments from the contributors to eight martinis are their own and not the views held by this magazine/owner or editors.

CONTENTS

ISSUE 13
OCTOBER 2015

Introduction
Page 2

Contents
Page 3

An interview with Paul H Smith - Part 1
Page 4

For the Remote Viewing Record - Ingo Swann (2011)
Page 10

Controlled Remote Viewing & Training
- Hal Puthoff with background by Daz Smith
Page 12

Accelerated CRV Training - The Pluses and Minuses of 5-Day Training - Angela T Smith
Page 19

An interview with Tom McNear
Page 24

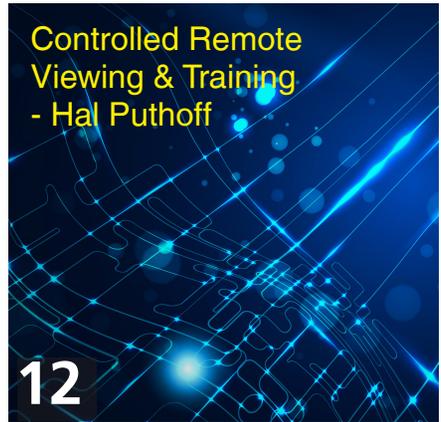
What's it like to live with a partner who is a trained CRVer? - An interview with Tom Marenich
Page 30

Clowns and Fools - Remote Viewing In The Modern Era - David Shaver
Page 34

The Mysterious Death of the French Policeman - Gail Husick
Page 42

Consciousness, the Yoga Sutras, and Remote Viewing - Linda Reneau
Page 49

CRV example - 911 Attack of the South Tower - Daz Smith
Page 56



The Mysterious Death of the French Policeman

A CRV Practice-Group Case Study

Gail Clayton Husick

Three French police officers with connections to the *Charlie Hebdo* massacre were shot and killed on the day of that attack. Two were publicly honored and posthumously awarded the Légion d' Honneur, while the third was quietly written off as a suicide and his role in the *Charlie Hebdo* investigation discounted as a coincidence. This article describes a Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) practice-group project examining the mysterious circumstances of the death of the third policeman.

BACKGROUND

On January 7, 2015, people around the world watched the breaking story of masked gunmen storming the office of *Charlie Hebdo*, a satirical newspaper headquartered in Paris. By the end of the attack, a dozen innocent people were dead, nearly the same number lay wounded, and the perpetrators had fled. Two days later, brothers Chérif and Saïd Kouachi, identified by authorities as the jihad-motivated attackers, were killed in a shoot-out with French police. In the following days, *Je Suis Charlie* slogans popped up seemingly everywhere in support of freedom of speech and against Islamist terrorism. Two million people, including 40 world leaders, assembled in Paris for a unity rally, and millions more joined demonstrations in other

cities. With the nation still traumatized and grieving less than a week after the attack, the French legislature overwhelmingly voted to re-authorize and extend airstrikes in Iraq against Islamic State. Domestically, new measures to substantially increase government surveillance in France were quickly introduced and have since been approved.

Mostly overlooked in all this by the mainstream media was the mysterious and violent death of a peripheral character in the *Charlie Hebdo* drama: French Police Commissioner Helric Fredou, 45, second-in-command of the Regional Judicial Police Service in Limoges. The city of Limoges is located about 250 miles south of Paris, and is the administrative capital of the Limousin region in west-central France, where the Kouachi brothers spent several years during their teens. It was reported that in the hours following the *Charlie Hebdo* event, Commissioner Fredou dispatched a team under his command to investigate something related to the attack, and also met with relatives of victims of the attack. After debriefing his team upon their return, Fredou set to work writing a report alone at his office in the Limoges police station. According to official accounts, at some point late in the night, his report not yet complete, Fredou took out his SIG Sauer service weapon and shot himself in the head. His body was discovered

in his office by a colleague at about 1:00 a.m. on January 8. An autopsy performed at the University Hospital of Limoges confirmed the cause of death as suicide. A police spokesperson was quoted as saying that no connection could be made to the *Charlie Hebdo* case, and that Fredou was depressed and suffering from burnout.

It seemed unlikely – but not impossible – that a person in Fredou's position would kill himself in the middle of what was surely the most exciting and important case of his career. It also seemed odd that no one in the police station had heard the fatal shot, despite the fact that Fredou's gun was found without a silencer. Further hints that something might be amiss were reports that Fredou's family was denied access to his autopsy report. The circumstances of Fredou's death seemed just the sort of thing that a well-designed CRV project conducted by a group of experienced remote viewers ought to be able to shed some light on.

THE PRACTICE GROUP

The practice group that worked on this target consists of half a dozen or so remote viewers spread around the globe, most trained through the advanced level, and all working in CRV structure. The group works on a rotational basis, with each member taking a turn as “tasker” while the other members act as viewers. The tasker's responsibilities include selecting an appropriate target and creating the precise target definition, making the assignment and setting the schedule, receiving and reviewing sessions submitted by each viewer, and sending out re-tasking assignments. Once the viewing phase of the project is over, the tasker is responsible for summarizing results, presenting feedback, and posting all the sessions that were received from group members. The tasker then leads discussion about the project so that viewers can learn from each other's work and also can improve skills in the areas of tasking and analysis.

Past targets in the group have run the gamut from archaeological sites to current events to geological features on other planets to events of personal interest to the tasker. The target selection is completely within the discretion of the tasker, and the only constraint or condition is that the target should contain a mix of “known” and “unknown” elements. The reason for requiring “known” elements is to give viewers something to judge their sessions against at the end of the project to determine whether or not they achieved site contact with the designated target. The reason for requiring “unknown” elements is to keep things interesting, as well as to simulate operational client work, which almost always involves unknown elements.

THE TARGET DEFINITION

The choice of target for a practice group should be appropriate to the experience level and stated goals of the practice-group

members. A death of any kind would not make a good target for most beginning viewers, who would be better served with targets unlikely to expose them to an unpleasant experience that might turn them off from doing future viewing work. However, in this case, the practice group consists mainly of advanced and professional viewers who have many years of viewing experience, including prior work on missing person cases, and who are interested in further honing their skills for future operational work.

Coming up with the right target definition is essential to the success of any remote viewing project, and in this case it was important to match the target definition to the question of murder versus suicide. “The cause of death of Helric Fredou” would not have been an ideal target definition because it was already known that Fredou was dead from something other than natural causes, possibly a gunshot to the head. Detailed descriptions of traumatic physical harm would technically be responsive to a “cause of death” target definition, but would not answer the real question, which was whether Fredou died by his own hand or at the hands of others.

A good target definition is neutral, with as few built-in assumptions as possible. For example, “the person who murdered Helric Fredou” would not have been a good target definition because it presupposes that the official accounts of suicide were false. Likewise, “the reason Helric Fredou killed himself” would not have been a good target definition because it presupposes that the official accounts of suicide were true.

A good target definition takes the wellbeing of the viewers into account. Some aspects and viewpoints of an event can take more of an emotional toll on viewers than others. For example, viewing a murder or suicide from the perspective of the decedent could be more taxing for viewers than viewing the death from an external, third-party perspective. In this case, “the thoughts and feelings of Helric Fredou at the time of his death” would not have been an ideal target definition. If his death were a suicide, such a target definition might elicit the desired information, but it would also expose viewers to intensely negative emotions. And if the death were a murder in which the victim was suddenly taken by surprise or hit from behind, viewing the event from the victim's perspective might expose viewers to a very unpleasant experience without even providing much detail about what actually happened.

So, what sort of unbiased target definition would get at the information necessary to distinguish between murder and suicide without subjecting the viewers to unnecessary stress? Simply having an accurate account of the physical activities of Fredou in the moments preceding his death would likely solve the murder versus suicide question. Was he sitting calmly doing paperwork, or was he agitated and lifting a dangerous object to his head? Was he alone, or was he interacting with others? A good target definition would elicit the sort of information necessary to answer these questions.

The target definition was written down by the tasker and placed in the file at the beginning of the project for the purpose of clearly memorializing the target, thereby providing something against which to judge the viewers' work at the end of the project. However, as will be explained in more detail below, the target definition used on this project was not provided to the viewers until after all viewers had completed all viewing work and submitted their sessions in writing.

For this project, the target definition actually used was:

Target: The target is the physical activities of the last one hour of the life of French police commissioner Helric Fredou.

BLIND PROTOCOL

All viewers performed their initial sessions completely "blind" to the target, meaning that they were given no information about the target before doing their work. The idea of blind tasking is sometimes confusing to those not familiar with remote viewing, and is worth some emphasis here. The only information that viewers were given before they began their work was a set of "coordinates." The coordinates consisted of two letters (to denote the name of the practice group) and six digits corresponding to the date (year/month/day) that the project was commenced. These alphanumeric coordinates contained no information about the target, and were used simply as a way to refer to the target and to distinguish it from other targets that the viewers or the tasker might be working on. In other words, there was nothing magical or even substantive about the specific coordinates used. The important point here is that the viewers were not told what the target definition was, they were not told that the target had anything to do with Helric Fredou or *Charlie Hebdo*, they were not even told that the target involved a death, or that there was a question of murder versus suicide. And given the broad range of prior targets worked on by this practice group, there was no reason that viewers would have consciously suspected that this particular target related to a death or a current world event.

After a viewer submitted a written session indicating site contact with the correct target, the tasker then gave that viewer re-tasking instructions about which aspects of that viewer's reported information to probe for more detail. Each viewer's re-tasking instructions were keyed off of the information previously reported by that viewer, and no new information about the target was given to the viewer in the re-tasking instructions. For example, after one viewer submitted an initial session describing a uniformed person in an "occupation that relies on the guarded protection from danger," the tasker gave the viewer the following re-tasking instructions: "[T]here is a one-hour time period of interest. Please create a one-hour timeline and probe it for activities/events involving the person you began describing in your initial session." Note that the re-tasking instructions make no reference to a death or the fact that the one-hour period of interest involves the final hour of

the target person's life.

REMOTE VIEWING RESULTS

NOTE: *Exact words used by viewers in their written sessions appear in italicized type below.*

Viewers in the group exhibited good contact with the target person, providing numerous descriptors consistent with Fredou's physical appearance and occupation as a senior law-enforcement official. Descriptors included a *male with short hair...a person associated with duty and uniforms (including a helmet and visor and armor and blue serge)...a leader...professional...in a highly ranked position at top of his profession...in an occupation that relies on the guarded protection from danger...doing something important but dangerous, even life changing.*

Viewers also accurately perceived that the target involved a death. The transition from life to death was described as *died...a spiritual transformation of a life from one state to another...as if he is there and then he is not...it feels like a death...floating feeling...a vacuum in time and space...a feeling of force, of awe and of flow...like an experiment in time travel...two completely different states of mind/being, and a switch from one to the other...an internal change of state/consciousness...a Eureka moment – a transition from confusion to awareness...ascension...transcendence...a life on a very important journey – spiritual.*

As for Fredou's general personality and mental state, viewers described him as someone *powerful...strong...determined...interactive...feeding off of interaction with others...concerned with performance...loved...having great inspiring qualities...others like him...interacts well with others...much loved...idolized...no shortage of confidence...quietly confident and controlled...incisive...will not be swayed easily and is established as such...respected...revered...able...determined...cannot be taken off track...copes with pressure well.* As for Fredou's emotional state in the moments preceding the fatal injury, one viewer reported that Fredou felt *overwhelmed* as he was *working on something very hard*, and a few viewers reported that Fredou was experiencing a sense of time pressure as he worked, but there were no descriptors indicating burnout, sadness, despair or any other emotion that might be consistent with suicide.

The one-hour timelines submitted by the viewers followed similar patterns, showing someone who was initially *happy – occupied – moving/busy... with papers and reports... being reviewed...focused... clock-watching...writing, working on something with a strong will and purpose... trying to find a link – connection/a piece of a puzzle, passionate and driven about what he is doing... focused on a goal... excited about what he has uncovered.* Some viewers submitted sketches consistent with a person working at a desk:



Figure 1 showing a person at a desk-like object.

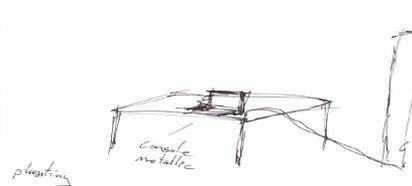


Figure 2 showing objects the viewer described as being like a "table" and "typewriter".

The timelines then indicate a sudden event consistent with a gunshot. Descriptions include *forced...expelled... explosive... thunderous...climaxing and clashing...tremendous outburst of energy and sound... which causes a kind of swelling...Bang!... motion element... collide/impact the life...a collapse – burst of energy inwards...billowy clouds of expanding matter/motion outwards...clouds of particles that remind the viewer of a shot and a gun.* Sketches from this part of the timeline include the following:

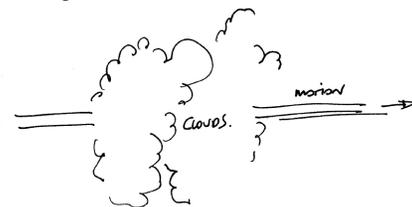


Figure 3 showing a sudden release of energy that caused the viewer to think of "shot" and "gun".

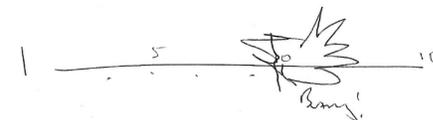


Figure 4 showing timeline containing a sudden "Bang!" event.

Significantly, the timelines provided by viewers did not indicate any sort of emotional transition for the target person in the minutes leading up to the "Bang!" event. Rather, the viewers described someone who one moment was busily working away at something with intense purpose and focus, and the next moment was subjected to a dramatic energetic impact.

As for the location of injuries sustained, two viewers made reference to the *above eye temple or ocular area*; the same two viewers also specifically mentioned the *jaw or molar*; and the same two viewers plus a third gave descriptions consistent with the *shoulder or heart* area. Assuming the accuracy of the viewers' perceptions of multiple wounds, including some to the head and some to the body, suicide seems extremely unlikely.

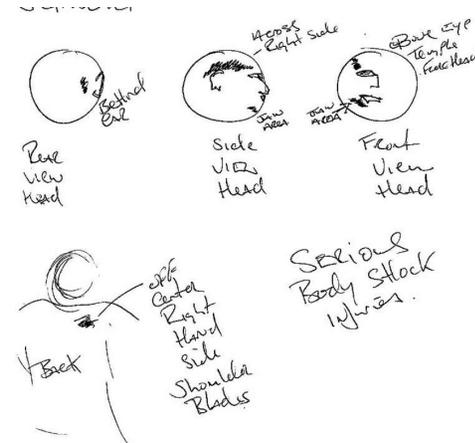
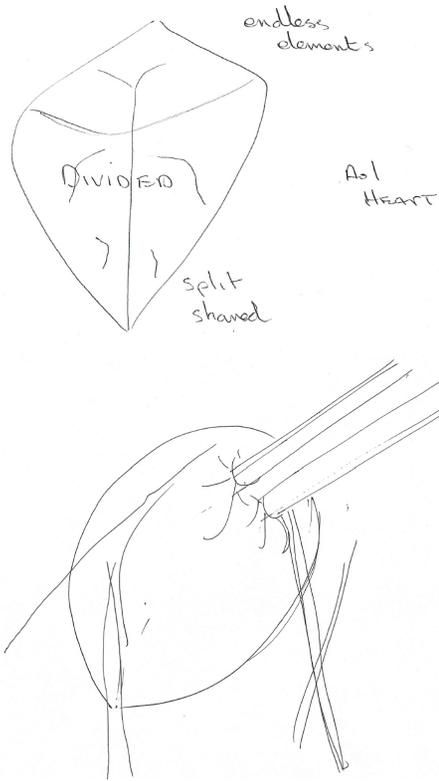


Figure 5 showing "serious body shock injuries" to the shoulder area, as well as to the head.



Figures 6 and 7 from two other viewers showing what appears to be a heart.

Viewers reported that the target person's reaction to the sudden, energetic event included being surprised, as if caught up in a surprise event, shock.

None of the viewer's time lines indicated that the shooting led to death instantaneously. Instead, the timelines indicate that the shooting occurred somewhere between approximately 10 and 45 minutes prior to death. Although the lag time between the shooting and death is not absolutely dispositive of the murder versus suicide question, it does seem to favor murder. Someone as well-trained in the use of firearms as Fredou would be expected to complete the deed quickly if that had been his intention, whereas someone who may have been shooting at an unwilling victim from less than point-blank

range might have had less accuracy.

Finally, as to the question of whether Fredou died alone or in the presence of others, the viewers were quite clear. There was an aggressive planned attack...two different paths of motion intersection...lines of interception, converging pathways of lines or vectors...feels like a forced - outside event...small group that feels darker, have aggression and dark thoughts on their mind, they feel like they are on a planned course of action - they follow and intercept the primary life...covert, planned, secretive...a surprise event/situation to the primary life...the persons on the intercept path with the target person are driven in intent - feels dark - feels political - differences of views/things...intend to harm or stop the primary male...conspiratorial...plotting, conspiring...a deliberate planned out pincher movement - to take him out of the game...hit from two directions...sneaky attack...bushwhack...disposed...taken unaware. One viewer commented that the target event was reminiscent of a crucifixion, and two other viewers commented that the target event was reminiscent of the JFK assassination.

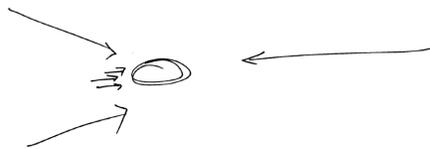


Figure 8 showing target person being converged upon from multiple directions.

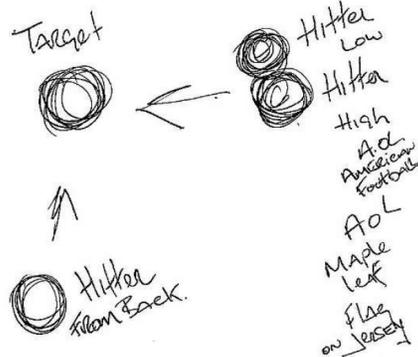


Figure 9 from another viewer also showing target person being converged upon from multiple directions.

CONCLUSION

The remote viewers of the practice group, working in CRV structure and "blind" to the target, described the death of a person matching the physical and occupational characteristics of the target person, indicating good contact with the correct target. Everything reported by the viewers - the emotional state of the target person, the target person's activities in the moments preceding his fatal injuries, the injuries being to multiple body parts and coming from more than one direction, the presence of malicious and conspiratorial attackers - is consistent with murder and inconsistent with suicide.

Does this mean that the *Charlie Hebdo* attack was a false-flag event, and not a terror attack as reported by the mainstream media? Not necessarily. In interpreting remote viewing results at the conclusion of a project, it is important to circle back to the target definition that was formulated at the beginning of the project, and to consider what was reported by the viewers in light of that original target definition. In this case, the target definition dealt with the physical activities comprising Helric Fredou's last hour of life, and this is what the viewers described, providing clues to the murder versus suicide question in the process. While there were hints in the viewers' sessions that the killing had a political motivation, a great deal of additional tasking and viewing work would have been required to assess the identity and motivations of the killers with any degree of detail or certainty.



As is often the case, a remote viewing project that successfully answers the originally tasked question can generate a multiplicity of follow-on questions. Because the case of the French policeman's death was simply a practice target, the viewers were given feedback about the identity of the target after they completed their work so that the group could engage in discussion about the project. Consequently, the viewers are no longer "blind" to the target and would be "polluted" for any future tasking on this matter. Had this project been an operational target for a client rather than a practice target, feedback could have been delayed so that the viewers could have continued working on more follow-on taskings.

In wrapping up the practice project, the group members studied each other's sessions and discussed not only the viewing results, but also the entire process from tasking through analysis. Several viewers commented that they felt that the level of trust built over time within the practice group allowed them to relax and do their best work when approaching this target. As this article hopefully has made clear, one of the advantages of working in a practice group compared to practicing alone "viewing pictures in envelopes" is the opportunity to work with trusted, experienced colleagues and to engage in post-session discussion, thereby learning from each other.



Gail Clayton Husick is Founder and President of the Husick Group LLC, based in Seattle. The Husick Group offers Remote Viewing and Reverse Speech services to individual, business and government clients seeking information that may be difficult or impossible to obtain from other sources. Ms. Husick has trained through the Advanced level in Controlled Remote Viewing (CRV) with Lyn Buchanan, former member and trainer of the U.S. Army's CRV unit at Ft. Meade. She is also a Certified Reverse Speech Investigator trained by Reverse Speech pioneer David John Oates. Ms. Husick holds a B.A. in Economics from Rice University, is a graduate of the Dream Studies Program at Saybrook University, and holds a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

W. www.husickgroup.com