Against Convention

- Chapter 3 of Courtney Brown's *Remote Viewing* describes in detail a multiple-viewer experiment in which target choices were established by a draw in the Georgia Cash 4 lottery.
- Although the experiment was not designed as an ARV attempt, its data could have been used for ARV because all analyses of target matching were completed before the lottery draw that established which targets were "right."
- Brown says that this project couldn't have turned a profit if it had been set up as ARV, because of various errors in the prediction – *but he's wrong.*

1
00:00:10,120 --> 00:00:06,710
well with the theme of the pragmatics of

2
00:00:13,310 --> 00:00:10,130
anomalies I decided to prepare a

3
00:00:17,029 --> 00:00:13,320
presentation about making associative

4
00:00:20,380 --> 00:00:17,039
remote viewing work practically just as

5
00:00:23,029 --> 00:00:20,390
a quick overview of what ARV is

6
00:00:25,070 --> 00:00:23,039
typically two alternate targets will be

7
00:00:27,259 --> 00:00:25,080
prepared or chosen from a larger pool

8
00:00:31,220 --> 00:00:27,269
each of them is associated with two

9
00:00:34,729 --> 00:00:31,230
possible outcomes for an event of some

10
00:00:37,310 --> 00:00:34,739
kind then a remote viewer generates a

11
00:00:39,260 --> 00:00:37,320
transcript an analyst compares the

12
00:00:41,110 --> 00:00:39,270
transcript with the two possible targets

13
00:00:43,700 --> 00:00:41,120

and decides which is a closer match

14
00:00:46,389 --> 00:00:43,710
usually there is an option to say that

15
00:00:49,490 --> 00:00:46,399
well neither of the matches this is all

16
00:00:51,229 --> 00:00:49,500
when the event is known again usually

17
00:00:53,479 --> 00:00:51,239
the associated target will be shown to

18
00:00:55,700 --> 00:00:53,489
the viewer as as ground truth there are

19
00:00:58,099 --> 00:00:55,710
some some viewers who think this kind of

20
00:00:59,510 --> 00:00:58,109
feedback is very important for refining

21
00:01:02,029 --> 00:00:59,520
and maintaining your skills there are

22
00:01:04,070 --> 00:01:02,039
others who say it doesn't matter in any

23
00:01:09,620 --> 00:01:04,080
case if the viewing is accurate it's a

24
00:01:12,649 --> 00:01:09,630
prediction of the event outcome now many

25
00:01:16,370 --> 00:01:12,659
long-term ARV projects seem to stabilize

26
00:01:17,300 --> 00:01:16,380
at about 55 to 60 percent accuracy some

27
00:01:19,249 --> 00:01:17,310
of them don't

28
00:01:22,280 --> 00:01:19,259
some of them continue to suffer decline

29
00:01:26,620 --> 00:01:22,290
effects and end up below 50 percent some

30
00:01:30,670 --> 00:01:26,630
of them may stabilize at higher values

31
00:01:33,050 --> 00:01:30,680
this this is a rather difficult project

32
00:01:34,280 --> 00:01:33,060
difficult issue to try to do research on

33
00:01:37,399 --> 00:01:34,290
because there are a lot of people who

34
00:01:39,770 --> 00:01:37,409
brag about their a arv potential they're

35
00:01:46,550 --> 00:01:39,780
relatively few who publish about it

36
00:01:49,639 --> 00:01:46,560
reliably the and most people feel that

37
00:01:52,160 --> 00:01:49,649
this 55 to 60 percent long-term accuracy

38
00:01:55,280 --> 00:01:52,170

level is not adequate for a working

39
00:01:58,990 --> 00:01:55,290
practical application the typical cause

40
00:02:02,990 --> 00:01:59,000
of error is what's called displacement

41
00:02:05,040 --> 00:02:03,000
I've experienced this as an analyst I've

42
00:02:08,070 --> 00:02:05,050
heard stories about it from

43
00:02:11,250 --> 00:02:08,080
many researchers it is really amazingly

44
00:02:13,590 --> 00:02:11,260
frustrating when the remote viewer gives

45
00:02:15,570 --> 00:02:13,600
you a beautifully detailed spot-on

46
00:02:21,290 --> 00:02:15,580
description of the target that he is

47
00:02:23,640 --> 00:02:21,300
never going to be shown and there are

48
00:02:26,430 --> 00:02:23,650
there's a considerable amount of

49
00:02:30,510 --> 00:02:26,440
theoretical puzzlement as to how and why

50
00:02:32,250 --> 00:02:30,520
this happens and a lot of people seem to

51
00:02:34,230 --> 00:02:32,260
believe that we need to overcome the

52
00:02:42,060 --> 00:02:34,240
displacement problem in order to get

53
00:02:43,680 --> 00:02:42,070
practical use out of ARV now chapter 3

54
00:02:45,960 --> 00:02:43,690
of Courtney Brown's remote viewing

55
00:02:48,180 --> 00:02:45,970
describes in detail a multi viewer

56
00:02:50,010 --> 00:02:48,190
experiment in which target choices were

57
00:02:54,090 --> 00:02:50,020
ultimately established by a draw in the

58
00:02:57,180 --> 00:02:54,100
Georgia cash for lottery it was not

59
00:02:59,850 --> 00:02:57,190
designed as an ARV attempt but its data

60
00:03:02,580 --> 00:02:59,860
could have been used for ARV because all

61
00:03:04,710 --> 00:03:02,590
the analyses were completed before the

62
00:03:09,270 --> 00:03:04,720
lottery draw established which targets

63
00:03:11,640 --> 00:03:09,280

were quote unquote right now Courtney

64
00:03:13,650 --> 00:03:11,650
himself says that in it right in the

65
00:03:15,360 --> 00:03:13,660
book that the project couldn't have

66
00:03:17,850 --> 00:03:15,370
turned a profit of had been set up as

67
00:03:19,260 --> 00:03:17,860
ARV because of various problems in the

68
00:03:22,350 --> 00:03:19,270
prediction which we're about to take a

69
00:03:26,120 --> 00:03:22,360
look at but he's actually wrong in

70
00:03:29,550 --> 00:03:26,130
saying that it couldn't have been used

71
00:03:31,410 --> 00:03:29,560
so to describe the experiment rather

72
00:03:32,970 --> 00:03:31,420
than ask everybody to quickly read a

73
00:03:37,860 --> 00:03:32,980
chapter of the book in the next two

74
00:03:40,650 --> 00:03:37,870
minutes the cash for lottery is the

75
00:03:42,960 --> 00:03:40,660
typical four random digits the four

76
00:03:46,410 --> 00:03:42,970
digit draw established sixteen binary

77
00:03:48,540 --> 00:03:46,420
target selections via unencoded in which

78
00:03:51,170 --> 00:03:48,550
each decimal digit determined a 4-bit

79
00:03:53,970 --> 00:03:51,180
sequence now there are 16 possible

80
00:03:57,270 --> 00:03:53,980
sequences there are only ten digits so

81
00:03:59,370 --> 00:03:57,280
that means that six of the 16 possible

82
00:04:02,610 --> 00:03:59,380
combinations did not correspond to any

83
00:04:04,620 --> 00:04:02,620
digit at all there were five viewers

84
00:04:08,490 --> 00:04:04,630
involved each of them generated sixteen

85
00:04:10,620 --> 00:04:08,500
viewings one for each what one one for

86
00:04:13,340 --> 00:04:10,630
each target pair for a total of 80

87
00:04:17,990 --> 00:04:15,680
viewer associations were split on each

88
00:04:20,270 --> 00:04:18,000

target pair that is supposing that you

89
00:04:23,000 --> 00:04:20,280
have targets a and B for a particular

90
00:04:26,090 --> 00:04:23,010
bit three viewers would be assigned to

91
00:04:27,980 --> 00:04:26,100
associate target a with the zero outcome

92
00:04:30,070 --> 00:04:27,990
and the other two would be assigned to

93
00:04:34,700 --> 00:04:30,080
associate target a with the one outcome

94
00:04:37,130 --> 00:04:34,710
that means that if everybody gets gets

95
00:04:40,670 --> 00:04:37,140
it right generates a correct prediction

96
00:04:42,770 --> 00:04:40,680
then it would you'd had see three of the

97
00:04:48,520 --> 00:04:42,780
viewers matching a and two of the

98
00:04:51,350 --> 00:04:48,530
matching B of the overall statistics

99
00:04:52,940 --> 00:04:51,360
again this this is published material

100
00:04:55,880 --> 00:04:52,950
right there in Courtney's book if you

101
00:04:57,680 --> 00:04:55,890
want to check up on it 40 of the 80 were

102
00:04:59,210 --> 00:04:57,690
hits in which the viewers transcript

103
00:05:03,260 --> 00:04:59,220
matched the target associated with the

104
00:05:05,240 --> 00:05:03,270
actual outcome 20 were displaced in that

105
00:05:07,370 --> 00:05:05,250
chapter he calls them switched although

106
00:05:12,590 --> 00:05:07,380
he talks about the displacement problem

107
00:05:15,140 --> 00:05:12,600
in other chapters ask him and 20 taught

108
00:05:16,610 --> 00:05:15,150
trials were undecidable the analyst

109
00:05:18,560 --> 00:05:16,620
couldn't establish a preference for

110
00:05:20,120 --> 00:05:18,570
either picture I was a little bit

111
00:05:22,640 --> 00:05:20,130
boggled when I realized that this had

112
00:05:25,270 --> 00:05:22,650
split in an exactly 50 percent 25

113
00:05:27,710 --> 00:05:25,280

percent 25 percent pattern but I mean

114
00:05:32,450 --> 00:05:27,720
round numbers come up now and then in

115
00:05:34,610 --> 00:05:32,460
research so 75 percent of the trials

116
00:05:38,660 --> 00:05:34,620
produced a target choice of some kind

117
00:05:40,580 --> 00:05:38,670
and 67 percent were correct that that's

118
00:05:43,100 --> 00:05:40,590
pretty good that's better than that

119
00:05:44,930 --> 00:05:43,110
background average I was referring to of

120
00:05:47,450 --> 00:05:44,940
course these were trained experienced

121
00:05:54,320 --> 00:05:47,460
viewers using a protocol that is

122
00:05:56,510 --> 00:05:54,330
supposed to be very good now what I saw

123
00:06:00,790 --> 00:05:56,520
when looking at this is that you could

124
00:06:05,780 --> 00:06:03,020
theoretically with the stats on

125
00:06:09,560 --> 00:06:05,790
individual trials coming out to 50% hit

126
00:06:12,740 --> 00:06:09,570
25% missed 25% no decision if you do a

127
00:06:15,890 --> 00:06:12,750
majority vote of 5 the corresponding

128
00:06:18,900 --> 00:06:15,900
stats are about two-thirds hits a little

129
00:06:22,620 --> 00:06:18,910
over 17% misses a little Oh

130
00:06:24,270 --> 00:06:22,630
fifteen percent no decisions for the the

131
00:06:28,500 --> 00:06:24,280
collection of all predictions on a

132
00:06:31,170 --> 00:06:28,510
particular bit that means that with 16

133
00:06:33,840 --> 00:06:31,180
bits that we're looking at we expect a

134
00:06:36,330 --> 00:06:33,850
little under three errors and somewhere

135
00:06:40,650 --> 00:06:36,340
between two and three tied votes with no

136
00:06:43,020 --> 00:06:40,660
decision and the outcome turns out to be

137
00:06:46,590 --> 00:06:43,030
exactly what we would expect from the

138
00:06:51,480 --> 00:06:46,600

individual trial statistics when you do

139
00:06:53,730 --> 00:06:51,490
a five-way majority vote well sorry I

140
00:06:57,300 --> 00:06:53,740
was pressing the advance instead of

141
00:06:59,640 --> 00:06:57,310
laser pointer there are three errors

142
00:07:02,450 --> 00:06:59,650
which I've marked in red which I hope is

143
00:07:05,310 --> 00:07:02,460
showing up on there and there are two

144
00:07:08,460 --> 00:07:05,320
undecidable cases where because there

145
00:07:11,040 --> 00:07:08,470
was either one or three can't make a

146
00:07:13,140 --> 00:07:11,050
decision on the individual trial the

147
00:07:19,230 --> 00:07:13,150
ones that could be decided were evenly

148
00:07:22,230 --> 00:07:19,240
split and that now if you look at the

149
00:07:23,490 --> 00:07:22,240
last row there from the encoding scheme

150
00:07:26,130 --> 00:07:23,500
it's gibberish

151
00:07:28,770 --> 00:07:26,140
two of these codes don't correspond to a

152
00:07:30,570 --> 00:07:28,780
number and the other two have an unknown

153
00:07:35,610 --> 00:07:30,580
bit in them so we can't tell what number

154
00:07:38,720 --> 00:07:35,620
they are if any now if we're thinking

155
00:07:42,900 --> 00:07:38,730
about trying to make on a RV application

156
00:07:45,920 --> 00:07:42,910
out of data like this we'd better

157
00:07:49,530 --> 00:07:45,930
anticipate that there will be errors

158
00:07:53,040 --> 00:07:49,540
five-five way majority vote is just not

159
00:07:56,610 --> 00:07:53,050
enough to eliminate potential long

160
00:08:01,320 --> 00:07:56,620
decisions now to evaluate how this would

161
00:08:02,430 --> 00:08:01,330
work as a ARV to create a design we need

162
00:08:06,000 --> 00:08:02,440
to forget about the fact that we

163
00:08:09,180 --> 00:08:06,010

actually know the target and think about

164
00:08:11,340 --> 00:08:09,190
what can we deduce from the actual

165
00:08:12,960 --> 00:08:11,350
experimental data that would have been

166
00:08:16,590 --> 00:08:12,970
in hand before the target was

167
00:08:18,540 --> 00:08:16,600
established now even without knowing the

168
00:08:21,180 --> 00:08:18,550
target we know that two bits are

169
00:08:24,180 --> 00:08:21,190
undetermined because we've got a split

170
00:08:26,760 --> 00:08:24,190
vote it's right there in the data we

171
00:08:28,890 --> 00:08:26,770
also know there have to be at least two

172
00:08:29,350 --> 00:08:28,900
errors because two of the digit codes

173
00:08:33,100 --> 00:08:29,360
don't

174
00:08:35,199 --> 00:08:33,110
correspond to valid numbers there could

175
00:08:38,949 --> 00:08:35,209
be more than two errors and in any case

176
00:08:43,710 --> 00:08:38,959
we don't know which bits of our 16-bit

177
00:08:45,819 --> 00:08:43,720
sequence are in error the solution is to

178
00:08:48,490 --> 00:08:45,829
systematically look at all of the

179
00:08:49,720 --> 00:08:48,500
possible four-digit draws that could

180
00:08:51,910 --> 00:08:49,730
have generated what was actually

181
00:08:54,400 --> 00:08:51,920
observed starting with the fewest

182
00:08:57,759 --> 00:08:54,410
possible errors and working our way up

183
00:09:00,699 --> 00:08:57,769
to larger numbers of errors the two

184
00:09:01,930 --> 00:09:00,709
undetermined bits give us for starting

185
00:09:04,269 --> 00:09:01,940
patterns for each of the possible

186
00:09:07,569 --> 00:09:04,279
assignment of values to those two bits

187
00:09:10,060 --> 00:09:07,579
that each could be either 0 or 1 we then

188
00:09:11,680 --> 00:09:10,070

add two errors there's no point in

189
00:09:14,139 --> 00:09:11,690
adding less than two because we know in

190
00:09:16,780 --> 00:09:14,149
advance that would be wrong three errors

191
00:09:19,600 --> 00:09:16,790
and so forth in each possible position

192
00:09:21,970 --> 00:09:19,610
in the sequence of 16 and see how many

193
00:09:26,889 --> 00:09:21,980
of those modified 16-bit sets give us

194
00:09:29,410 --> 00:09:26,899
valid four-digit sequences obviously the

195
00:09:31,269 --> 00:09:29,420
more errors we assume are present than

196
00:09:37,900 --> 00:09:31,279
the more possible four-digit sequences

197
00:09:40,900 --> 00:09:37,910
we find with if we assume the two errors

198
00:09:43,470 --> 00:09:40,910
that we know have to be there then there

199
00:09:46,930 --> 00:09:43,480
are 12 possible four-digit sequences

200
00:09:48,670 --> 00:09:46,940
that grows fairly rapidly with three

201
00:09:50,680 --> 00:09:48,680
errors there could be a hundred and

202
00:09:53,050 --> 00:09:50,690
thirty sequences that led to this target

203
00:09:56,310 --> 00:09:53,060
pattern with four there could be six