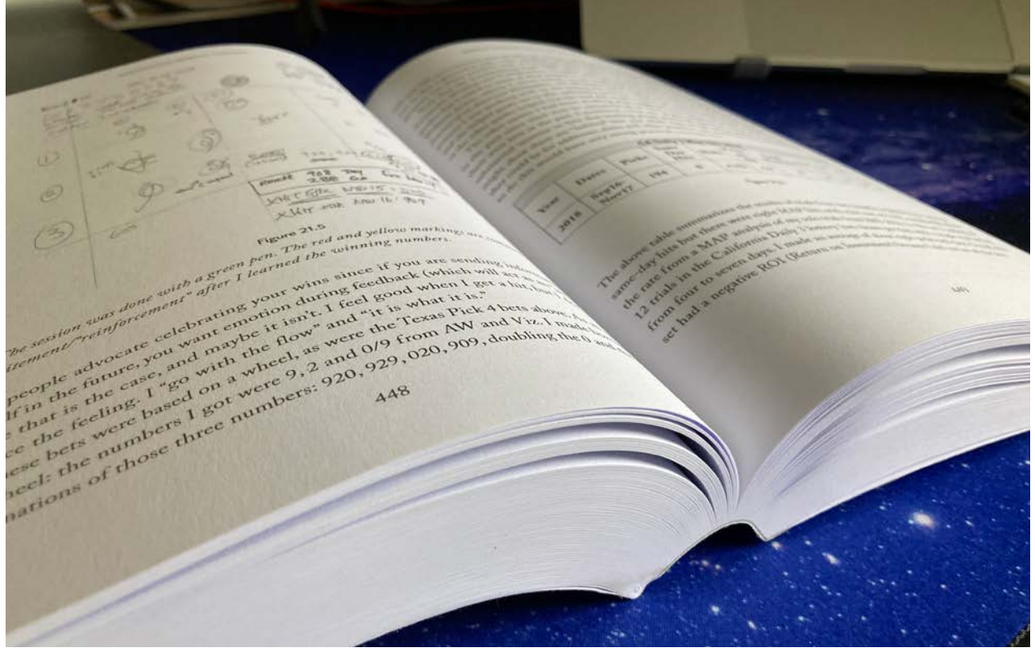
IF YOU ARE SO PSYCHIC, HOW COME YOU HAVEN'T WON THE LOTTERY?

Book review by Teresa "T.W." Fendley



Debra Lynne Katz & Jon Knowles
ASSOCIATIVE REMOTE VIEWING: The Art & Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Politics, Finances & the Lottery.
Living Dreams Press, 2021.
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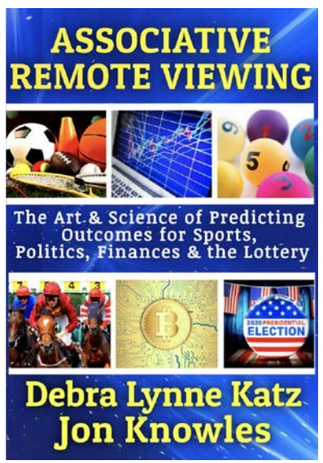
Paperback, 728 pages, $34.99



"If you are so psychic, how come you haven't won the lottery?" You'll be able to answer that question and more after checking out the stories of those who have won the lottery and profited from various other financial ventures described in this book.

Associative Remote Viewing: The Art & Science of Predicting Outcomes for Sports, Politics, Finances & the Lottery is equally well suited for those new to the remote viewing community and those at the forefront of consciousness exploration. It gives viewers and researchers a convenient "one-stop" overview of what has already been done for fun, profit, and academic research.

The 728 pages span more than four decades of projects and studies that focus on intentional precognition. These range from informal explorations using remote viewing (RV) and associative remote viewing (ARV) to formal, peer-reviewed trials. More than two dozen viewers, project managers, and researchers permitted their work or other materials to be included.

The two editors—Debra Lynne Katz, Ph.D., and Jon Knowles, M.A.—present what practitioners on the leading edge of the remote viewing community have been doing, using intuition paired with scientific principles. "We hope our book sparks interest and opens minds to the rich range of possibilities available to us as a species."

I became very familiar with this ambitious project—affectionately nicknamed "ARVIE" by its creators—as a contributor to the chapter on horseracing and as one of the book's copy editors. I was glad to see many of the ARV projects I had participated in since 2009 were explained well enough that someone new to the concepts could understand how they were done. It was fun to see transcripts from so many viewers I've known over the years and from others whose work I also greatly admire. I was excited to learn of experiments unknown to me, such as Jon's extensive work with the Pick 3 and Pick 4 lottery, and Debra's foray into graph reading of financial charts or "Wowsing."

Debra currently serves as president of IRVA (International Remote Viewing Association) and is director of the International School of Clairvoyance. She has a Ph.D. in psychology and a master's in social work; for years, she has conducted remote viewing and parapsychological research. Debra is the author of *The Complete Clairvoyant,* and is an accomplished clairvoyant, remote viewer, medium, and healer who works for business owners, manufacturers, stockbrokers, and other investors (www.debrakatz.com).

Jon has been active in remote viewing for 20 years. In *Remote Viewing from the Ground Up* (2017), he recounted his three years as a training coordinator and viewer with TransDimensional Systems. Jon was a group manager, viewer, and membership coordinator with the Applied Precognition Project (APP) for six years. He wrote many articles about remote viewing published in *Eight Martinis* magazine. Jon has a B.A. in philosophy from Harvard University and an M.A. in English from Berkeley (www.jonknowles8.com).

Debra studied for three years at the University of West Georgia (UWG) in the archives of Ingo Swann, the father of remote viewing. Jon also completed several weeks of research at UWG. They share this first-hand knowledge in ARVIE, citing references to some of Swann's memos, special reports, and documents found only in his archives. Some of these reveal advances in the field before his involvement with Stanford Research Institute (SRI). For instance, while at the American Society for Psychical Research, Swann and the other researchers explored the usefulness of receiving feedback and the importance of sketching.

About Associative Remote Viewing

As the book's name implies, ARV is its primary focus. Remote viewing was born in research laboratories in support of U.S. government intelligence-gathering efforts, but researchers created ARV to make predictions for money-making ventures. It allows viewers to get a clear, immediate outcome from their remote viewing efforts, which also makes ARV useful in parapsychological and psychological research.

"By linking, for example, an apple with a name or number, or scissors with a specific analytical

outcome, I could acquire information it would otherwise be hard to obtain nonlocally," said Dr. Stephan A. Schwartz, describing ARV's origins (Chapter 2). He tested the hypothesis in September 1977 with a researcher from SRI to predict the winner of a horse race. Their horse won $14 on a $2 bet (Schwartz, 2020).

ARVIE describes many ARV projects since then—some profitable and some not. As the editors note, the days of government funding of parapsychology in formal labs have largely passed. Present-day researchers often collaborate with groups such as IRVA and APP, and use social media sites, including Facebook and Reddit.

ARVIE is dedicated, in part, to APP co-founder Marty Rosenblatt. For decades, he has been a leader in actually doing ARV, keeping statistics, and educating thousands of people through online and in-person workshops and conferences (Chapter 12). In 2015, the Applied Precognition Project Institute (APPI)—APP's nonprofit affiliate—launched the Precog Pro program to pay viewers with consistently high hit rates of around 70% for more than 25 predictions.

Reference Tool

A book of this size could easily be overwhelming. Before publication, I felt it should've been separated into at least two volumes. When my paperback copy arrived, however, I changed my mind. The reader-friendly layout pleasantly surprised me. It has clearly marked subheads, lots of white space, and relevant graphics.

I find ARVIE works well as a reference tool with all the information in one book. It has a name index, a subject index, bibliography, and endnotes. Appendices focus on Forex/stock market ventures and an overview of publications about ARV from 1977–2021.

The book's website (www.arvbook.com) includes a comprehensive chart of documented ARV projects (with links).

The 27 chapters are organized into four parts.

www.arvbook.com
the book's website

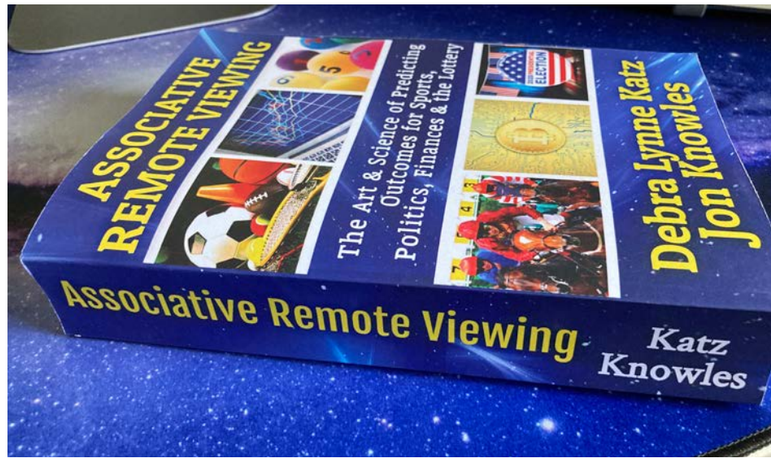
Part 1: Nature and History of Remote Viewing and Associative Remote Viewing

The first 136 pages give an overview of the field, including a discussion of two key issues—displacement and time. For trials using photo pairs, displacement occurs when a viewer describes the wrong photo instead of the photo associated with the target. Reviews of various theories about displacement start with 19th-century parapsychology experiments. Additionally, Debra examines possible solutions to "false feedback."

Many ARV sessions involve precognition, so the question of how time works is fundamental. This section provides insight into retrocausation, quantum physics and entanglement, cycles of time and time loops, the fuzziness of time, and more.

T.W. (Teresa) Fendley

Teresa has been an active participant in Marty Rosenblatt's ARV group (now the Applied Precognition Project) since 2009. She is a co-researcher and co-author of various published remote viewing formal research projects and has participated in research and operational projects as a professional remote viewer. Teresa is an award-winning speculative fiction author (www.twfendley.com), and she hosts an ARV website www.arv4fun.com



Part 2: Scoring and Targeting

Eighty-three pages explore the history of targets and scoring systems. These include computer-assisted scoring methods developed by Dr. Ed May and Dr. Julia Mossbridge, respectively.

In Chapter 11, Alexis Poquiz tells how he developed a comprehensive flowchart method: the Dung Beetle Scoring System. It's built upon the most widely used confidence ranking (CR) system for predicting whether a remote viewing session will be a hit, which SRI developed in the early 1970s. At an APP conference, former Star Gate viewer Joe McMoneagle praised the Dung Beetle, saying it was what might have been developed if SRI had continued to work on its CR methodology.

Part 3: Applications: Associative Remote Viewing Targets the World

The 283 pages in this section provide information about ARV's use in financial trials, political elections, the lottery, cryptocurrency, horseracing, and other sports, including football, baseball, basketball, and European soccer. The section also describes the use of precognitive intentional dreaming in remote viewing, and another experiment using colors instead of photos as ARV targets linked to the potential outcome.

Forays into financial predictions include CryptoViewing. It has a large subscriber base on Patreon that funds about a dozen full-time and part-time staff. The 53.2K subscribers of the CryptoViewing YouTube channel get cryptocurrency predictions and more esoteric crowd-pleasers, such as how the pyramids were made. The Precognitive Trading Group is another subscription-based service that provides financial predictions.

Part 4: How to and Other Topics

This section's 107 pages offer guidelines on how to access psi-based information, and they give an overview of the field's ethical considerations. It also discusses the pictolanguage of ARV sketches and showcases the work of many viewers at different stages in their development.

Conclusions

ARVIE is not for the casual reader; it literally weighs about as much as a small Chihuahua. Instead, I agree with what Debra and Jon said—it is for those who want to learn more about our innate psychic abilities and "how this knowledge can be used to achieve personal and financial success, while having fun and engaging with other like-minded enthusiasts."

It is available in print and ebook formats from most book retailers, including Amazon. ■

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