

HYPNOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY AS A PREDICTOR OF ANOMALOUS COGNITION PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The main goal of this experiment was to see if an earlier laboratory anecdote could be confirmed with a naïve population of subjects. That is, a high percentage of LFR's experienced remote viewers scored 6 or above on the Stanford Hypnotic Susceptibility Scale (SHSS).

One hundred students from a Budapest, Hungary, "new age" college participated in the study. A random half were measured by hypnotic techniques for their SHSS scores before participating in the anomalous cognition (AC) part of the study. The remaining half of the students were measured on the SHSS after their AC participation. Each subject was asked to contribute four AC trials at a rate of approximately one per week.

By rank-order assessment, we found little AC in this population. We observed a mean rank ($n = 400$ trials) of 2.998 corresponding to an effect size of 0.002 ($p = 0.482$). There was weak support for some of the students (i.e., 34) who produced possible evidence for AC (i.e., $ES \geq 0.38$) where 30 would be expected ($p = 0.22$).

The correlation of rank-order with SHSS was 0.003 with 398 degrees of freedom. Our initial main goal was not confirmed.

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