

Postal Study:

Participants gained impressions at home about a picture they would later receive through the post and mailed their impressions to the experimenter. The experimenter then sent them a random set of 4 pictures. Participants rated each picture out of 100 as to its likeness to their impressions and returned their pictures and ratings. Two days later, the experimenter looked up the closing prices of the relevant stocks to determine which picture the participant should receive. The results were at chance ($N=80$, $z=0$, $p=.5$), indicating that participants were unable to use precognition.

WWW Study:

Participants gained impressions at home about a picture they would later see over the WWW. Participants then went to a website with 4 pictures in random order. They entered by each picture a description of any similarities between that picture and their impressions and submitted a percentage rating as above. Two days later, the experimenter looked up the closing prices of the relevant stocks to determine which picture the participant should see. The experimenter emailed the participant the WWW address of the target picture. Again, the results were at chance ($N=159$, $z=-0.28$, $p=.78$).

Título/Title: "Criação de falsas memórias: Contributos para o estudo de algumas características individuais de ocorrência" – "*Creating false memories: Study of some individual differences*"

Instituição/Institution: Universidade do Minho - Braga

Duração prevista/Estimated duration: 2001/01 - 2002/12

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Abstract:

The research on false memories is one of the major topics in the human memory domain. In the 90's several paradigms emerged to study the

extension and variability of that phenomena. The two main experimental procedures were the Deese-Roediger-McDermott (DRM) paradigm (Roediger & McDermott, 1995) and the repetitive suggestion paradigm proposed by Loftus and Pickrell (1995).

The DRM paradigm consists in the presentation of lists of 15 words related with a non-presented critical lure (e.g., mad, fear, hate, rage, temper, fury, ire, wrath, happy, fight, hatred, mean, calm, emotion, enrage, are words related with the critical word *anger*). Results showed that the participants recalled the non-presented critical word as much as the words of the middle of the list (35%-43%) – asymptotic zone of the serial position curve. Results also showed that the amount of false recognition of the critical non-presented word was about 83%.

The other paradigm consists in the presentation of true and false episodes (occurred between 4 to 8 years old) during an interview with young adults. The procedure implies the presentation of three true episodes (proposed by the participant's parents) and a false episode - *lost in a supermarket* - that never occurred in their life (confirmed by the participant's parents).

Results showed that the production of false recall is quite small in the first interview. But in a second interview, administered two or three weeks later, the percentage of false recall of the episode increased. False memories are related with participant's dissociation experience and personality characteristics.

Título/Title: “The Study of Psi-performance in the Digital Ganzfeld: Experimentation Towards Theory Development”

Instituição/Institution: University of Gothenburg - Sweden

Duração/Duration: 2000/12 - 2002/10

Investigadores/Researchers: Prof. Adrian Parker, Prof. Joakim Westerlund, Dr. Anneli Persson, Prof. Annekatriin Puhle, Dr. Annehilt Haller

Abstract:

Two studies have carried out to validate the use of the digital ganzfeld using recordings of the mentation report in *real-time* with the film clips. The technique also makes use of bookmarks in order to evaluate correspondences between the content of the mentation of that of the film. Recording impressive hits as bookmarks using the visual basic program