

worked with four participants. In a total of 271 trials, there were 122 (45%) correct guesses ($p=1 \times 10^{-12}$). The 95% confidence limits of this success rate were from 39% to 51%.

This research has been replicated at the University Of Cape Town, South Africa, with similar results. It has also been replicated for a television programme in England, with a 50% success rate. A video of this test will be available for viewing.

We also investigated the telepathic anticipation of e-mails, using a similar experimental design. Each participant had four potential e-mailers, and knew that an e-mail would be sent by one of these four at a fixed time. A minute before this time, the participant had to guess who would be sending the e-mail, and send an e-mail to the experimenter stating this guess. As in the telephone telepathy tests, there was an expectation of 25% success by chance. In 245 trials the average success rate was 45% ($p= 4 \times 10^{-12}$). We have recently developed an online version of this experiment.

Título/Title: “Ganzfeld e não Ganzfeld: testando a eficiência da técnica em si e em relação a outros factores psi-condutivos” – “*Ganzfeld vs. no Ganzfeld: testing the efficiency of the technique itself and in relation to the other Psi conductive factors*”

Instituição/Institution: Faculdades Integradas Espírita, Centro Integrado de Parapsicologia Experimental, Laboratório de Pesquisa Ganzfeld, Curitiba - Brasil

Duração/Duration: 2001/01 - 2002/08

Investigadores/Researchers: Prof. Fábio Eduardo da Silva, Dr. Margareth Aparecida Bleichwel, D. Sibeles Aparecida Pilato, Dr. Maurício Yanez Alves da Silva, Sr. Celso Côrtes Cordeiro

Abstract:

In this double-blind exploratory study 74 subjects participated forming 37 couples (sender/receiver). The sender watched a video and tried to send it to the receiver, who was located 120 meters away. At the end of the sending/receiving period (28 min.) the receiver watched four videos and tried to identify which one had been sent. There were two experimental conditions. In the Ganzfeld (GZ) condition the researchers and subjects heard a 20-minute relaxation induction. The receiver's eyes were

covered with halved Ping-Pong balls, upon which two red lights were projected, and they listened to “white noise” during the experimental session. In the non-Ganzfeld (NGZ) condition, neither the Ping-Pong balls nor the “white noise” were used and there was no relaxation induction. From July of 2001 to March of 2002, 108 trials (54 GZ and 54 NGZ) were carried out. There was no overall significance (hit rate 25,93%, $Z=0.11$, $p=0.51$). The NGZ and GZ hits (18,52%, $Z=-0.94$, $p=0.41$ and 33,33%, $Z=1.26$, $p=0.60$ respectively) did not reach significance. However the GZ hits were in the direction of the findings reported in the Ganzfeld meta-analysis by Bem and Honorton (1994). The difference between the GZ and NGZ hits was significant, $p=.0228$ one-tailed. We also found that the targets that were hit were evaluated by receivers (in terms of personal preference and personal meaning) higher than the targets that were not hit. Analysis of the qualitative content of hits and misses suggested that in future studies the qualitative results should be considered along with the conventional methodology of hits vs. misses. These results seem to be similar to the qualitative findings found by Dr. Adrian Parker.

Título/Title: “Sonhos e Cérebro: para uma topografia do sonho em cegos e normovisuais” – *“Visual dream content, graphical representation and EEG Alpha activity in congenitally blind subjects”*

Instituição/Institution: Núcleo de Lisboa do ISTEEL e Laboratório EEG - Centro de Estudos Egas Moniz - Lisboa

Duração/Duration: 2001/02 - 2003/03

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Abstract:

It is currently claimed that congenitally blind do not have visual imagery and are therefore unable to present visual contents in their dreams. The aim of our study was to quantitatively evaluate the existence of visual imagery in born-blind dreams and to correlate it with objective measures, such as sleep EEG frequency components, namely with alpha attenuation (regarded as an indicator of visual activity), and graphical analysis of dream pictorial representations.