

**DOES PRECOGNITION FORESEE THE FUTURE? SERIES 2, A
LABORATORY REPLICATION AND SERIES 3, A WORLD-WIDE-WEB
REPLICATION**

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Abstract

An earlier postal experiment by Steinkamp (2000) examined whether true precognition was possible by comparing two conditions. In the "clairvoyance" condition targets were selected by a Pseudo-Random Number Generator [PRNG] before participants did the trials at home; in the "true precognition" condition targets were selected using an algorithm on prespecified stock market figures and temperature figures on a prespecified future date. It was thought unlikely that either PK or other real-time psi could be used to gain good results in the true precognition condition. Results showed a significant outcome in the clairvoyance condition ($p = .04$, 1-t) and only chance results in the true precognition one. There was a significant difference in performance between the two conditions ($p = .01$, 1-t). The current paper presents two replications with similar targets and participants, but in different settings. The first, in the laboratory, had almost significantly high scores in the precognition condition ($p = .06$, 2-t) but only chance scores in the clairvoyance condition with no significant difference between the two conditions. The second, conducted over the World-Wide-Web, produced scores tending towards psi-missing in the precognition condition ($p = .08$, 2-t), chance scores in the clairvoyance one and an almost significant difference between the two conditions ($p = .07$, 2-t). Differences are discussed.

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