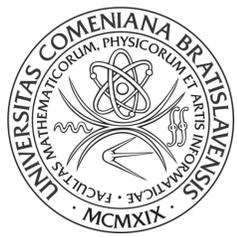




I Know You Think of Me

Experimenting with Telepathy



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1. Conclusion

In a replicated telephone telepathy experiment **we gained abnormally positive results** in random guessing of participants. Our results are above the average success guess rate **by 6.4 %** with **overall success rate of 31.4 %** (see Figure 1).

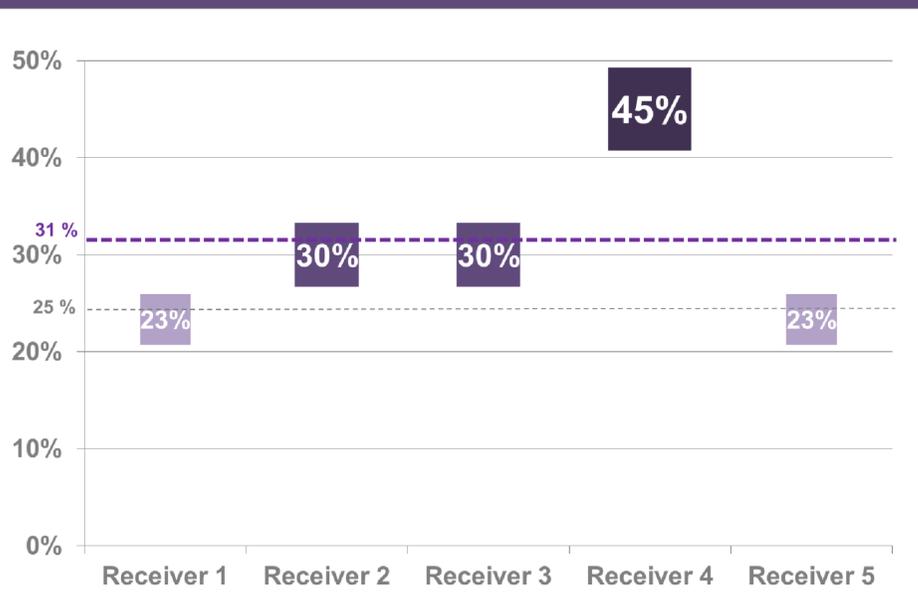


Figure 1. Correct Guess Rate in %

2. Introduction

According to Myers [1], telepathy is “**the communication of impressions** of any kind from one mind to another, **independently of the recognized channels of sense**”. This paranormal phenomenon is very controversial and has been discussed and studied for **decades**. Despite many **positive** but weak **results** from various telepathic experiments [2], skeptics doubt these findings and existence of telepathy [3,4]. However, the fact is that skeptics still cannot provide any other rational **explanation of abnormally positive results** in replicated telepathic experiments [2,6].

3. Main Objectives

The aim of this experiment is to find out whether **participants can identify the right person** who is calling them. By replication of existing design, we **enlarge a data set** and provide **more solid evidence** for the phenomenon of telepathy.

4. Methods

Participants: 8 (6 ♂, 2 ♀; $M = 24.5$; $SD = 1.7$)

Receivers: 5 (3 ♂, 2 ♀; $M = 24.5$; $SD = 1.7$)

Sessions: 14 (trials = 140).

A receiver was sent to a distant room. Then, we used random generator of numbers [5] to determine an order in which callers should call to the receiver. To avoid cheating, an experimenter went to the room in which receiver was sitting and sat behind his back. When a phone started to ring, the receiver said one name and his answer was written down.

Data were processed via Microsoft Excel.

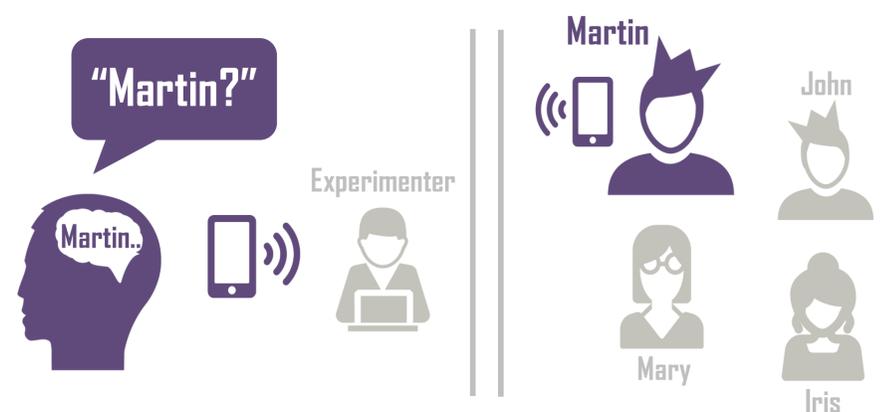


Figure 2. The Telephone Experiment Scheme

5. Results

The average chance that the receiver correctly identifies a caller is **1 : 4 (25 %)**. We hypothesized that if telepathy had worked, the success rate of receivers would have been above this level. Interestingly, results from the experiment show that our receivers ($N = 5$) achieved **44 correct guesses** in 140 trials with **the success rate of 31.4 %** ($p = 0.034$) and confidence limit of 95 %. Finally, **our results accord** with the telephone experiment conducted by **Rupert Sheldrake** [6].

6. References

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