

**PSI REINFORCEMENT OF STOCHASTIC MENTATION:
THE PRISM MODEL OF DYADIC ESP**

*Paul Stevens**

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Abstract

A model of dyadic ESP under the Ganzfeld protocol is proposed wherein a psi stimulus acts to reinforce target-relevant aspects of the receiver's mentation. This stimulus does not contain information relating to the target, but instead encodes the physiological response of a sender to real-time feedback of the mentation. The existence of learnable, sender-unique physiological patterns could also allow the model to apply to some cases of delayed-feedback ESP.

To test the model, a Ganzfeld study is currently underway, the independent variable being whether the sender hears true or false audio feedback of the receiver's mentation. The receiver's skin conductance is recorded along with a indicator as to whether the sender regards the concurrent mentation as being target-relevant. It is predicted that (a) above-chance selection of the target video clip by the receiver will be greater in the true feedback condition and (b) skin conductance will differ from baseline during target-relevant mentation. Skin conductance measurements should also contribute to a better understanding of the nature of the receiver's reactions during the ESP task. Additionally, environmental magnetic fields are monitored and the receiver's responsiveness to weak, extremely low-frequency magnetic fields is evaluated, in an attempt to look at the potential role of such fields as part of the psi-stimulus.

* Koestler Parapsychology Unit, University of Edinburgh, UK.