



## EXPLORING THE EFFECTS OF LINGUISTIC VERSUS NON-LINGUISTIC MENTATION IN A REMOTE-VIEWING PROTOCOL, WITH COINCIDENT MICROPSYCHOKINESIS DETECTION USING A NOVEL MATRIX REG

By PAUL STEVENS & BEN ROBERTS

### ABSTRACT

This study explored the mode of mentation (linguistic versus non-linguistic) and possible micropsychokinesis coincident effects within a remote-viewing (RV) protocol, using a novel random event generator (REG): a complementary metal-oxide semiconductor (CMOS) imaging sensor under dark conditions. Sixty participants took part via a standardized website interface. Each session consisted of a 20-minute RV period, during which participants either typed or drew their mentation. Meanwhile, the RV agent was at the target site, recording REG data (20 minutes of control data, randomly split into pre- and post-session segments around the 20 minutes of the RV period). Participants submitted their mentation (typed or an uploaded photo) and then ranked four video clips (target site plus three decoys), with later independent judge ranking for comparison. The results demonstrated evidence of successful RV for online ( $\Pi = 0.67, p = 0.02$ ) but not in-person participant ( $\Pi = 0.46, p = 0.31$ ) sessions. No differences were seen in the mode of mentation. The novel REG did show significantly greater baseline deviation for RV hits versus misses ( $p = 0.03$ ), but only in the first half of the session (mean  $z = 2.23, p = 0.01$ ) and not the second half (mean  $z = 0.88, p = 0.19$ ). However, the matrix REG design may not be beneficial as analyses did not reveal any consistent differences in complexity (fractal dimension) between RV hits and misses. We conclude that: RV can successfully be performed with a minimal set-up, using a standardized webpage interface; the mode of mentation is not meaningful; and the significant differences in REG activity for hits versus misses suggest the usefulness of an REG as a coincident detector.

### INTRODUCTION

This study considered two primary ideas: (1) that the way in which mentation is expressed—linguistically or not—ineliminably affects a person's interpretation of that mentation; and (2) that extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK) have a unitary aspect such that the presence of one may be coincident with the presence of the other. To assess the first idea, we focused on mentation relating to remote viewing (RV)—defined as “a neutral term for general extrasensory perception ... especially in the context of an experimental design