

## A Tribute to Dr. William G. Roll: A NeuroQuantology Pioneer

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Dr. Bill Roll (right) and Dr. M. A. Persinger discussing some of the fundamentals of *NeuroQuantology* applied to poltergeist phenomena (October, 2006).

I first met William G. Roll during the late summer of 1972 at a Parapsychology

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Conference sponsored by the Beloffs at the University of Edinburgh. He was a captivating lecturer and conveyed the most complex information with clarity and humour. Over the decades Dr. Roll was instrumental in the modern discoveries of brain function, non-local phenomena and what is now more appropriately termed neuroquantal effects. He convinced two of the most outstanding exceptional people with unusual talents, Sean Harribance and the late Ingo Swann, to be tested in our laboratory. As a result we showed

a quantitative relationship between the duration of unusual theta activity from the right temporooccipital region of Mr. Swann and the degree of his accuracy during remote viewing of places and hidden photographs. For Mr. Harribance, we measured the conservation of energy for the increased emissions of photons from his right hemisphere (the same area that had shown increased perfusion during SPECT measurements) while he reported the memories of the person proximal to him and the minute decrease in magnetic field strength of the earth within about 1 m.

Bill Roll understood the importance of measurement and the application of the most modern technology to the brains of individuals who displayed psi phenomena. He was the first to show that more than half of the individuals who were the central locus for classic poltergeist phenomena also displayed interictal indicators of complex partial epileptic-like seizures with a focus (usually) in the right temporal lobe. One of his classic cases, Tina Resch (*Unleashed, Paraview Pocket Books, N.Y., 2004*), around whom frequent and multi-witnessed phenomena occurred, was tested with the most modern technology at the time thanks to Bill. The results supported his hypothesis that brain stem structures related to the temporal lobe, such as the superior olive, exhibited altered latencies for profiles of evoked potentials.



Dr. Bill Roll (wearing the "Octopus") was one of the first subjects to test the "excess correlation" or entanglement paradigm.

In my opinion there were few field researchers in the history of psi research who have exhibited the interpersonal skills, flexibility, ingenuity, resourcefulness and fundamental human kindness required to study these phenomena. He was a keen observer, a

fearless investigator, and a perspicacious scientist who could adapt equipment quickly to the demands of the setting. His quick thinking aboard the "haunted hull" of the Queen Mary resulted in the tape recording of one of the most memorable auditory sequences in the history of the area. Few people realize that most of the patterns of poltergeist phenomena indicating they are physical phenomena that follow known principles were derived from his field observations and publications over his life time.



Dr. Bill Roll explaining the nature of field research to a group of students at Laurentian University.

For example Dr. Roll was the first to report with precision the following: 1) the distance the object is displayed from the person designated as the focus follows the exponential decay curve, 2) dielectric materials are displaced in space while conductors become warm, 3) the increment of force involved with the displacement is more or less the same; consequently objects with less masses accelerate faster than those with larger masses, 4) objects tend to move in a counter clockwise direction behind the person, and 5) the direction of the object follows directions typical of Coriolis-like forces. During one of our last conversations Bill was attempting to solve a persistent phenomenon he had noted for decades. "Spontaneous" object movements in some poltergeist settings were rare when one watched the object that had moved. However the longer the person "intended" upon the object, the greater the spatial displacement of the object almost immediately after the person stopped focusing visually on the object. Bill thought the solution to this effect would reveal the fundamental relationship between intent, consciousness, and the fourth quantum number (spin) that can contribute to the location of the object in space-time.



His approach to understanding Nature and the exploration of the Unknown was remarkably eclectic. He sampled explanations and concepts that ranged from cultural anthropology to the most complicated aspects of physical cosmology. His intuition for perceiving connections between classes of phenomena was more typical of an astute cultural anthropologist. He told me that he thought the concept of the “long body” employed traditionally by some North American Indian Tribes to explain how information of the individual’s memory could be “represented” in a “cultural space” and be accessed by other members at some future time is remarkably similar to the “geopsyche.” Bill appreciated the implications of such a concept for “temporal entanglement”.

During one of his visits to our laboratory, he eagerly engaged in a procedure that has now been shown to demonstrate excess correlation or entanglement of two spaces and the chemical reactions that occur within them. The procedure, which has been published in NeuroQuantology, involves placing an array of 8 circularly arranged solenoids in one space (or around one person’s head) and a second array of 8 circularly arranged solenoids in a second very distance space (or another person’s head). Both spaces (and brains) then share a very specific sequence of changing angular velocities of magnetic fields with very specific point (pulse) durations whose group and phase velocities are dissociated. We have since shown powerful excess correlation for both photon emissions and physiologically-appropriate alterations in pH within aqueous solutions. Showing the curiosity and courage that defined his career, Bill Roll and I, along with Linda St-Pierre, were the first to test this “double Octopus” paradigm and to experience this cognitive superposition.

Bill and I met more than a dozen times over the last 40 years. We had finished five chapters of an unpublished book. There was great joy when we thought together into the early morning hours in my study. There was much laughter and creativity as we discussed the ramifications of his observations from the perspective of interdisciplinary Science. His dream was to write a text book, much like Kandel’s Principles of Neural Science, which he called provisionally “*Principles of Neural Psi Phenomena*”. Perhaps, someday, his dream will be realized.

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