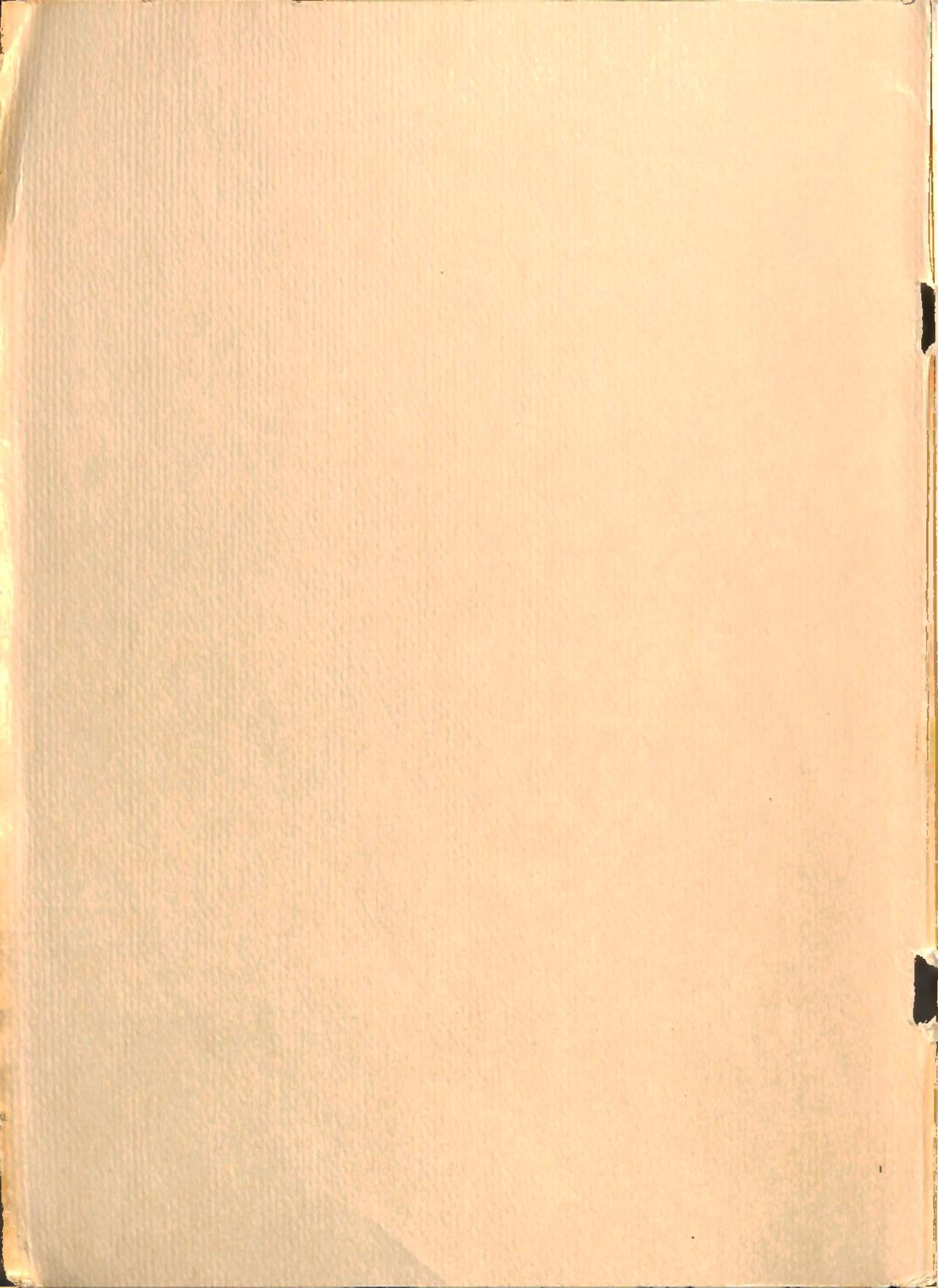


REPORT ON  
FIVE YEARS OF ACTIVITIES

PARAPSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, INC.

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PARAPSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, INC.

*Report on  
Five Years of Activities*

*January 1, 1954 to December 31, 1958*



29 WEST 57TH STREET  
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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## PREFACE

THE PARAPSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION, INC. herewith submits a report on five years of its activities. It does so with an awareness that its work represents a relatively small segment among the many thousands of foundations in the United States; that it is a newcomer in the area of foundation activities; and that its special field of inquiry is as yet little known, either inside or outside the general scientific community.

The Parapsychology Foundation was established in 1951 as a non-profit educational organization to support impartial scientific inquiry into the total nature and working of the human mind, and to make available the results of such inquiry. The Foundation's area of interest includes laboratory experiments such as those concerned with extrasensory perception and psychokinesis, as well as alleged spontaneous phenomena such as telepathy, clairvoyance and precognition. Increasingly, the scope of its inquiries has led to researches of significance to psychology generally, psychiatry, psycho-pharmacology, physics, medicine and religion.

Our Foundation has, since it began functioning, supported the work of individual scientists and of groups of scientists; it has organized conferences and symposia; it has established its own research division and publications; it has extended its offices to include a European research center; and it has drawn on scientists active in many fields of study to contribute ideas and develop new approaches to areas of common interest.

Not every effort has borne fruit; indeed, much remains to be done, even in such basic matters as terminology, the delineation of subject matters; the development of hypotheses and methods. Even

the meaning of the concept "parapsychology" itself might gain from further definition.

Eventually, I hope, the work begun by the Parapsychology Foundation, Inc., will be taken over and continued on a much larger scale by other foundations and institutions of higher learning. Until such time, we hope to expand our activities to the best of our ability and knowledge, always ready to try the untried, always prepared to venture on roads as yet unexplored.

NEW YORK, N. Y.  
OCTOBER 5, 1959

EILEEN J. GARRETT,  
PRESIDENT

■ THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD covered by this report began January 1, 1954, and ended December 31, 1958. The Parapsychology Foundation, Inc., was established at the end of 1951 as a non-profit educational organization to support impartial scientific inquiry into the total nature and working of the human mind, and to make available the results of such inquiry. Upon completion of its administrative framework, the Foundation organized the First International Conference of Parapsychological Studies, which took place at the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, from July 30 to August 5, 1953.

At this meeting, which became known as the Utrecht Conference, long-range plans for international parapsychological studies were submitted and developed. At the conclusion of the conference, Mrs. Eileen J. Garrett, President of the Parapsychology Foundation, gave a radio address pledging the Foundation's support for the cause of parapsychological studies for a period of not less than five years. In addressing the Executive Committee and the International Advisory Committee of the Conference on August 3, 1953, Mrs. Garrett expressed hope that "the next five years may be a period of vigorous new inquiry into an area of knowledge that could hold the key to

many an enigma that now puzzles us—a field of study that may offer a new and significant understanding of man and the universe.”

Consequently, the resolutions of the Utrecht Conference were implemented by the Foundation during the five years that ended last December 31; it is to this period that the present report is devoted. Broadly speaking, the Parapsychology Foundation's activities have been concentrated in the following areas:

1) The encouragement and support of research projects in various fields of consequence to parapsychological studies.

2) The international exchange of information on events, methodological developments, research undertaken, bibliographical data, etc.

3) The organization of conferences, consultations, formal and informal meetings designed to increase scholarly collaboration and to encourage the development of advanced projects.

4) The development of a widening interchange of information between parapsychologists and other members of the scientific community whose work may be of consequence to parapsychology, or whose area of inquiry might benefit from the work and findings of parapsychology.

5) The publication of books, monographs and other material designed to bring the results of parapsychological activities before an appropriate audience; the support of publications in various parts of the world, devoted to such aims.

The Parapsychology Foundation has encouraged the work of individual researchers, while favoring scholarly controls exercised by established institutes of higher learning, scientific laboratories, or societies.

## DIVISION OF RESEARCH

■ THE FOUNDATION'S Division of Research began its activities in 1957. Dr. Karlis Osis, who had previously served for five years with the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, arrived in New York in May of that year to establish offices at the Foundation's new headquarters, 29 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York; the building on that site had been donated to the Foundation on February 1, 1957, in order to house its administrative and research offices, in addition to other tenants.

During his stay in Durham, North Carolina, Dr. Osis had begun preparatory studies into the problem of personal survival after death. In taking over his position as the Foundation's Director of Research, he outlined his plans in two papers: "Some Possibilities of Research on the Problem of Survival After Death" and "A Tentative Outline of Experiments Planned for the Research Division, Parapsychology Foundation, Inc."

Subsequently, the Research Division's activities included the following subject matters: research in mediumship; multiple choice experiments; miscellaneous card experiments; a project in precognition and a study of certain spontaneous cases.

In the mediumship studies, work continued into the problem of a possible survival of the human personality after bodily death.

This included intensive experimentation with sensitives, as well as a ground-breaking approach to the linkage problem in card experiments. In this field, mediumistic phenomena were investigated through such techniques as proxy sittings and psychometry. The selection of subjects was, in itself, a task of considerable magnitude. The use of hypnosis, depth psychological analysis and the training of subjects were of importance.

To analyze the content of the resulting material, the depth psychological viewpoint was utilized, as well as the scoring of differences on items concerning the living and the dead. One newly added factor was the use of pharmacological compounds. The development of experimental designs was of constant concern; statistical problems were dealt with in collaboration with authorities in the field.

The now traditional card experiments were utilized in the Research Division's linkage experiments; these were undertaken with groups as well as with individuals. In the field of spontaneous cases, voluntary reports were collected and, where possible, verified.

Field studies included the widely-known "Seaford Case," which concerned happenings at a home in Seaford, Long Island, where flying objects were said to have been observed; a detailed study of these events was undertaken by Dr. Osis, and his findings were reported in the Foundation's *Newsletter* (Vol. 5, No. 2). Two other cases in this field were examined at first hand; as their locations are confidential, a detailed report must await future developments.

The Research Division also undertook a Survey of Death Bed Observations. It circulated an appropriate questionnaire to some 10,000 general practitioners, staff doctors of hospitals, residents, interns, general duty nurses and private duty nurses. To expand the data thus received, five follow-up questionnaires were mailed. The results of this survey are now being tabulated.

We were fortunate in being able to obtain some of the material submitted during 1958 to the producers of the television program "ESP." One of the staff members of this program was temporarily employed by us, to help screen the voluminous data.

Another welcome visitor to our Research Department was Mr. Jarl Fahler, President of the Society for Psychical Research of Finland; together with Mrs. Fahler, he specifically aided the Research Division in developing a Precognition Study Project. This project utilized hypnotized subjects and investigated possible precognitive factors in relation to introspective awareness; it also tabulated the results following mediumistic prediction and broke ground in the newly-developing area of performance with the use of pharmacological substances. At the conclusion of their visit, Mr. and Mrs. Fahler spent one month devoted to experimental research at the Department of Physiology and Medical Research, University of Manitoba, in Winnipeg, Province of Manitoba, Canada.

The necessity for a broad attack on research tasks arose from the complexity of the phenomena demanding investigation. We have succeeded in opening new avenues in research on mediumship. The card experiments, at the same time, established a firmer basis for a mediumistic approach to the survival problem. The survey of spontaneous cases enabled us to view the problems in the perspective of individual life situations as a whole; it also provided new insights vital for the design of future experiments. Statistical, as well as qualitative appraisals of our observations have proved useful.

## DIVISION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

■ THE FOUNDATION'S Division of Public Education and Information publishes a bi-monthly *Newsletter*, which functions as a world-wide clearing house for news in the field of parapsychology and also prints significant scholarly papers, field reports and book reviews.

Among papers published in the *Newsletter* of the Parapsychology Foundation have been "The Divisible Mind," by Prof. H. H. Price, New College, Oxford (Vol. 2, No. 1); "Experiments in Spiritual Healing," by Prof. Robert H. Thouless, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, England (Vol. 2, No. 2); "Atomic Physics and Parapsychology," by Prof. Pascual Jordan, University of Hamburg, Germany (Vol. 2, No. 4); "A Principle of Resonance," by Dr. Henry Margenau, Sloan Physics Laboratory, Yale University (Vol. 4, No. 3); "Is a Life After Death Possible?" by Prof. C. J. Ducasse, Brown University, Providence, R. I. (Vol. 3, No. 1); and "Personal Identity and Survival," by Prof. C. D. Broad, Cambridge, England (Vol. 5, No. 6).

The *Newsletter* also published a report on "Psychokinetic Experiments With a Single Subject," by G. W. Fisk and D. J. West; this paper received the William McDougall Award as an outstanding work in parapsychology for the year 1956, offered by the Para-

psychology Laboratory, Duke University. A special issue of the *Newsletter* was devoted to "The Seaford Case," dealing with alleged poltergeist phenomena at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Herrmann, at Seaford, Long Island, New York, from February 3 to March 9, 1958. This issue of the *Newsletter* (Vol. 5, No. 2) also contained a detailed analysis of the alleged events, entitled "An Evaluation of the Seaford 'Poltergeist' Case," by Dr. Karlis Osis, the Foundation's Director of Research. Among the many international reports published in the *Newsletter* was a "Report on a Survey Visit to India," by Gardner Murphy (Vol. 3, No. 1). Also noteworthy was the publication, for the first time in the English language, of "A Catholic Theologian States his Views," by Father Reginald Omez, O.P. (Vol. 3, No. 5), which provided an official Roman Catholic opinion on parapsychological studies.

The Foundation began publication, in 1958, of a series of *Parapsychological Monographs*. The initial volume was "A Review of Published Research on the Relationship of Some Personality Variables to ESP Scoring Level," by Dr. Gordon L. Mangan, Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand. This series, which will be continued as material becomes available, is designed to fill a gap in parapsychological publications.

The Foundation also completed preparations for the publication of an *International Journal of Parapsychology*, to be published in English and French, with summaries of papers also in German, Italian and Spanish. This new quarterly is designed to act as a two-way bridge between parapsychology and other areas within the scientific community. It publishes contributions by psychologists, biochemists, physicists, philosophers, sociologists and others whose inquiries have significance to parapsychologists; in turn, the *International Journal of Parapsychology* addresses itself to scientists throughout the world who may find the data developed by parapsychologists of interest in their own fields of study.

The Foundation's Division of Public Education and Information acts as a clearing house for information regarding parapsychologists. It replies to inquiries by students, scientists and laymen;

it supplies data to media of public information, such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television. On occasion, the Foundation has arranged lectures for visitors from abroad, or has been instrumental in the development of lecture series and individual lectures. The Foundation's President has lectured widely in Europe, the United States and Canada.

Among the Foundation's publications are two volumes that summarize the proceedings and results of major conferences. The first, published in 1955, is *Proceedings of the First International Conference of Parapsychological Studies*, which deals with the Utrecht Conference; the second is *Proceedings of Four Conferences of Parapsychological Studies*, published in 1957, which deals with the International Philosophic Symposium and the International Study Group on Unorthodox Healing (both, 1954); the Conference on Spontaneous Phenomena (1955) and the International Symposium on Psychology and Parapsychology (1956).

The Foundation also republished in French *Ainsi Parla L'Oncle*, by Dr. Jean Price-Mars, noted Haitian anthropologist and one-time head of the United Nations Delegation of the Republic of Haiti. This work, published in 1955, is now out of print.

Of lasting value is *Bibliography of Parapsychology*, compiled by George Zorab (The Hague, Netherlands). The volume, international in scope, includes works published in the United States, Great Britain and on the European Continent. Although compiled for the present-day reader, the bibliography includes key works of the past, thus establishing a link between scholars of several generations in the field of parapsychology.

The Foundation began compilation of a *Biographical Directory in Parapsychology and Psychical Research*, scheduled for future publication.

The Foundation has also contributed, in varying degrees, to the continued publication of various journals in the field of parapsychology. Among the periodicals that have received such support during the period in review have been *Light* (London), *Neue Wissenschaft* (Zurich), *Tomorrow* (New York), *Parapsicologia* (Flor-

ence), *Luce e Ombra* (Verona), *La Tour St. Jacques* (Paris), *Bulletin du Bureau d'Ethnologie* (Port-au-Prince).

The Foundation has also begun to develop a research library on its own premises, while facilitating the expansion of the library of the Danish Society for Psychical Research (Copenhagen) and providing grants for book purchases to researchers in Canada and Haiti.

## COOPERATION WITH OTHER GROUPS

■ THE FOUNDATION has considered it a privilege to collaborate with and support some of the activities of the Society for Psychological Research, London. To enable the Society to continue its long and rich tradition of research, the Foundation extended to it a number of grants designed to assure continuity. By contributing to the building fund of the Society, the Foundation aided in the move of the Society's headquarters from Tavistock Square to its present location at 1, Adam and Eve Mews.

In 1955, the S.P.R. and the Parapsychology Foundation undertook the joint organization of a Conference on Spontaneous Phenomena at Cambridge; the proceedings and results of the Conference will be detailed separately in this report. Mrs. K. M. Goldney, then Organizing Secretary of the S.P.R., visited the United States following the Cambridge Conference in order to establish liaison with parapsychological groups and individual researchers.

More recently, as the Society concluded its reorganization, this Foundation made funds available that enabled the S.P.R. to engage clerical assistance for administrative work and to aid in the preparation of an issue of the Society's *Proceedings*.

Similarly, the Foundation has cooperated closely with the American Society for Psychological Research, particularly in the development

and execution of international studies in the field of spontaneous psychic phenomena.

The Foundation has, in two successive years, given financial help to the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, of which Dr. J. B. Rhine is Director. In addition, the Foundation has provided grants to individual researchers on the Laboratory's staff, while they were staff members and also after they had left the Laboratory to continue their researches elsewhere.

The Foundation also maintained contact with the British College of Psychic Science (London), notably in its efforts to advance and develop techniques in the selection and training of sensitives.

The Foundation has, during part of the period under review, cooperated with three institutions on the European Continent: the Institute of Parapsychology, Utrecht University, the Netherlands; the Institute for Border Areas of Psychology and Psychohygiene, Freiburg University, Germany; and the Centro Studi Parapsicologici, Bologna, Italy.

The Utrecht institution, under the direction of Prof. W.H.C. Tenhaeff, engaged in a variety of projects in such fields as psycho-diagnosis, clairvoyance, analysis of clairvoyants, tests with school children, Zener card experiments, and studies in the field of unorthodox healing.

The Freiburg Institute, similarly, covered a wide area of studies under the direction of Prof. Hans Bender. Among notable Dr. Bender's projects was a study of spontaneous phenomena, entitled "Occult Phenomena in War-Time and Post-War Germany."

The Bologna group, with Dr. Piero Cassoli and Dr. Enrico Marabini most directly concerned with research activities, engaged in a variety of projects that included spontaneous phenomena, mediumship, qualitative telepathy experiments, and statistical matters.

AMONG RECENT efforts of researchers in the field of quantitative studies, attempts to perfect a repeatable experiment that will yield consistently significant results, are particularly notable. The Para-

psychology Foundation has sought, wherever needed, to aid researchers in this particular area. Perhaps the most promising development in this special field has been that of tests among school children and pre-school children, utilizing the special factors inherent in the teacher-pupil relationship.

Pioneer work has been done by Dr. J.G. Van Busschbach (Netherlands). The Foundation cooperated with the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, in bringing Dr. Van Busschbach to the United States, so that he might repeat and possibly extend the experimental series previously undertaken in the Netherlands.

Dr. Van Busschbach's work was supplemented by Miss Margaret Anderson and Miss Rhea White in 1957. Both Miss Anderson and Miss White were then research associates of the Parapsychology Laboratory. Their joint study into teacher-pupil attitudes and clairvoyance test results were based on clairvoyance experiments in seven high schools in five different states. The Anderson-White experiments indicated that the teacher's attitude toward the student had significance in ESP results. (See additional information regarding quantitative studies, pp. 30 to 43.)

In France, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Vasse (Amiens) completed work in extra-sensory perception with a class of nursery children. The experiments began in October 1954 and were concluded in January 1956.

In order to assure optimum international collaboration, the Foundation organized several meetings for the exchange of newly developed research data and reports on projects in progress.

Two such Research Coordination Meetings took place in New York, bringing together scholars from the United States and Canada. These meetings proceeded under the chairmanship of Dr. Gardner Murphy (Topeka, Kansas), and were held in April and October 1957.

European Research Coordination Meetings were held at the Foundation's European Headquarters, St. Paul de Vence, A.M. France, from September 6 to 9, 1956; August 26 to 31, 1957; a series of coordination consultations took place in the summer of 1958.

## STUDIES OF HEALING

IMPLEMENTING one of the resolutions of the Utrecht Conference, the Foundation held a meeting of an International Study Group on Unorthodox Healing from April 27 to May 1, 1954. In his introduction to the published Proceedings of this meeting\* Dr. Jule Eisenbud (Denver) commented as follows:

“Quite apart from the number of interesting subjects touched upon, the possibly fruitful insights and valuable research suggestions presented, what emerges very clearly is a need for more adequate definition of the boundaries and dimensions of the problem of ‘unorthodox healing’ in respect, first, to the verifiability of the data, and in so far, second, as it is to be related to the subject matter and methods of parapsychology, as differentiated—and here of course is where we are still begging a question or two—from the subject matter and methods of religion, let us say, or psychosomatic medicine, or psychiatry. At what point, it might be asked, does an improbable or at least unexpected turn of events in the course of an illness take on the character of ‘paranormality’? In terms of what criteria can this be judged or measured? To what extent might it be possible,

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\* *Proceedings of Four Conferences of Parapsychological Studies*. New York: Parapsychology Foundation. 1957. 180 pp.

directly or indirectly, to relate such an occurrence to a variety of factors considered doctrinally, theoretically or empirically to be within the 'normal' province of one or another of the special disciplines? And to what extent, finally, might it be possible to relate these for the most part separately-conceived factors within these several provinces to one another?"

In his opening address to the meeting, Dr. Emilio Servadio (Rome) observed that "the findings of psychoanalysis and psychosomatic medicine show that so-called illness is brought about by a variety of factors, related to the conscious and subconscious psychical processes of the patient." He suggested that the patient's psyche be regarded as a crossroad of numerous interpersonal relations, which evolve by means of the "psi factor." Dr. Servadio added that there may exist, in the healer-patient relationship, a sort of "overcharge" of psychological and parapsychological factors that are present in any situation, "between the patient and his environment or between the patient and his physician."

Robert H. Thouless (Great Britain) discussed "Some Problems of Terminology and Evidence." He specifically suggested definitions of four areas of "spiritual—religious or quasi-religious—healing" as follows:

"1) *Faith healing*, in which a patient's mental re-orientation is regarded as the essential causal factor. This re-orientation may be faith in the power of God to heal, either as a general religious attitude or as acceptance of some particular means by which this power may be exercised.

"2) *Healing by prayer*, regarded as resulting from prayer by the healer, the congregation, the sick person himself or any combination of these.

"3) *Ritual healing*, regarded as the result of some action of a religious or spiritual kind, such as laying on of hands, anointing with oil or a visit to a sacred place. The ritual act may be carried out by either a minister who heals by virtue of his office alone or an individual, minister or not, regarded as possessing healing gifts. Or

the act may be that of the patient himself, such as visiting a sacred place or washing in water from a sacred place.

"4) *Spirit healing*, in which the assumed agent is a discarnate spirit, perhaps that of a deceased person who was himself a physician."

Dr. Gotthard Booth (U.S.A.) spoke on "Science and Spiritual Healing," with this conclusion: "Medical treatment of illness must include concern with the spiritual condition of the patient. Spiritual influences underlie all the therapeutic methods recognized by scientific medicine. To understand man we need not only medicine, philosophy and law. We need theology, too." D. J. Van Lennep (Netherlands) discussed "An Indirect Approach to Psi in Healing," outlining the possible development of tests designed to "discover the kinds of intelligence of healer and healed, the relation between his emotional and logical life." He added: "We shall have to use questionnaires, self-rating systems, projective devices, masculinity-femininity scales. These must be applied also to control groups as well as the paranormal, and to mental patients. Thus we may find what syndromes may exist in common, and select those with potential healing capacity."

Dr. Kurt Saller (Germany) spoke on "Parapsychological Diagnostics and Therapy." He stated that "parapsychological and clinical diagnostic and therapeutics are not incompatible and do not exclude each other, if we are clear of the limitations of each. Within their limitations, they are mutually beneficial in the treatment of the sick."

Prof. Hans Bender (Germany), dealing with "Methods of Paranormal Diagnosis," stated that such diagnosis "should be investigated in distance experiments and in the presence of the patient behind a screen." Among methods of paranormal diagnosis presented were "pendulum diagnosis, diagnosis by means of an inductor (psychometric object), and methods of diagnosis with the divining rod, all of the latter based on a private 'radiation mythology.'"

Dr. Ulrich Moser (Switzerland) dealt with "Use of Fate Analysis and Experimental Impulse Diagnosis." He defined "fate analysis" as "an analysis of the way choices are made in all domains of life,"

embracing impulse, spirit, ego, soma, society, etc. He suggested that methods of fate analysis may be of "first rate assistance to parapsychological research, opening the way to new phases of research."

Dr. Hubert Larcher (France), in a paper entitled "Toward a 'Science of Healing,'" called for "the systematic and scientific recording of paranormal cures," which "would enable us to differentiate them clearly from normal spontaneous and promoted cures."

Dr. Alain Assailly (France) discussed "Some Characteristics of Mediumship," based on neuro-endocrinological analyses of 925 women, of whom 4.64 per cent "appeared to have more or less marked psi faculties."

Rev. L. Beirmaert, S. J., (France) dealt with "The Somato-Psychic Whole," pointing up the "problem of determining what is meant by man's health, as a somato-psychic whole, within our present world, and at the present stage of human civilization."

Eileen J. Garrett (U.S.A.) spoke on "Dynamics of Healing," noting that "the moment a person becomes aware of his difficulties, whether they be mental or physical, and seeks to conquer or change them, he has entered on the way back to health." Mrs. Garrett added that "no healing can have lasting effect unless the environmental atmosphere of the patient can be changed" and concluded: "The physical, mental, moral and religious atmosphere has to be taken into account, if the faith engendered is to continue to live and grow into a state of wholeness."

A second address by Dr. G. Booth (U.S.A.) was concerned with "Rorschach Method in Unorthodox Healing," expressing the view that such tests "provide opportunity for analyzing the personality of the unorthodox healers and those capable of being healed by unorthodox methods."

Dr. Francois Leuret (France) spoke on "Miracle and Faith," outlining the techniques of the Lourdes Medical Bureau (of which he was the director during the closing years of his life). Dr. Leuret emphasized that the Bureau's "role is purely an objective one; it is not qualified to interpret results or to declare that a particular event

is, or is not, of a miraculous nature; the theological bodies alone are qualified to issue such interpretations."

Prof. Heinrich Meng (Switzerland) explored "Implications of the 'Miracles of Lourdes'" and offered these conclusions: "Medicine, the ever-changing science, can fulfill its task only if it remains linked with its mother: folk medicine. Today we are able to evaluate more productively the powers of the psyche than ever before. If what we call extra-sensory and psychic has inner meaning for us, the road to self-understanding is open."

Dr. J. R. Smythies (Canada), in an address "Regarding Future Studies," made the proposal of "a study, undertaken by interested psychoanalysts, into alleged paranormal events occurring during psychoanalysis and analytical psychotherapy." He added: "Careful factual records should be kept in any apparent cases of telepathy and clairvoyance. Correlation with the course of treatment, and any causative factors, should be noted. ESP tests should be conducted. Impartial investigation of alleged paranormal healings should be left to the medical divisions of local societies for psychical research (subject always to rules laid down by the General Medical Council on permitted healings between doctors and unqualified healers). No contact should be made with unorthodox or unqualified persons or groups."

### *Regional Projects*

Dr. Donald J. West (England) undertook a study of documents provided by the Lourdes Medical Bureau, which was eventually published in Great Britain and the United States under the title *Eleven Lourdes Miracles*. The study compared results obtained at Lourdes with those reported from psychosomatic clinics and through other "faith healing" methods. The project was undertaken in 1954 and 1955; book publication took place in 1957.

In the Netherlands, the Institute of Parapsychology, Utrecht University, undertook a survey of the frequency with which residents of Utrecht consult unorthodox healers (magnetiseurs). The

survey, in collaboration with the Department of Sociology, Utrecht University, showed that 24 per cent of those polled consulted unorthodox healers in addition to their regular physicians.

Also in the Netherlands, Mr. George Zorab, in collaboration with a leading mental health institution, tested a variety of persons suffering from differing emotional disturbances with regard to psi ability. At Leiden, Dr. S.W. Tromp of the Bioclimatological Research Center concluded a study associating apparent cyclical and geological factors with parapsychological phenomena. His studies utilized the facilities of one of the Netherlands' leading psychiatric institute.

In Haiti, Dr. Louis Mars engaged in a project in the field of ethnopsychiatry. The project consisted of the study of a series of case histories in psychotherapeutic practice, with special regard to their possible paranormal significance.

In Italy, the Centro Studi Parapsicologici (Bologna) investigated the work of three alleged unorthodox healers in Milan, Venice and Angera (Varese Province).

Prof. Ernesto de Martino (University of Rome) led an expedition into the Lucania area of central Italy, which investigated the role of unorthodox healers in local communities. The expedition examined the personality of healers and alleged unorthodox healing against the background of cultural and anthropological factors, with specific emphasis upon possible parapsychological aspects. Extensive records, by means of tape recordings and still photographs, were made during the expedition.

A similar undertaking, directed by Mr. Robert Amadou (Paris) was an expedition into the Berry region of France. The expedition, under the aegis of the Société Française de Parapsychologie, investigated the religio-cultural patterns of the Berry region as they may affect the methods and effectiveness of alleged unorthodox diagnoses and healings.

A study in spiritual healing was undertaken in Great Britain by the late Rev. G. Maurice Elliott, then Honorary Secretary of The Churches' Fellowship for Psychical Study. The project was designed

to cite evidence of cases suffering from disease and from hysterical symptoms that simulate disease; to cite evidence that such disease had been either healed or arrested or radically improved and symptoms not merely relieved; and to cite evidence that such cure, arrest or improvement was not due to medical or surgical aid, or to the normal recuperative power of body-mind but "due to something beyond body-mind."

## STUDIES IN PSYCHOLOGY AND RELATED AREAS

■ SINCE AUTUMN 1954, the Foundation has drawn upon the knowledge and experience of Dr. Gardner Murphy (Research Director, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas) as its General Research Consultant. Dr. Murphy, a former President of the American Psychological Association has long been associated with parapsychology. He was President of the Society for Psychical Research, London (1949-50), and is Vice President and Chairman of the Committee of Research of the American Society for Psychical Research.

In the international field, the Foundation has utilized the consultative services of Dr. Emilio Servadio (Rome), Vice President of the Italian Society for Psychoanalysis. International collaboration was illustrated by an Orientation Survey in International Parapsychological Studies, undertaken by Dr. Servadio in the spring of 1958. Dr. Servadio consulted with parapsychologists and other scholars in the United States, visiting New York, Chicago, Denver, Durham and other cities. He gave several lectures, among them a talk before the American Society for Psychical Research, New York, on "Telepathy and Psychoanalysis" and at the Psychoanalytic Institute of the New York State University on "The Psychoanalytic Approach to Parapsychology." Responding to an invitation from the

University of Haiti, Dr. Servadio delivered a series of lectures at Port-au-Prince, relating to parapsychology, clinical psychology and psychiatry, with special reference to potential research areas within the religio-cultural patterns of Haiti.

The Foundation sponsored a series of four lectures delivered in New York City by Mr. Heinz Westmann, psychotherapist (then of London), on the subject "Man's Relation to Himself," dealing with the manifestations of "archetypes" in scientific, artistic and social fields, as well as with the development of the Ego and its relationship with the unconscious.

In studies relating parapsychology and depth psychology, Dr. Ira Progoff (New York) undertook research into the structure and dynamics of personality, causality and synchronicity, telepathy, chance, dreams, hypnosis, healing, prayer and social and interpersonal relations.

Within the framework of Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, Dr. Robert W. Laidlaw developed a series of studies relating parapsychology and clinical psychology. Dr. Laidlaw is Chief of the Psychiatric Division of Roosevelt Hospital.

Dr. Jan Ehrenwald (New York) and Dr. S. David Kahn, Jr. (New York) engaged in joint experiments designed to explore the role of psi as a configurational determinant of visual and auditory stimuli. Dr. Ehrenwald is noted for his development of the concepts of "telepathic leakage" and "doctrinal compliance" in analyst-patient relationships; he is the author of *New Dimensions of Deep Analysis* (New York, 1954).

Dr. Arthur Shapiro (Brooklyn, N.Y.) undertook experiments designed to evaluate parapsychological phenomena, during studies undertaken by the Dream Laboratory of the Department of Psychiatry at State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, College of Medicine.

In Holland, Mr. George Zorab engaged in tests designed to measure possible extra-sensory perception among a group of mentally ill subjects. In Austria, Prof. Hubert J. Urban (Psychiatrisch-

Neurologische Universitätsklinik, Innsbruck) investigated possible extra-sensory relations between patients suffering from symptoms of paranoia and other persons within their environment.

*Symposium on "Psychology and Parapsychology"*

A FIVE DAY SYMPOSIUM on "Psychology and Parapsychology" took place at the former Abbey of Royaumont, France, from April 30 to May 4, 1956. The conference implemented one of the resolutions of the First International Conference of Parapsychological Studies, which had called for several "specialized conferences and symposia" on the relationship between parapsychology and other scientific disciplines.

The Royaumont symposium took place under the joint chairmanship of Mr. Robert Amadou (France) and Dr. Emilio Servadio (Rome). It resolved, at its conclusion, that renewed efforts be made to "widen contacts between psychologists; parapsychologists and physicists, with the aim of achieving a better appreciation of possible physiochemical factors that bear upon parapsychological phenomena." The meeting expressed its "recognition of the work done in recent years in the field of psychiatric parapsychology," and voiced its "confidence that such work will continue in the future."

The organizers of the symposium declared at the outset of the conference that an exchange of views would be "of equal benefit to psychology and parapsychology," and added: "It is not possible to assess fully the impact of parapsychological findings, unless these are placed within the overall framework of scientific hypotheses that constitute modern psychology." Mr. Amadou, in an opening address, said that "none of our approaches are truly sufficient, and an all-embracing effort is therefore necessary; distinctions between the various scientific disciplines must be regarded as arbitrary, provisional and temporary—the need now is for unification and harmony." Dr. Servadio noted that "parapsychology now demands increasingly the contributions of other disciplines, in order to fulfill its scientific potential."

Mr. Amadou, in a paper dealing with "Future Study and Research," offered the following conclusions: "(a) Parapsychology has revealed new aspects of certain human experiences and behavior; (b) These new aspects must be considered within the living organism, within their psychological, physiological and cultural context; (c) parapsychology thus forces us to pose the general problem of man in relation to his biological and social environment; (d) Thus progress in parapsychology is bound up with research into the most profound mechanisms of psychosomatic man; (e) Two tasks, equally important and necessary, must be fulfilled and are destined to supplement each other reciprocally: First, the comprehensive investigation, in all their richness and complexity, of the behavior and experiences in which the irreducible core isolated by parapsychology seems to manifest itself. Second, the elaboration of a hypothesis which, in its most general form (general theory), will stimulate these investigations and which these latter, in turn, will enable us to verify."

Dr. S. David Kahn, Jr. (U.S.A.) spoke on "A Challenge for Scientific Method," saying that "a painstaking re-examination of our traditional habits of thinking about psi may give rise to genuine innovations in experimental design, which will correct our tendency to insist upon psi operating under our conditions rather than under its own."

Dr. Léon Delpech (France), offering a "Preliminary Study of Attitudes," dealt with "attitudes of those not familiar with the scientific study of parapsychological problems." He specifically dealt with "resistance to acceptance of evaluated data," objections "based upon the principle of economy," or "uncritical evaluation approaching mere credulity."

Dr. Donald J. West (Great Britain) presented the results of a joint study with Mr. G.W. Fisk on "ESP and Mood," which concluded that subjects "most frequently in a pleasurable mood tended to produce the largest positive scores."

Dr. Servadio, reviewed "The Psychoanalytic Approach to Psi Phenomena," stating that "we may tentatively assume that precognitive elements can be used in a psychological construction without

contradicting any of those schemes which psychoanalysis has adopted—if we put aside causality in the traditional sense and be prepared to enlarge still more our views of analytic transference and counter-transference.”

Dr. Jan Ehrenwald (U.S.A.) put forward his concepts of “Telepathic Leakage and Doctrinal Compliance.” He defined “telepathic leakage or psi induction” as “a particular form of telepathy operating between therapist and patient,” and “doctrinal compliance” as “compliance by the patient with the doctrine to which his therapist happens to subscribe.”

Dr. Jule Eisenbud (U.S.A.) speaking of “Methodological Problems of ‘Psychoanalytic Parapsychology,’” defined as “a task of parapsychology” to “lay down and clarify the logical and psychological rules according to which certain selected events are relatable in the absence of any demonstrable connection of physical kind between them.”

Dr. C.A. Meier (Switzerland) dealt with “Projection, Transference and Subject-Object Relationship.” He referred to the relationship between “analysand” and “analyst” as “a situation of reciprocity” during which “synchronistic events are experienced with some frequency.” Dr. Meier observed that there are cases of what Prof. C.G. Jung regards as “active projection,” in which the subject “seems to catch archetypal contents of the collective unconsciousness by diverting them from the patient to himself through his emotional interest.”

Mr. Pierre Barrucand (France) spoke on “Parapsychology and Anthropology,” taking a critical view of anthropologists who tend to “regard parapsychological phenomena unhesitatingly as fraud, quackery or the manifestation of a so-called primitive mind which was regarded as pre-logical, infantile or pathologic.”

Prof. Ernesto de Martino (Italy), speaking on “Parapsychology, Ethnology and History of Religion,” said that increasing collaboration between these three disciplines might help to confirm “the cultural relativism which today dominates a large part of ethnology and the history of religion.”

Rev. Reginald-Omez, O.P. (France) expressed "Views of a Roman Catholic Theologian" on parapsychology, stating: "It is only our present ignorance of certain psychological or organic possibilities of man which provides parapsychology with a provisional object of study which, in fact, remains in the field of conventional psychology. There remain the genuine supernatural phenomena, those which theology designates as miraculous."

Dr. Alain Assailly (France) reported on "Parapsychological Influences of Middle-Aged Persons on Young Sensitives." Referring to the observation that "adolescents in the throes of puberty play an important part in certain paranormal manifestations," he cited incidents which would suggest that middle-aged persons, "whether consciously or unconsciously," are able to exert their influence "through the agency of young people."

Dr. Jean Lhermitte (France) spoke on "Bilocation Phenomena in Neuropathology," citing case histories of what are sometimes defined as out-of-the-body experiences in times of physical and emotional stress. He suggested that there were no grounds, "apart from a few exceptional cases, for connecting this process with a manifestation of supernatural origin."

Dr. Marcel Martiny (France) defined "Different Planes of the Unconscious," through which parapsychological phenomena may "thrust themselves into the conscious mind of an individual" or several persons. He stated that "this forcible entry is probably effected by three paths—leading from the infra-conscious, the para-conscious and the supra-conscious."

Mr. Jean Bruno (France), speaking on "Yoga and Experimental Psychology," noted "unsuspected experimental possibilities" for parapsychological research, particularly on the physiological level of Yoga practices.

Dr. Jean Servier (France), dealing with "Geomancy, Clairvoyance and Initiation," defined the various areas occupied by these three classifications and discussed their relationship to each other.

## QUANTITATIVE STUDIES

■ PERHAPS the most extensive work in the field of quantitative parapsychological studies was undertaken, during the five years under review, by psychologists. Among these studies was the work of Dr. Gertrude Schmeidler (Department of Psychology, City College of New York, N. Y.). Together with Dr. R. A. McConnell (Department of Biophysics, University of Pittsburgh, Pa.), Dr. Schmeidler prepared the book *ESP and Personality Patterns* (Yale University Press, 1958); Dr. Schmeidler is a grantee of the Foundation, while Dr. McConnell is not.

*ESP and Personality Patterns* summarizes nine years of intensive work, resulting in a significant compilation of data that illuminates the psychological principles underlying the capacity for extra-sensory perception. A review by R. H. Thouless calls it "a welcome addition to the number of books in parapsychology" and says that, "In importance, though not in length, it is comparable with Soal and Bateman's *Modern Experiments in Telepathy* . . . the authors of this book make it clear that there are many suggestions which open up paths for future exploration."

Dr. Schmeidler, under Foundation grants, undertook studies to explore whether telepathy functions differently from clairvoyance

and, if so, to determine the nature of this difference. After an initial series which included some tests of personality, systematic Rorschach evaluations were made for all subjects. The data of four series, comprising 146 subjects, have been published in a paper which gives strong presumptive evidence for a difference between clairvoyance and GESP (General Extra-Sensory Perception) and which implies that in telepathy the agent not only can send information but can also facilitate or inhibit the percipient's response, apart from transmission of target content. The data also demonstrate that predictions of GESP success made on the basis of Rorschach tests and interviews can separate agent-percipient teams with higher GESP scores from teams with lower GESP scores. The project is continuing, under Foundation grants, in an effort to find the importance of the interview (as supplementary to the Rorschach) in making these determinations, and also to study the effect of social interaction between agent and percipient.

Mr. J. Fraser Nicol and Dr. Betty H. Nicol, Arlington, Mass., have devoted their main research efforts to a central problem of parapsychology, the search for a repeatable experimental procedure. In this connection, their long-range studies of psychological aspects of paranormal cognition showed the relevance of both stable and transient qualities of personality as determinants of the subjects' success or failure in ESP tests.

One promising result that Mr. and Mrs. Nicol have reported is that some subjects are able to discriminate between their correct responses and incorrect guesses in ESP tests. The procedures through which these results were obtained appear to enhance "the possibility of getting extrasensory perception under more conscious control than was formerly supposed." Other experimenters are now seeking to confirm the results by similar methods.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicol also engaged in tests with apparently gifted subjects; applied current methods of psychology and operations research to parapsychological studies; and engaged in critical consultations with other researchers, especially in the areas of experimental design and the assessment of mediumistic records.

Dr. Carroll Blue Nash established a Parapsychology Laboratory at St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia in 1956. Dr. Nash is Director of the Laboratory and Mrs. Catherine S. Nash is an associate. Both Dr. and Mrs. Nash are members of the Biology Department of St. Joseph's College.

In addition to research, Dr. Nash, at various times, taught three courses in parapsychology: one in the day division of St. Joseph's College, one in the evening division, and a third for the Main Line School Night Association and the Abington Township Adult School Association.

Among Dr. and Mrs. Nash's published papers, during the period, were "An Exploratory Analysis for Displacement in PK," "A Comparison of Combined and Single Target Symbols," "Correlation between ESP and Religious Value," and "Checking Success and the Relationship of Personality Traits to ESP."

Dr. Joseph L. Woodruff, Department of Psychology, City College, New York, undertook a series of tests concerned with the general problem of the relationship between certain of the subjective aspects of card calling in ESP and success in such calling. Dr. Woodruff completed two studies in which ESP tests were administered to groups of college students and two studies in which tests were given individuals.

Dr. Robert Van de Castle, during the period under review, was successively attached to Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida; the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, Durham, N. C.; the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and Idaho State College, Pocatello, Idaho.

The Foundation facilitated some of Dr. Van de Castle's work at Florida Southern College, contributed to his studies at Duke University and sponsors researches later undertaken by him in Idaho. At Duke University, he engaged in an exploratory study for the purpose of discovering a more sensitive instrument for measuring a subject's attitude toward ESP. This phase of his work took place in collaboration with Miss Rhea White. He also conducted an extended

investigation of the personality correlates associated with ESP and PK scoring and helped in the preparation of a review of the published material on personality correlates of ESP.

During a five-year span, Dr. Van de Castle published three research papers on parapsychology. One of them ("Differential Levels of ESP Scoring as a Function of Differential Attitudes Toward ESP") was read at the Southeastern Psychology Convention, 1956, and another ("An Exploratory Study of Some Personality Correlates Associated with PK Performance") was read at the first Convention of the Parapsychological Association, 1958.

Dr. Gordon L. Mangan began his work at the Duke Laboratory in 1954. Among his projects was an experiment in psychokinesis with thirty dice released for high-face and low-face targets; he also reviewed evidence of displacement in a precognition test and, in cooperation with experimenters outside the Laboratory, engaged in a psychokinesis test. Dr. Mangan also undertook a psychokinesis test with concealed and open targets, as well as a psychokinetic doubles experiment. Dr. Mangan transferred to Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, in 1956. He is now on the staff of Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand.

Dr. Arthur J. Bachrach, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, undertook a study of near-threshold auditory response in relation to ESP, in order to determine the possible influence upon a subject who is perceiving the randomly-produced near-threshold auditory stimuli of the presence of a second person and the latter's awareness of the quality of the stimuli the subject is receiving. Seeking to measure any change in a percipient's response to sound stimuli of varied intensity under conditions of GESP (General Extrasensory Perception), Dr. Bachrach investigated experimenter influence on subliminal auditory perception.

Mr. Charles T. Tart, Cambridge, Mass., organized an experiment designed to produce ESP projection. Mr. Tart was President of the Psychic Research Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. James C. Crumbaugh, Chairman of the Department of

Psychology at MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois, undertook a series of tests to determine the effect on ESP scores of differences in personality and in attitudes of belief or disbelief in ESP on the part of experimenter and subject. The experimenter concluded that his data failed to support either the basic ESP hypothesis or a relationship between ESP scores and factors of personality and of belief in ESP.

Miss Rhea White, within the framework of the general research of the Duke Laboratory, undertook an exploratory experiment using pain as motivation and studied change in scoring level in a GESP experiment when the subject's task was interrupted. She also conducted a precognition experiment in which a mistake in recording provided a clue for further research, and acted as the experimenter in the PK experiment which was part of the Personality Study done by Van de Castle and Mangan.

Mrs. Winnifred Nielsen, who transferred from the Duke Laboratory to the University of Florida in 1956, collaborated in several projects at the Parapsychology Laboratory. She also undertook an experiment in distance precognition, an exploratory test in conditions favoring precognition, as well as two precognition studies with a previously unsuccessful subject; she engaged in correspondence experiments comparing precognition and clairvoyance. She also studied emotional factors in precognition.

Dr. Jule Eisenbud (University of Colorado Medical School) engaged in quantitative experimental psi studies to explore the hypothesis that the presence of subliminal sensory cues can significantly affect psi scoring. He also organized and supervised an experiment designed to repeat earlier studies of the relationship between apparent extra-sensory perception and teacher-pupil attitudes.

Dr. Joseph H. Rush (Boulder, Colorado) engaged in a two-fold project: the analysis of non-target scoring in psychokinesis and the development of an association theory of psi; in the latter project, working in collaboration with Mr. Harold A. Cahn, Dr. Rush utilized electro-encephalograph equipment.

Dr. Bernard C. Kirby, of San Diego State College, undertook three experiments as part of a series testing linkage phenomena and extrasensory perception; 80 subjects participated in these tests.

Mr. William G. Roll (Oxford) engaged in a three year study designed to correlate extra-sensory perception with the study of personality traits through the use of psychological tests, including hypnotic states and experiments in suggestion.

Dr. S. G. Soal, former Senior Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, Queens College, University of London, organized a series of tests in ESP with two young boys, Glyn and Ieuan Jones, in Wales. These tests were undertaken under various degrees of control, with outside witnesses present during several sessions. Dr. Soal summarized the results of these experiments in a book, *The Mind Readers* (London, 1959; New York, 1960).

Dr. D. J. West (London) and Mr. G. W. Fisk (Ditton Hill, Surrey), engaged in a joint study in "ESP and Mood," concluding on the basis of three different evaluation methods that "a pleasurable mood favors positive ESP scoring." Their paper "Psychokinetic Experiments with a Single Subject" (*Newsletter of the Parapsychology Foundation*, Nov.-Dec., 1957) won the Second William McDougall Award for outstanding research in parapsychology.

Mr. John Langdon-Davies engaged in a number of projects in Spain and Great Britain. He undertook tests in extra-sensory perception among the Spanish peasant population. He also studied the psychology of mediumship, as well as the relationship of hypnosis, mescaline and other hallucinogens to sensitivity.

In Finland, a series of projects relating established techniques in the study of extra-sensory perception to specific conditions were begun by Dr. Gösta Lindholm.

#### *Additional Studies*

AS A RESULT of a visit to India by Dr. Gardner Murphy, the Foundation's General Research Consultant, contact with Indian researchers was deepened and a number of projects initiated. The

most extensive efforts were those of Prof. C.T.K. Chari, Madras Christian College, Tambaram (South India), whose activities, extended into mathematics, philosophy and psychology; his writings, resulting from these studies, have been published in a great number of learned journals in various parts of the world. At the University of Mysore, Dr. B. Kuppuswamy, Professor of Psychology, engaged in a study on the influence of intellectual training on extra-sensory perception. At the University of Lucknow, Dr. Kali Prasad, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, engaged in group experiments designed to test the rule of attitude toward extra-sensory perception, as well as the influence of interpersonal relations between subject and experimenter on ESP results.

Among the Foundation's collaborators in Great Britain was Dr. Eric J. Dingwall (Crowhurst, Sussex). Dr. Dingwall, over a period of several years, engaged in studies into the acceptability and qualities of data presented through sensitives located in various parts of the British Isles. During the period under review, and utilizing some material collected with the Foundation's aid, Dr. Dingwall co-authored (with Mr. Trevor H. Hall) a book entitled *Four Modern Ghosts* (London, 1958).

Mr. Hall, in a special study, did extensive research with regard to phenomena recorded at Borley Rectory in past years; the Rectory in question had been popularly described as "the most haunted house in England." This project included supplementary research in the United States, as well as the acquisition of a collection of books and documents bearing on the Borley case. Mr. Hall also engaged in a bibliographical, psychological and psychical investigation into cases of alleged spontaneous phenomena connected with certain localities.

Also in England, the Institute for the Study of Mental Images (with Dr. C. C. L. Gregory and Anita Kohsen Gregory as grantees) undertook the investigation of memory and hallucinatory images. The Institute published two studies: *Psycho-Physical Theory* and *The O-Structure: An Introduction to Psycho-Physical Cosmology*.

## ANTHROPOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY

■ THE FOUNDATION HAS given emphasis to activities relating parapsychology to anthropology and ethnology. The Utrecht Conference noted, in its resolutions, a need to "further specific studies in the ethnographical and ethnological aspects of parapsychology." The Foundation's President personally engaged in regional surveys in the Caribbean area, notably in Haiti, Jamaica and nearby islands. A number of reports and projects resulted from these visits.

Specifically, the Foundation has worked closely with, and supported the publications of, the Bureau of Ethnology at Port-au-Prince, Haiti. The Bureau published a series of volumes reflecting Haitian self-study in the fields of ethnology, anthropology and religio-cultural practices generally. Among these were *La Crise de Possession*, an essay in comparative psychiatry by Dr. Louis Mars, and *Les Danses Folkloriques Haitiennes*. The Foundation issued a number of scholarship grants to promising Haitian researchers. Among these were Miss Emerante de Pradines, who attended Columbia University, and Mr. Lamartiniere Honorat, who attended Northwestern University and visited the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University. A third young Haitian scholar, Mr. Michel Aubourg, also attended Northwestern University.

In order to facilitate scholarly contact in the opposite direction, the Foundation also encouraged visits to Haiti by researchers from other parts of the world. Dr. Emilio Servadio (Rome) gave a series of lectures at the University of Haiti, Medical Division. Upon returning to Italy, he published a number of studies reflecting on apparent paranormal happenings in Haiti. He also addressed the Congress of the Italian Society for Parapsychology on the subject of "The Vodun Cults of Haiti."

Dr. Henri M. Samson, S.J., of the Institut de Psychothérapie de Montréal, also visited Haiti to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Haiti. Father Samson participated in a series of conferences held at the University's Faculty of Medicine, in cooperation with the Haitian Ministry of Education.

Miss Maya Deren, author of *Divine Horsemen* (New York, 1953), a religio-anthropological study of Haitian society, visited Haiti to complete work on motion picture documentaries dealing with religio-cultural practices among the rural population.

Anthropology was one of the subjects covered at the Symposium on "Psychology and Parapsychology," held at Royaumont (France) in 1956. Participants heard an address by Prof. Ernesto de Martino of the Institute for the Study of the History of Religion, University of Rome. (*See page 28.*)

Part of the Foundation's study program regarding the Caribbean area has been devoted to Jamaica, British West Indies. Here, the work of Mr. Edward Seaga (Kingston, Jamaica) has been devoted to the recording of ceremonies and the evaluation of the resulting data from the point of view of ritual, alleged paranormal phenomena and unorthodox healing. The Foundation also facilitated a field trip to Jamaica by Mr. Donald William Hogg, a student at Yale University.

Of considerable importance in the area of anthropological parapsychology has been a project undertaken by Dr. George Devereux, (New York) editor of *Psychoanalysis and the Occult* (New York, 1953); Dr. Devereux completed a survey of data on alleged spontaneous phenomena in contemporary primitive societies.

In Australasia, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Rose (Narrabundah, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia) did pioneer research work among the aborigines of the North Coast area of New South Wales. The resulting data was recorded in a number of papers bearing upon the subject of hypnotism, healing and the "magic cord" concept. A book, *Living Magic* (Chicago, 1957) was one of the results of this inquiry.

Mr. and Mrs. Rose undertook a similar study among the Maori population of New Zealand. This was followed by a journey to Samoa. In each case, the inquiry combined a collection of anecdotal case material on alleged paranormal powers or events with standard testing of ESP abilities among native populations. A comparative study of the results of the three study trips is in preparation.

In South America, the Amazonia Foundation undertook an expedition into Bolivia, exploring the "River of Writing." It also organized a photo-aerial survey of the pre-Inca ruins of Tihuanacu, near Lake Titicaca, located between Peru and Bolivia.

Members of the Centro Studi Parapsicologici (Bologna, Italy) visited Northern Greece in 1957 to record firewalking ceremonies in Macedonia. On the basis of these and other reports, an International Committee for the Study of Alleged Firewalk Phenomena was set up at the Foundation's European Research Coordination Meeting in 1957.

## RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

■ PARAPSYCHOLOGY DRAWS upon and exercises an impact on religious studies. The Foundation has developed valuable contacts with representatives of Western and Eastern religious disciplines. In the United States, the Foundation has worked closely with the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, Rye, N. Y. This organization seeks to bring together professional and business men as well as religious leaders in order to explore the frontiers of the human mind in new ways. In 1955, the Movement organized a seminar on the Spiritual Healing Force. Last year, it had two meetings with the Foundation's assistance: in April, a symposium designed to inquire into the laws which operate in spiritual healing and to ascertain what practical use may be made for the healing ministry; in October, a seminar on "Science and the Spiritual Nature of Man."

The Foundation has similarly cooperated in England with the Churches' Fellowship for Psychical Study (Worthing, Sussex). This group, with late prominent participation of the late Rev. G. Maurice Elliott, has secured the collaboration of several highly-placed clergymen and maintains an active program of research, meetings, lectures and publication. Dr. Elliott's latest work, *The Bible as Psychic History* has been published in England (Rider & Co., 1958).

The Foundation supports the Parapsychology Laboratory of St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, a Catholic institute of higher learning. The Laboratory is under the direction of Prof. Carroll Nash, whose work is detailed elsewhere in this report. A notable commentary, entitled "A Catholic Theologian Looks at Parapsychology," by Father Reginald Omez, O.P., appeared in the Foundation's *Newsletter* (Vol. 3, No. 5) based on a paper delivered by Father Omez at the Foundation-sponsored Symposium on "Psychology and Parapsychology" (1956). One of the participants of the First International Conference of Parapsychological Studies at Utrecht was Father Gebhard Frei (Bruder Klausen-Seminar, Switzerland), now President of the International Society of Catholic Parapsychologists.

The Foundation has noted with interest the development of parapsychological studies in Israel; it is providing information and literature to a new Parapsychology Study Group, created in Jerusalem by a number of medical and other professional men, including scholars who are members of the faculty of Hebrew University, Mount Scopus.

In India, Prof. Kali Prasad (University of Lucknow) has initiated a religio-literary project of unique scope: a search of classical Indian literature for incidents of paranormal experiences, recorded in ancient Sanskrit writings.

### *Philosophic Symposium*

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE devoted to the philosophical interpretation of parapsychological phenomena was held from April 20 to 26, 1954, at Saint Paul de Vence, France. This International Philosophic Symposium heard an address by Dr. H.H. Price (Great Britain) on "Implications of Paranormal Cognition," which dealt with the need for a conceptual framework into which to fit the phenomena of psychical research. He urged that "the hypothesis that the unity of a mind or of a mental entity is a matter of degree and not of 'all or none' deserves careful investigation."

Dr. Aloys Wenzl (Germany), dealing with "Philosophical Questions," asked, "Is the representation of the world as a space-time union a possible explanation for clairvoyance and precognition?" He added that the problem of the unconscious and pre-conscious assumes "a superior subject comprehending our empirical ego" and "an essential communication with our body, and beyond it with the world around us."

Aldous Huxley (U.S.A.) spoke on "The Far Continent of the Mind," visions induced by various means, such as drugs or hypnosis. He noted that the visionary observer experiences vistas "similar to the heavens and fairylands of folklore and religion, the prototype of many Paradises," and what "takes place in visions may be but a foretaste of what shall come after the moment of death."

Gabriel Marcel (France) discussed "The Epistemology of Clairvoyance" and suggested that "the essence of mediumship" may be a "mysterious facility" that enables the medium to depersonalize himself in a sort of self-annihilation, so that the distinction between himself and the owner of, for instance, a psychometric object, is "temporarily obliterated."

Dr. Pascual Jordan (Germany) discussed "New Trends in Physics," comparing research frontiers and problems in physics with those of parapsychology. He expressed the belief that "modern atomic physics will help us to understand and analyze phenomena which today we find it hard, if not impossible, to grasp."

Dr. Denis Saurat (France) dealt with "Metaphysical Aspects of Parapsychology," outlining a pattern of communication in parapsychological phenomena, such as telepathy.

Dr. Martha Kneale (Great Britain) spoke on "Time and Psychological Research," noting that "the theory of precognition as unconscious inference can perhaps be rendered more plausible if we assume a temporary 'coalescence' of minds, so that the actual inferential process is performed by the joint or common mind."

Dr. J.R. Smythies (Canada) presented "A Geometrical Approach to the Mind-Brain Problem." He spoke of "the private space system of the individual" and suggested two ways of relating such

a spatial system to the physical word; he said, "there may be no spatial relations between the spatial systems of a man's mind and the physical world," or "the two spaces may be conjoined to form a higher-dimensional spatial system."

Jean Gebser (Switzerland) spoke on the subject, "Mind and Matter: Validity of the Dualist Hypothesis." He defined a "new attitude" toward time, an "interplay" of past, present and future as part of "the predetermined whole."

Dr. C.W.K. Mundle (Great Britain) discussed "Three Theories Concerning Precognition," including the theory that "treats precognition as involving direct knowledge of future events," the theory "which treats precognition as involving only indirect knowledge (belief) as to future events," and that which "attributes the fulfilment of precognitions to the activity of a temporary collective (or group) mind, involving the unconscious minds of others as well as the subject of the precognitive experience."

## SPONTANEOUS PHENOMENA

■ FROM JULY 11 TO 17, 1955, researchers from ten countries of Europe and the Western Hemisphere participated in a Conference on Spontaneous Phenomena. The Conference took place at Cambridge, England; it was organized by the Society for Psychical Research, London, and sponsored by the Parapsychology Foundation. Mr. W. H. Salter, then Honorary Secretary of the S.P.R., and Dr. Gardner Murphy, First Vice President of the American Society for Psychical Research, were joint chairmen.

The Conference endorsed the "preparation of an international plan looking towards better studies of spontaneous cases." Among the phenomena considered were hauntings, poltergeist phenomena, telepathic dreams, apparitions and similar happenings in various parts of the world.

The delegates resolved that "discovery, careful sifting, authentication and intense study of a large number of cases, including recent cases," should be undertaken on an international scale. The Conference appointed a Committee on Methods, with the task of studying "traditional methods of collecting, evaluating and interpreting material," in order to determine whether such methods "have a depend-

able parapsychological aim and a good psychological, logical and heuristic basis."

Conference delegates had come from Denmark, France, Germany, Haiti, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Mr. G. W. Lambert, then President of the S.P.R., acted as President of the Conference.

Implementing the Conference resolutions, an International Committee for the Study of Spontaneous Paranormal Phenomena was subsequently established at The Hague, Netherlands, under the chairmanship of Mr. George Zorab. The Committee undertook the task of coordinating spontaneous cases studies on the European Continent with similar study projects in Great Britain and the United States.

In April, 1956, the Committee on Methods met in Paris, France, under the chairmanship of Dr. Emilio Servadio (Rome). The meeting adopted a "Statement of Aims and Functions," which expressed the need for "placing the paranormal element in the psychological and cultural context to which it belongs and where it is usually found." The Committee also stated that "a new study of spontaneous cases can be fruitful only if the results and conclusions of contemporary psychology are taken into account."

It also made the following points:

"The study of spontaneous cases can be considered under two aspects: (a) Observation and analysis of the belief in the occurrence of spontaneous cases seemingly paranormal (study of mentality, of testimonies and reports of experiences, as such); (b) observation and analysis of spontaneous cases, authentically paranormal. On the one hand, a psychological and sociological study; on the other hand, a properly parapsychological study.

"Obviously, the first study, which could include the appreciation of individual beliefs in the reality of paranormal phenomena, either collectively or in individual cases, would lead to results which would be of interest to parapsychology, and the research itself should take into account parapsychological investigations. Obviously also, the second study requires a constant application of contemporary psychological principles and methods.

"Generally speaking, and before studying the methods which will be necessary for each category of cases, it would be indispensable to reach an agreement on the following point: The study of mentality and attitudes must rest upon an extensive survey and does not call for an intensive study of each case. On the other hand, the properly parapsychological study presupposes an extensive survey only as far as authentic cases need to be found. In the latter study, collecting numerous cases is not necessary, but an intensive study of a few cases is essential. Any confusion between the two different principles of these two lines of investigation should be carefully avoided.

"The main states of parapsychological study of spontaneous cases therefore might be defined in the following manner: (a) The collection of a number of allegedly paranormal occurrences; (b) Factual verification; (c) The surveying of cases that have been verified through the use of a more thorough-going technique as pointed out in the preceding paragraph."

Implementation of the resolutions then took the form of a joint draft of basic questionnaires, with the cooperation of the American Society for Psychical Research, the Society for Psychical Research (London) and the International Committee for the Study of Spontaneous Paranormal Phenomena.

DURING THE CONFERENCE ON Spontaneous Phenomena, several papers were read by participants. Dr. Gardner Murphy (U.S.A.) outlined "Plans for Research" and stated the belief that "with a great many fresh, new cases psychologically studied shortly after they occur, carefully analyzed, thoughtfully interpreted, subject always to fresh interpretation and the building of an even better theoretical structure, we have the possibility of proceeding at a far swifter pace and achieving a far deeper understanding than has ever been possible in the past."

Prof. H.H. Price (Great Britain) discussed "The Investigation of Spontaneous Phenomena," noting that it was this area of inquiry which "gave psychical research its start." He urged researchers to

“succeed in formulating empirically reliable laws for the group of phenomena in question” and to “unify these laws into some comprehensive explanatory system or theory.”

W.H. Salter (Great Britain) reviewed “The Traditional Method of Research” as utilized by the founders of the Society for Psychical Research, London. He said that “spontaneous phenomena, properly investigated” should be regarded as “making the best contribution to the understanding of human personality.”

Dr. Emilio Servadio (Italy), putting forward “A Psychology of Telepathy,” cited case material in the field of psychoanalytic parapsychology from which he drew the following conclusions: “Spontaneous phenomena involving extra-sensory perception are much less ‘spontaneous’ than one might have thought, say, thirty years ago; so much so, that in several cases it has been possible to ascertain that ESP was ‘conditioned,’ if not actually provoked, by the fact that the subjects of the experience had been involved in a very definite pattern of interpersonal relations.”

Dr. C.A. Meier (Switzerland), speaking on “The Psychological Background” of spontaneous phenomena, said that “an acute inner problem, a block in one’s development, may provide a clue.” He added that, “behind most cases of spontaneous phenomena is what in Jungian psychology is called an Archetype constellated.”

G.W. Lambert, dealing with the subject “Poltergeists: A Physical Theory,” presented data indicating that certain phenomena may be based on physical events, such as geological, meteorological and seasonal factors. He suggested that it is “from water in movement as a primary agent that most of poltergeist phenomena must be regarded as arising.”

Lydia W. Allison (U.S.A.) provided a history of “Poltergeist Phenomena in America.” Citing extensive case material from the United States and Canada, Mrs. Allison pointed to investigative difficulties with regard to testimony and documentation.

Dr. C.J. Ducasse (U.S.A.), dealing with “Methods of Investigation,” noted that “the recording of phenomena will be adequate

in proportion as it is (a) prompt, (b) precise, (c) corroborated, and (d) is of details of the kind that would establish the parnormality of a phenomenon; i.e., that would rule out the various imaginable normal explanations of it."

Dr. Hornell Hart (U.S.A.) dealt with the subject "ESP Projection: A Prolegomenon to Experimental Research." He stated that ESP projection includes both systematically induced cases, as well as "spontaneous cases in which individuals with no expectation of doing so—and some times much against their own will—have found themselves outside their physical bodies."

Mrs. K.M. Goldney discussed "Practical Difficulties and Complexities" of investigation. She stated that "usually the first reports" on poltergeist phenomena "suggest a paranormal situation, but further investigation has clearly indicated some other explanation."

Dr. F.J.M. Stratton (Great Britain), speaking on "Haunts and Other Localized Iterative Phenomena," noted that "generally only one sense at a time is affected by hallucinations." He said: "Our main requirement at present is to secure accurate accounts of the phenomena of haunts, but not to publish them until the haunt has ceased."

Dr. Louisa E. Rhine (U.S.A.) reviewed "Case Study Results" compiled at the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University. She noted that the analysis of a thousand cases showed four basic forms: "Intuitive, in which the subject's experience was a simple unreasoned impression or idea; (2) Hallucinatory, in which the effect was not primarily an idea, but which instead was projected as if it were a sensation; (3) Unrealistic dreaming, characterized by fantasy or unconscious dramatization; (4) Realistic dreaming, in which the imagery was almost photographically exact."

Dr. J.B. Rhine (U.S.A.) dealt with the question, "What Use Can Parapsychology Make of Spontaneous PSI Experiences?" He redefined the distinction between "spontaneous and experimental psi," and said: "Properly extensive collections of well-classified case ma-

terial that allow comparisons of results from one collection to another can offer not only the priceless research suggestions parapsychology needs but, when combined with the more purely experimental findings, a certain quality of realism and rational assurance that statistics fail to give."

THE DANISH SOCIETY for Psychical Research began its initial study of spontaneous phenomena in 1957. From March 1 to June 1, it sponsored a survey by the Gallup Market Analysis organization. The results were published under the title *Public Attitudes Toward Paranormal Phenomena*. Of 6,000 persons questioned, 49 per cent were men and 51 per cent were women; 35 per cent were from 18 to 34 years old; 65 per cent were 35 years old and over.

Of the 6,000 individuals questioned, 1,766, or 30 per cent, lived in Copenhagen; 1,864, or 31 per cent, in provincial towns; and 2,370, or 39 per cent, in rural districts. Of those interviewed, 11 per cent said they had experiences of an allegedly paranormal or "supernatural" nature. Six per cent of these experiences had been in the form of dreams; three per cent while fully awake; one per cent in dreams and fully awake, while another one per cent said they could not remember in which conditions the experiences had occurred.

Of those who did not have any paranormal experiences 42 per cent said that they believed such phenomena to be possible, so that 53 percent (11 per cent plus 42 per cent) of those questioned believed in the possibility of paranormal occurrences. Of the rest, 23 per cent expressly stated they did not believe in them, while 24 per cent stated that they had no opinion on the subject.

Of the 11 per cent stating that they had paranormal experiences, the greater percentage were women. Of the age group of 35 years and older, twice as many individuals had these experiences than those in the age group of 18 to 35 years old. This result was to be expected, as those 35 years and older have had far more time, expressed in the number of years, for having accumulated such experiences than was the case with the younger ones.

THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE of the American Society for Psychological Research reported in the spring of 1958 that it had examined close to 2,000 cases of alleged spontaneous phenomena. According to Mrs. Laura Dale, Research Associate of the American Society, two sources accounted for the cases received: (a) persons responding to 4,500 questionnaires mailed out by the Society; and (b) communications received as the result of an article by Dr. Gardner Murphy, Chairman of the A.S.P.R. Research Committee, in two issues of the widely-circulated Sunday newspaper supplement *This Week*.

The questionnaire form used by the Society consisted of three pages, numbered I, II, and III, together with a covering letter. Page I attempted to elicit accounts of clear-cut experiences occurring in the waking state, page II inquired into dream experiences, and page III referred to experiences occurring in a state between waking and sleeping. Those receiving the forms were urged to return them, even if their answers to all three questions were in the negative.

	<i>Number of Persons</i>	
Forms sent out to:		4500
Number returning them:		534
Percentage returning them:		11.9%
Persons answering "No" to all three questions:		247
Persons giving one or more "Yes" answers:		287
Percentage of those giving "Yes" answers to number of forms sent out:		6.4%
<i>Number of persons replying "Yes" to:</i>		<i>Percentage of total number of experiences:</i>
(I) Waking experiences:	245	45%
(II) Dream experiences:	160	29%
(III) Experiences between sleeping and waking:	144	26%
Total number of experiences:	549	

<i>Number of persons reporting experience(s) in:</i>		<i>Percentage of total number of persons:</i>
One category only:	118	42%
Two categories:	76	26%
All 3 categories	93	32%
<hr/>		
Total number of persons answering 1 or more questions affirmatively:	287	

The Research Committee also inquired into the matter of the percentage of persons answering "Yes" to Question I (waking experiences) *only*, Question II (dream experiences) *only*, Question III (experiences between sleeping and waking) *only*, or to any combination of these categories. The results are tabulated below, showing percentage of total, covering 287 persons:

<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>I, II and III</i>
<i>(Awake only)</i>	<i>(Dream only)</i>	<i>("Between" only)</i>	<i>and II</i>	<i>and III</i>	<i>and III</i>	<i>(All "Yes" answers)</i>
30%	6%	6%	15%	9%	2%	32%

A substantial majority of the persons replying affirmatively either reported waking experiences *only*, or else experiences in *all three categories*. Only seven persons in the group of 287 affirmative respondents reported having had both dream and "between waking and sleeping" experiences, while never having had any experiences at all while fully awake.

A wider response resulted from Dr. Murphy's articles in *This Week*. A total of 1618 letters were received. Of these, 488 were from men, 1087 from women, and 43 from persons whose signatures did not permit determination of their sex. The ratio of male to female respondents was close to that of a similar study in 1950, as was the geographical breakdown, with California again in the lead.

Of the correspondents, 80 described experiences which were reasonably recent, clear-cut, and capable of corroboration. Each of these

letters (placed in a category designated "A") was answered in an attempt to get as much information as possible about the experience, documentation, etc. As a result, a substantial number of cases were collected that are of interest in terms of their psychological and evidential value.

In addition to the "A" material, 97 letters (designated "B") were received describing experiences which, though not followed up on, were also of considerable interest.

AT THE SAME TIME, Mr. George Zorab, as Chairman of the International Committee for the Study of Spontaneous Paranormal Phenomena, announced interim results of a survey based on 2,916 questionnaires. The survey had circulated 500 persons in Amsterdam, 500 in Harlem, 1,000 in Rotterdam and 916 in The Hague. While the Amsterdam subjects were randomly selected from the city's Population Registry, those in the three other towns were circulated on the basis of selection from each city's telephone book.

Mr. Zorab observed that, "although in the case of the Amsterdam census it was considered that a random distribution of the questionnaires was obtained, this is not the case with those sent out to telephone owners, who are more likely to belong to a more prosperous and/or educated group of the towns' populations."

The questionnaire presented six major questions, as follows:

1. Did you ever, in a dream or while wide awake, experience an impression, vision or apparition in relation to an event to which the following considerations may be applied: (a) at the moment of your impression, etc., the event could not have been normally perceived by you; (b) there were no reasonable grounds to suppose that the event would occur; and (c) the impression, etc., did, as you learned later, coincide more or less in time with the event, and was completely or partially identical to it?

2. Did you ever have, in a dream or while wide awake, an impression, vision or apparition relating to an event which actually happened only later on (in the future), and to which one could apply the

following considerations: (a) you could not presume, on reasonable grounds, that the event would happen; (b) you could not bring about the event by your own influence; and (c) as could be ascertained later on, your impression, etc., appeared to be more or less identical with the event as it actually occurred?

3. Have you ever perceived something, within a building or in the open air, that made you believe you had seen the apparition of a ghost?

4. Did you ever stay in a house reputed to be haunted, or did you ever hear about such a building in your neighborhood?

5. Have you ever experienced the sensation of being separated from your body, while believing that: (a) you were fully conscious; and (b) you were able to perceive the world around you?

6. Did you ever have any other experiences which you would regard as paranormal, occult or supernatural?

The results of the survey may be classified as belonging to the following categories:

*A. Cases which seem to indicate that some ESP factor may have been active.* I. ESP in relation to events occurring in the present (crisis ESP; Crisis Apparitions; Telepathy; Clairvoyance). II. ESP in relation to events occurring in the future (Precognition).

*B. Miscellaneous.* The mass of vague "impressions," "hunches," etc., of which it is extremely difficult to decide whether any paranormal factor could have been active. Several cases considered were decidedly of a normal character, although those who experienced them regarded what occurred as "extremely remarkable" or "supernormal."

*C. Projection Cases.* Autoscopy (Perceiving Oneself).

*D. Physical Phenomena* (Psychokinesis, Telekinesis, etc.).

Mr. Zorab noted that "the evidential value of the cases" was not a present consideration, as "only one or two cases offered corroborative evidence of special value."

Of the total questionnaires circulated,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  per cent were returned: 3 per cent offered affirmative answers; these were received

from 81 persons, of whom 30 were sent in by women and 51 by men.

A little over 9 per cent of the questionnaires elicited negative replies. These came from 279 persons, of whom 47 were women and 232 men.

The difference between the number of men and women responding to the questionnaires appeared to be due to the manner in which addresses were selected. The telephone directories generally gave the name of the head of the family, in most cases that of a man.

In evaluating the results, Mr. Zorab notes that "the number of women answering one of the questions affirmatively (30 women as compared to 51 men) was proportionately much higher than that of the women answering the questions in the negative (47 women as compared to 232 men)."

Mr. Zorab added that "this may indicate that women, on the whole, experience cases of what they regard as of an occult or paranormal nature more often than men." In the case of the survey of the Amsterdam population, 7 affirmative answers were given by women and 2 by men. Negative answers were received from 12 women and 21 men. Here, with a good random selection, the number of women having had experiences which they regarded as paranormal in nature was more than three times as high as that of the men.

Mr. Zorab added further: "Whether the results of the Dutch census indicate that women are more liable to paranormal experience than men, cannot, we believe, be decided upon with certainty. The number of persons canvassed was relatively small; widely divergent factors may have influenced the results of this census in a way that an exceptional number of persons answering in the affirmative were women. For instance, if women are more inclined to relate their experiences and take the trouble to record them than men, this factor may bring about a shifting toward an excess of answers from women."

If the Amsterdam survey is to be considered "a fair average example of a modern city population," Mr. Zorab stated, "this would

indicate that an average of 2 per cent of the population experience phenomena considered as occult or paranormal."

A PRELIMINARY REPORT on the survey undertaken by the Society for Psychical Research, London, was provided in an address by Miss Celia Green, the Society's Research Secretary, on January 15, 1959. The report noted that, by the end of 1956, the S.P.R. had received 500 case histories. This was followed by an article in the London *Daily Express*, which called forth more than 1,000 letters.

A period of screening this correspondence followed. Letters that indicated possible positive results were followed up by letter or interview. After the follow-up, Miss Green stated, "about 300 cases, or 20 per cent of the original response, were found to be sufficiently detailed to be worth analyzing." Regarding their documented evidential value, cases were assigned into one of three classifications: A, B, or C. Miss Green continued:

"We then considered the extent to which the cases had factors in common, such as the age of percipients, whether married, family relationship of agent and percipient, emotional factors, and so on. We also compared the number of times experiences occurred when the percipients were asleep, awake, or between sleeping and waking, and we tried to estimate such points as their conscious or subconscious motivation, and their attitude to the paranormal . . ."

After narrating several case histories, the speaker noted that the inquiry showed that 65.4 per cent of cases classified as contemporary General Extra-Sensory Perception (G.E.S.P.), telepathy or clairvoyance occurred in the waking state. On the other hand, 61.8 per cent of precognition cases were reported to have occurred in dreams.

The Society's survey also showed that precognitive cases differed from contemporary extra-sensory perception (ESP) in the proportion of hallucinatory cases: only 8.9 per cent of precognitive cases included hallucinations, as compared with 46.4 per cent of contemporary E.S.P. Miss Green added that "the differences in the propor-

tions of waking and sleeping cases in the two categories were, of course, reflected in the proportions of dream cases; 67.5 per cent of precognition cases were dreams and only 28.8 per cent were contemporary E.S.P."

The speaker concluded by saying that "several graphs and tables of figures had resulted from the analysis of some 300 cases, but that "evidence derived from spontaneous cases alone is rarely conclusive." She said that, in the cases analyzed, "experiences of this kind happened to male percipients with the greatest frequency between the ages of 25 and 30," indicating that the survey was not actually dealing with "a random sample of the population."

These regional studies are continuing and may be supplemented by surveys in other countries.

## PHARMACOLOGICAL RESEARCH

■ THE POSSIBLE UTILIZATION of pharmacological research in parapsychological studies was the subject of a Conference on "Parapsychology and Psychedelics," organized by the Foundation in New York City on November 15 and 16, 1958. The meeting used the term "psychedelics" in referring to the study of manifestations of the human mind, as it is aided by the use of certain chemical substances, notably LSD 25 (lysergic acid diethylamide) and mescaline.

The Conference agreed on the need to continue and widen research in the areas of common interest to parapsychology and psychedelics. Resolutions passed at the closing of the meeting specifically urged the examination of terminology, "in order to establish definitions that will aid in the development of criteria leading to a generally accepted basis for future research." The resolutions further called for methods that might "utilize experiences accumulated in both fields, with the aim of developing an integrated and unified structure of research technique."

Following opening remarks by Mrs. Eileen J. Garrett, President of the Parapsychology Foundation, and Mr. Carlton Sherwood, Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Humphry Osmond (Canada) spoke on "The Analogues of Mediumship and their Bearing on Para-

psychology." He compared the impact of mescaline as akin to experiences related by "mystics, visionaries, sensitives" and to "spontaneous happenings of a parapsychological sort." He expressed the view that psychedelic experiments appear to be influenced by "an emotional bond or possibly the lack of an emotional blocking," and that these factors "may play an important part in the success or failure of these experiments."

Dr. Duncan Blewett (Regina, Sask.) and Dr. Ira Progoff (New York, N.Y.) spoke on "Psychedelics as a Potential Instrument of Depth Psychology." Dr. Blewett said that "the discovery of psychedelic drugs marks the greatest advance yet made in the field of psychology." Dr. Progoff emphasized that psychedelics appear to activate "some of the factors in the deep unconscious psyche, and with this bring about a one-sided intensification of certain contents, brushing others aside." He added that "suggestion and the psychological condition prior to taking the drug have an important place" in the development of the experiment itself.

Dr. Karlis Osis (New York) discussed the question "Can Psychedelics be Utilized in Quantitative Parapsychological Studies?" He observed that, in tests concerned with the tracing of possible extra-sensory perception "a lively, spontaneous flow of visual or auditory imagery" on the part of the subject would seem desirable, whereas an "over-conscious, critical attitude" usually "inhibits the flow of mediumistic material."

The day's proceedings concluded with a Symposium on "Methodology of Research," under the chairmanship of Dr. Thomas T. Paterson (Glasgow, Scotland). Dr. Paterson examined the questions whether there are "any distinguishing features" common to successful subjects of ESP experiments; during what circumstances there is "optimum ESP behavior"; and whether the "controlled use of psychedelics" might induce "heightened awareness."

Participants in the symposium included Mr. J. Fraser Nicol and Dr. Betty H. Nicol, who observed that "a number of the qualities" generated by psychedelics "seem peculiarly relevant to psychical ex-

periences." They proposed that future research should seek to answer the following questions:

"Are there substances which can allay the critical, rational aspects of mind in such a way as to permit the unimpeded emergence of psi impressions to consciousness? Do substances which create the experience of depersonalization and self-transcendence facilitate psychic expression? Does the drug-produced feeling of insight into the feelings of others really provide veridical information about those fellow beings?"

Dr. Abram Hoffer (Canada) observed that a "scientific method useful in isolating phenomena and in studying their properties" should include the following four states: the description of the phenomena; creation of a hypothesis to account for the phenomena; the experiment designed to test the hypothesis; the final conclusion. He added that "statistical methods are incorrect" in the evaluation of parapsychological phenomena, as these "are not normally distributed" and it is "practically impossible to define a population gifted with the ability to sense these phenomena."

Mr. Francis Huxley (New York) emphasized that, in an experimental setting involving the application of psychedelics, the subject should have "a free and affectionate relationship with the other people present, so that he does not easily find himself cut off by his own projected emotions." He added that "the first mark to aim for," in future research, "is to explore the realms of the mind rather than trying to wield some of its more intriguing powers."

Dr. Cedric W. M. Wilson (Bethesda, Md.) pointed out that in order to investigate the effect of pharmacological agents on the extra-sensory abilities in man, two initial assumptions must be made: (1) that ESP is a physiological function of man; and (2) that, like other physiological functions of the brain, it is capable of being changed by pharmacological agents. He observed that recent experiments tend to indicate that "drugs which activate the trophotropic division of the subcortical system of the brain may elevate ESP ability, and the drugs which inhibit this division depress the ability."

On the second day of the conference, Dr. Robert W. Laidlaw spoke on "Psychedelics: A New Road to the Understanding of Mediumistic Phenomena?" He began by answering the question, presented by the theme of his address, in the affirmative. He suggested that the study of psychedelic agents should be undertaken with the comprehension that it is not a study of a "hallucinogenic drug, which takes us into the realm of psychopathology," but a compound that might offer "a greater understanding of what the universe and our place in it really is."

Dr. J. B. Smythies (Shrewsbury, Mass.) spoke on "Psychedelics in the Study of Brain and Mind." He observed that "the normal function of the brain is to keep certain activities of the mind under control," adding that the elimination of "this specific function of the brain" releases it from "inhibitory control" and the phenomena associated with psychedelics are the result.

Dr. Smythies also served as chairman of an afternoon symposium on "Qualitative or Quantitative Approaches in Future Research," which was followed by an extensive discussion.



