

EUROPEAN
JOURNAL
OF
PARAPSYCHOLOGY

VOLUME 1

DEMONSTRATION COPY

AUGUST 1975

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY

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The European Journal of Parapsychology publishes original experimental and theoretical papers on parapsychology. In addition, articles presenting reviews of literature, case studies and papers on related topics are accepted in so far the subject can be considered relevant to the understanding of parapsychological phenomena or to the methodology of empirical research in parapsychology. Translations of papers originally published in a language other than English are also welcome.

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(continued inside back cover)

TO THE READER

We have pleasure in drawing your attention to this demonstration issue of a periodical which will be identified as the European Journal of Parapsychology. As has already been stated in the inside back cover, the journal will appear twice a year.

The main emphasis will be on experimental articles but theoretical articles will also be welcomed. The latter category should be concerned with issues such as definitions in parapsychology or design of experiments, or with the development of useful methods for the evaluation of parapsychological results or observations. It should be observed that theoretical must not be viewed as antithetical to experimental since theories are just as important for the scientific understanding as experimental data are for the theories. It should also be understood that experiments are no more and no less than observations made under rare and special circumstances which we choose ourselves, or at best "only experience carefully planned in advance" as R.A.Fisher put it. Under favourable conditions the variables which we try to identify and control in our experiments will enrich our experience and our knowledge, and if the design is a good one, it will maximize the information yield per unit of research cost.

When it comes to the ideal of science to which we adhere, we have to admit that we are rather strongly influenced by Karl Popper's school of thought, and his great emphasis on the fact that it should be possible to put a theory to a severe test of falsification in order to be a useful tool in science. When it comes to theories we also share his view that the more complicated a theory is the less it says, for the harder it becomes to falsify it, and the easier it becomes for those who defend it to "immunize" the theory against a test of falsification.

Another hallmark of our journal will be the avoidance of selective reporting, that is, the tendency to bury negative results and only to publish studies that "turned out". For one thing we believe that there is a chance to learn something important from negative findings; for another the policy of exclusively publishing

"supporting" findings will exert a strong temptation to "doctor" ones data. The quality of the design and methodology and the rationale of the study will be judged as more important than the level of significance of the outcome of the study. In the May issue of our journal an article will appear (by Martin Johnson) in which some basic questions related to the system of control and reporting in science will be discussed. The article has some bearing on what we would like to see as the basic research ideal and policy of publishing in our journal.

We hope to be able to extend the editorial staff in such a way that as many European countries as possible will have their representative on the editorial staff.

The main objective of the journal as we see it, is to stimulate and facilitate the furthering of European endeavours in experimental and allied fields of parapsychology. However, contributions from authors outside Europe are also warmly welcomed. We would like to think that the quality of the articles will maintain such a standard that they can favourably be compared with those appearing in the leading American contemporaries. In this way we may be able to establish a sense of friendly competition with the American journals and our colleagues there, to the benefit to our field in general.

Every research worker in our field is naturally invited to send a contribution for possible publication, if he feels he shares our research ideals, and can cope with them.

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Martin Johnson

Sybo A. Schouten

CODING OF TARGETS IN A CLAIRVOYANCE TEST

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INTRODUCTION

Experiments by McFarland and George (1937), Chauvin (1961), Sanders (1962), Freeman (1961) and Rao (1962), indicate that using contrasting targets in ESP tests gives different scoring on the two kinds of targets. On the basis of this work, Krippner (1965) tested the hypothesis that scoring would be different between clairvoyant response to target symbols in the form of words (non-coded targets), and target symbols in the form of photographs of the objects symbolized by the words (coded targets). The experiment confirmed his hypothesis: Subjects scored significantly positively on the non-coded targets while scoring at chance level on the coded targets.

As an explanation for the preference shown by the subjects for non-coded targets, Krippner suggests that perhaps non-coded targets are more easily perceived than coded targets, which would indicate a similarity between normal and paranormal perception. This however, seems unlikely since under both conditions (coded versus non-coded targets) subjects had duplicate postcards of the target objects in the code identical to that of the actual targets placed on the table in front of them for reference purposes.

That targets in the form of photographs of the objects were termed "coded" merely refers to the fact that under both conditions subjects had to circle the word of the chosen object on the answer sheet. Thus subjects knew in both conditions what type of target was being used, and it is quite possible that in both conditions subjects just chose one of the five postcards placed in front of them and then circled the appropriate name. If this was the case, it seems more probable that the differential response was caused

by a "psychological preference".

Now it would be interesting if it could be demonstrated that non-coded targets are more easily perceived than coded targets. This would suggest that in the forced choice type of ESP experiment - which is based on guessing from among a limited number of known objects - subjects match in each trial each object with the target and base their guess on a perceived concurrence between one of the objects and the target. This process would be quite different from the normally accepted hypothesis that it is the "idea" of the object which is transmitted. An indication which speaks in favour of this matching-hypothesis can be found in the findings of Fahler and Osis (1966) which show that subjects who scored at chance level were nonetheless able to check at a very significant level those guesses which afterwards turned out to be hits.

The purpose of the study reported here was to test whether scoring on targets would be different from scoring on the same targets in coded form without the subjects knowing that coded targets were used, in order to avoid psychologically based preferences. Since in the trials with non-coded targets, subjects could guess according to the matching-hypothesis but could not do so when targets were coded, it was hypothesized that scoring would be different for both conditions, favoring the non-coded condition.

PROCEDURE

An experimental session consisted of seven short series of 20 trials each. In each trial the subject had to choose between five different items. In each series a different kind of target material was used. The purpose of using short series and different groups of target symbols was to keep the subject as interested as possible during the experiment.

The stimulus materials used were:

- 1) Standard ESP symbols;
 - 2) A varying number of dots, numbers ranging from one to five;
 - 3) Handdrawn letters of the alphabet;
 - 4) Colored cards;
 - 5) Handdrawn clock faces, the hands indicating a certain time;
- In the other series a mixture of symbols was used. Symbols were drawn in ink on small postcards, except for the colored stimulus cards, which were cut-up sections of regular paper.

In each series half of the stimulus cards contained handdrawn symbols (non-coded targets). On the other half of the stimulus cards, the words of these symbols were typed (coded targets). Thus each series contained 20 cards, four of each symbol, two being drawn and two typed. The use of equal numbers of each symbol in the series and in both conditions was necessary to eliminate the possible influence of preferences of the subjects for certain symbols. The cards were enclosed in small opaque envelopes, each envelope being given a letter, which indicated the series, and a number which indicated the specific target.

In all, 24 undergraduate students participated in the experiment. Each subject took part in one session, which lasted nearly one hour. Before starting the actual experiment, an informal talk was given on ESP testing in general.

The experimenter then gave the instructions about the experiment itself. The subject was told that the purpose of this experiment was to select high-scoring subjects for further clairvoyance experiments. The subject was not informed about the real purpose of the experiment.

Five postcards with drawn symbols, identical with the drawn symbols in the target deck of the appropriate series, were placed before the subject so that he could refer to them while taking the test. He was led to believe that all target symbols in the deck were of the same kind as the duplicate symbols. Then the envelopes of the deck were shuffled and placed before the subject. He was instructed to take the first envelope in his hands, then to look for one of the duplicate symbols which in his opinion would match the symbol in the envelope.

In one series the procedure was different. In this series the subject was presented with 20 decks of five envelopes each. He was told that four envelopes contained the same symbol, for instance red, one envelope however contained a different symbol, for instance the drawing of a house. The subject had to choose the envelope with the different symbol.

After making his choice, the subject called the name of the symbol and then showed the experimenter the code letter and number of the envelope. The experimenter recorded the answer. The experimenter did not know at the time of the experiment the relation between envelopes and symbols. At the end of the experiment the envelopes were opened and first recorded on a target sheet. After this the answer sheet were checked for hits and misses.

RESULTS

Greenwood and Stuart (1937) gave the formulae $1.02(pqn)$ for computing the variance in case the number of symbols in the deck are equal for each of the symbols. However, this formulae is not appropriate for the present data because the factor 1.02 is based on decks of 25 symbols; and in this experiment the decks were of a different size. For this reason it was decided to utilize a non-parametric test, the Chi-square analysis. The overall results for the experiment are presented in table 1.

TABLE 1

condition	trials	MCE	hits	misses	X^2	P
coded	1680	336	297	1383	5,66	.02
non-coded	1680	336	353	1327	1.08	-

In the coded condition, the subjects scored marginally significantly in a negative direction, but scored at chance level in the non-coded condition.

TABLE 2

	number of subjects scoring		
	MCE	=MCE	MCE
coded	4	5	15
non-coded	15	0	9

Table 2 presents the number of subjects scoring above, on and below chance level in both conditions. As the same subjects participated in both conditions, it was decided to utilize the

Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-ranks test (Siegel 1956) to test the difference in scoring under the two conditions. The Wilcoxon test yielded a $T=53$, which for 22 subjects - two subjects got the same number of hits under both conditions - is significant at the .01 confidence level. Of this 22 subjects, 17 scored lower on the coded targets.

DISCUSSION

At first glance one would conclude that the stated hypothesis, which implied that subjects would score higher on non-coded targets, was confirmed by this experiment. However, since the condition involving coded targets yielded a marginally significant result while the condition involving non-coded targets yielded chance results, this conclusion cannot be maintained. Krippner's proposition, that coded targets are more difficult to perceive than non-coded targets, is not supported by this test.

Moreover, the results contradict the so-called matching hypothesis. The subjects showed a differential response to the two types of targets, but the experiment failed to give any indications about the reason for this effect.

SUMMARY

In a clairvoyance experiment with 24 subjects, coded and non-coded targets were used to test the hypothesis that non-coded targets are more easily perceived than coded targets. The subjects did not know the purpose of the experiment or that in half the trials they guessed for coded targets. The subjects scored significantly different in the expected direction in both conditions, but as they only scored marginally significantly in the coded condition, and not significantly in the non-coded condition, the hypothesis could not be confirmed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author wishes to thank N.Galbraith and W.G.Roll for their comments on an early draft of this paper. This paper has been published in a somewhat different form in the Research Letter of the Parapsychological Division of the Psychological Laboratory, University of Utrecht, December 1971.

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ESP AND SUBLIMINALITY

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INTRODUCTION

Myers (1895) has already proposed a relationship between preconscious processes and the paranormal. From the onset of case studies in parapsychology the reasons for the occurrences of spontaneous psi phenomena were discussed in more or less elaborated psychodynamic terms.

As Beloff (1972, p. 16-19) has recently stressed, there are several similarities between what is described as subliminal perception and ESP. Beloff alludes among other things to Dixon's statement that when a stimulus falls between two critical levels of intensity, it tends to elicit a response which is not just weaker but qualitatively different from those elicited by supraliminal stimulation. For readers especially interested in the controversy over subliminality, see for instance Smith (1970) and Dixon (1971).

In an experimental context the influence of subliminally exposed stimuli on dreaming was probably first studied by Pützl (1915). Fisher (1954, 1956, 1957, 1960), Fisher & Paul (1959) and Luborsky & Shevrin (1958a, 1958b, 1959) have reported findings supporting the hypothesis that subliminal perception, not consciously registered, later tends to emerge in the dreams of the subject. This seems to be especially true if the subliminal stimuli are related to "traumatic" experiences in the subject's life history. Windahl (1971) has recently reported striking and corroborative evidence of the effect of subliminally exposed "micro-traumatic" stimuli upon dreams.

As regards the concept of and the function of the "traumatic dream" in psychoanalytic thinking, see Schur (1966). During the last two decades Sweden has been one of the main centers for

experimental studies in subliminal perception. Kragh (1970) invented and developed the Defense Mechanism Test, the DMT, a projective test. When using the DMT threatening pictures are flashed by means of a tachistoscopic viewer. After each exposure the subject has to report his impressions verbally or by writing or by a combination of verbal and written reports. The stimulus intensity is increased by steps. This "fractionated" procedure will give us a set of different levels of interpretations from the subject's side starting at a rather subjective stimulus interpretation and ending as a rather veridical one. The responses are coded and interpreted according to a manual. The manual is based both on empirical findings and on theoretical assumptions within a psychodynamic frame of reference.

Over the years a number of ESP/DMT studies have been carried out by myself and associates (Johnson, 1967, 1970, 1971; Johnson & Kathamani, 1967; Johnson & Nordbeck, 1972). The principal finding is that there exists a relationship between ESP scoring direction and the degree and quality of perceptual "defensiveness" (described by Kragh as "precognitive defense organization" or PDO) as reported in a subject's protocol. Strong signs of certain perceptual-defensive structures tend to produce psi-missing whereas a low level of "defensiveness" or freedom from certain PDO's tend to yield positive scoring. It has also been shown that a person's ability to recall dreams - or it may be more precise to say, his willingness to report his dreams - can fairly well be predicted by DMT data. There are also tentative findings suggesting that a person's dream reports may be correlated with his scoring behavior on an ESP task. In a study not directly related to DMT work (Johnson, 1971), the present author obtained data suggesting that a person who ordinarily would be a psi-hitter can be manipulated to exhibit selective psi-missing by a relevant choice of life history target material. Some findings seem to indicate that if concepts related to "traumatic" episodes in the subject's anamnesis are used as target material, then the chances are that the subject will manifest "missing" on these targets (Johnson, 1971; Johnson & Nordbeck, 1972). These findings, tentatively interpreted within a psychodynamic frame of reference together with the notion of the experimental induction of a "micro-trauma" constitute the conceptual background of the present study and of the attempt to try to enhance a subject's psi vigilance by the use of a subliminal technique.

PROBLEM

In view of the discussed tentative findings the next logical step in our inquiry would be to try to find out if a subject's psi-vigilance is affected if the same picture motif as the one used for subliminal induction of a micro-trauma also is utilized as a target in a subsequent ESP task.

METHOD

Population

Eighteen subjects, three females and fifteen males took part in the "micro-trauma" experiment. They were all freshman in psychology at the University of Utrecht. The selection of the subjects was based mainly on their general attitudes towards the paranormal and their willingness to participate in a number of small psi experiments at the Psychological Laboratory, carried out by Sybo A. Schouten and myself.

By and large nine of the Ss could be classified as having an accepting or favourable attitude towards psi whereas nine were characterized as having a negative attitude.

Procedure of Inducing the "Micro-Trauma"

The day before a subject was going to take his ESP task he took part in a tachistoscopic experiment. The tachistoscope consists of a viewer and an electronic timer (This type of tachistoscope used for individual testing has been developed by professor Kragh and his group). Different pictures were shown. As stimulus for male subjects a nursing motif was utilized. For females a picture depicting intercourse between a wolf and a woman was used. Both pictures were supposed according to the psychoanalytic paradigm to function as preoedipal threat stimuli.

The picture was flashed six times at 10 milliseconds (beyond awareness). It was found that none of subjects could give a stimulus proximal or veridical description of what they had seen.

The ESP Task

Before the ESP-experiment, two sets of target items had to be prepared by a research assistant. One set was for male subjects and the other for females. Each set consisted of 100 identical envelopes, distributed into 20 batches, 5 envelopes in each. In each of the envelopes constituting a batch, a target picture was inserted after having been wrapped in aluminium foil.

The target picture was a photocopy of the slide used for "induction". In the remaining four envelopes of a batch, there were photocopies of the same size and material but depicting four of the classical ESP card symbols.

The final order of the envelopes within each batch was determined by the use of a random table. Serial numbers were written on the back of each of the randomly distributed envelopes within a batch. These numbers used for identification purposes, could not be seen during the procedure when the subject made his decisions in his ESP task. The subject was told that in one of the envelopes in each of the batches there was a picture similar to the one the subject had been exposed to subliminally the day before. The subject was encouraged to try to pick out the envelope he thought was the appropriate one. When he had done so, the experimenter made a notation of the number, put the envelope back into its batch; took the next batch and handed it to the subject, and so on until he had made his 20 choices. The results were evaluated at the end of the series. By means of the identification marks (digits) on the back of the envelopes, the experimenter did not have to open the envelopes and carry out the check until all 18 subjects had carried out their ESP task.

The Use of the DMT

This investigation offered another chance to cross-validate previous findings as regards the DMT. Furthermore the DMT was thought a potentially good source of information concerning how differences in personality, measured by the DMT, may respond to the subliminal micro-traumatic stimuli "induced" before the ESP task.

As a safeguard against the experimenter expectancy effect, it was decided that the experimenter should have no information about the DMT protocols of the subjects. In addition the scoring of the protocols and the predictions (based on the scorings and on previous findings of the DMT/ESP correlations) were carried out blindly and by DMT experts.

The Testing

Mr. H. Boerenkamp (H.B.) administered the DMT. In advance of the testing he received the necessary practical and theoretical training for administering the DMT. After the DMT testing had been carried out by H.B., he translated the statements given by the subjects in their protocols and in relation to sketches they had made, from Dutch into English. The translated protocols,

together with the sketches in the protocols were later sent to Mr. S. Bălint (S.B.), at the Department of Psychology, Lund University. S.B. has considerable experience in scoring DMT protocols.

Scoring the DMT-protocols

S.B. was responsible for the scoring of all the protocols.

Predictions Based on the DMT

S.B. sent the scored DMT protocols to Kragh. As previously has been mentioned. Kragh is the inventor of the DMT procedure as well as of the paradigm on which the test is based. His task was to try to predict how the subjects should respond to the "micro-traumatically" associated ESP target. He was instructed to base his predictions in part on the perceptual defensive structures appearing in the subjects' protocols, in part on previous findings of the DMT/ESP relationship, and to some extent also on his own theoretical considerations. Finally he was asked to rank the 18 subjects from the one he thought should score highest to the one he thought should score lowest on the ESP task. He was also asked to dichotomize his ratings into a group of nine hitters and nine missers.

HYPOTHESES

1. Subjects having protocols characterized by no or moderate signs of the PDO classified as "isolation" should tend to manifest positive scoring in their ESP task, especially if there were also moderate signs of the perceptual defensive organization, defined as the sign of "projection".
2. Subjects having protocols characterized by strong signs of "isolation" should tend to manifest scoring below mean chance expectation, especially if combined with signs of "projection".
3. It was also tentatively expected that the "subliminal induction" should lead to an enhanced psi-vigilance among the subjects, an effect that according to Hypothesis 1 should enhance positive scoring among certain individuals and according to Hypothesis 2, other subjects should manifest a rather pronounced psi-missing syndrom.

TABLE 1

Outcome of predictions based on the DMT and on the ESP task

Ranking based on DMT	No of hits on ESP task	Dev. from M.C.E. (M.C.E. = 4)
1	6	+2
2	3	-1
3	8	+4
4	6	+2
5	7	+3
6	8	+4
7	1	-3
8	7	+3
9	3	-1
10	4	0
11	8	+4
12	1	-3
13	2	-2
14	3	-1
15	3	-1
16	3	-1
17	3	-1
18	4	0

Rankingnumbers 1 to 9: "Better half" according to predictions
 10 to 11: "Poorer half" according to predictions

RESULTS

Kragh has to some extent been succesful in his prediction of the scoring behaviour of the subjects on their ESP task. Both with the Mann-Whittney U test and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for two independent samples a difference between the two groups of scores is obtained which is marginally significant (.05.LT.p.LT..06).

The individuals in table 1, constituting the "better half" obtained 13 hits more than M.C.E., which gives a CR = 2.42 with an associated p of less than .01 (one-tailed).

DISCUSSION

The outcome of this pilot study gives a suggestive and corroborative support of previous findings of a relationship between DMT measures ("preconscious defensive organization") and scoring behaviour on an ESP task. Hypothesis 1 and 2 can be said to be supported by the findings, while no conclusions can be drawn as regards Hypothesis 3.

We have not so far proved that the process of induction of supposed "micro-traumatic" stimuli really affects psi-vigilance of a subject. The findings are however judged as interesting enough to motivate further studies with an improved design that will make it possible to evaluate the supposed effect of an subliminal "induction". Such studies are now under way and will soon be reported.

SUMMARY

The notion of a relationship between ESP and subliminality is an old one. The controversy about the existence and character of subliminal perception seems to have diminished in certain respects and has made way for the psycho-dynamic interpretation. More sophisticated studies on the Pötzl-effect, for instance the effect of subliminally exposed "micro-traumatic" stimuli on subsequent dreaming, have recently been reported. Dr. Kragh's Defence Mechanism Test (DMT) has now been in use for more than a decade in both studies of perception-personality and as predictor of a subject's scoring behaviour in an ESP task.

In this study an attempt was made to influence the scoring behaviour by means of subliminally exposed "micro-traumatic" stimuli, which in the subsequent ESP experiment was used as one category of targets, in a multiple choice situation ($P=1/5$; $Q=4/5$). 18 subjects took part in the experiment. 20 trials per subject were made.

The subjects were DMT-tested prior to the ESP task. It was hypothesized that the "subliminal induction" should lead to enhanced "psi-vigilance" among the subjects, that according to the character of their "perceptual defensive organization" in their DMT-protocols, should lead to either psi-hitting or psi-missing. The predictions were made by Professor Kragh. A marginally significant result was obtained. The outcome is judged as motivation for further studies, following an improved design.

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