



Newsletter of the
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 FOUNDATION, INC.**

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U.S. SPACE ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL REVIEWS TELEPATHIC PHENOMENA AS "ENERGY TRANSFER"

PARIS.—The possible use of telepathic means of communication in future space flights, and research done in this field, were reviewed here by Dr. Eugene B. Konecci, Director, Biotechnology and Human Research, Office of Advanced Research and Technology, in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Dr. Konecci presented this information as part of a "Bioastronautics Review, 1963," at the Fourteenth International Astronautics Federation meeting (September 26 to October 1).

Dr. Konecci's remarks were part of a "Comparative View of 'Psychophysiological Phenomena' Related to New Space Flight Communications Media." He said: "A concerted effort directed toward a highly interesting problem in modern science—the nature and essence of certain phenomena of electromagnetic communication between living organisms—is reportedly being pursued with top priority under the Soviet manned space program. Until recently, these phenomena have been generally ignored by Western scientists; however, the many hypotheses involved are now receiving increased attention in world literature."

The speaker, who is chairman of the Bioastronautics Committee of the International Astronautics Federation, also said:

"Specific U.S. experiments in energy transfer phenomena or the relationship between the physical fields of particles and the non-demonstrable 'personal' psi-plasma field, are being carried out or planned under various advanced concepts. This approach is necessary in order to test the validity of the theory and to possibly reach common

points of empirical evidence which can be extrapolated to future applications in space."

Dr. Konecci summarized his views concerning research in the Soviet Union in this particular field of potential communication. Avoiding the word "telepathy," he said:

"To the Soviets these applications mean a 'thought register,' an 'electronic hypnotizer' and 'thought transference over distance'; and to Western scientists and engineers the results of valid experimentation in energy transfer could lead to new communications media and advanced emergency techniques as well as biocybernetical aids for integrating with a conceptual design of an ultimate operational flight system."

Present Study

Dr. Konecci confirmed that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is engaged in research in this area, stating: "Such a design could result from a present NASA study on data subsystems and certain astronaut self-contained sensor systems. This vitally important OART [Office of Advanced Research and Technology] study involves the function of the psycho-physiological information acquisition, processing and control systems (PIAPACS)."

Following this technical summary, Dr. Konecci asked the question which, presumably, his audience was framing in its mind, "What does this all mean?" He answered as follows:

"Well, the U.S. understands that the Soviet researchers, under the sponsorship of their Academy of Sciences, have established at least eight known research centers specializing with the

phenomena of energy transfer—all on an academic-scientific level. The researcher's responsibility, say at Leningrad University or at the Institute of Neurophysiology, is to investigate, find out how it works and devise means of practical application. If the results of conducted experiments are half as good as some claim, then they may be the first to put a human thought into orbit or achieve mind-to-mind communication with humans on the moon.

"The Soviets further concede that their approaches have to be physiological, not psychological, and using everything from electronic apparatus to cybernetical methods and techniques to probe and control such brain-mind mysteries as energy transfer phenomena or 'biological radio communication.'"

The U.S. space research official added that "no known rational explanation has yet been formulated as to the *modus operandi* of these unique means of gaining information and aiding communication." He pointed out that "this vacuum exists because of the inherent difficulties in studying energy transfer, principally due to the absence of controlled repeatability in the laboratory. Therefore, one of the principal goals of modern conceptual research in energy transfer or bio-energetics is to conquer the problem of repeatability."

"Most Critical Experiment"

The speaker then referred to work undertaken by an American researcher, Dr. Andrija Puharich, who, he said, was "validly experimenting" with telepathic phenomena "for the 'why, what, where, who and when' answers." Dr. Konecci said Dr. Puharich had in-

licated that "perhaps the most critical experiment could be performed with man-in-space and under conditions where gravity-free conditions could be maintained for prolonged periods." He added: "For example, in the region of space between earth and the moon, the U.S. finds a null gravitational point where the respective attractions of the moon and the earth are approximately equal. A manned orbital laboratory could be an ideal platform from which to conduct experiments in 'energy transfer.'" Detailing possible telepathy experiments on a man-made satellite in outer space, Dr. Konecci said:

"In this case the human receiver would be in the space platform, and the sender on earth would be subjected to high gravitational force conditions. Under these circumstances, the neurophysiologist [Puharich] stated, the U.S. would expect to find the most remarkable increase in 'thought transference' or interaction of energy transfers for communication techniques between humans and/or flight control equipment."

Dr. Konecci's talk at the meeting of the International Astronautic Federation covered many aspects of international activities in Bioastronautics. He described it as an attempt "to portray the peaceful but prime interests, efforts and achievements of the USSR and the USA, thereby stimulating many other participating countries toward the major challenges and significant tasks remaining for extended manned space flight." He said: "The space accomplishments to date give factual evidence of the needs, the rewards and the vital communications so necessary for the valid and successful exploration and exploitation of space by man."

"Efforts for Validation"

The talk began with an evaluation of the mission of the last manned Mercury mission, that of MA-9 with Astronaut Gordon Cooper at the controls for twenty-two orbits. The speaker described the Environmental Control System utilized by Cooper, and then detailed the accomplishments and objectives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, including its use of private enterprise in research and production of equipment; specifically, he described the activities of NASA's Psychophysiological Information Ac-

quisition, Processing and Control System (PIAPACS).

The speaker also reviewed the multi-orbital flights performed in the Soviet Union by Cosmonaut Lt. Col. Valery F. Bykovsky and Cosmonette Valentina Tereshkova as a Space Team. He then compared water control and other support systems, as well as the protective equipment utilized in the USA and USSR.

The remarks concerning possible utilization of telepathy in orbital communication were part of the talk's section on communication problems. Dr. Konecci concluded his references to research in this field as follows:

Editorial Note

BACKGROUND TO KONECCI TALK


It should be noted that, although he refrained from using the word, Dr. Konecci, in the talk reported above, appeared to be referring to possible person-to-person or even instrument-to-instrument *telepathy*. Certain sources of the speaker's information on research in the Soviet Union are indicated by a comparison of his remarks with material that has appeared earlier elsewhere. Dr. Konecci said "the U.S. understands" that the Russians had "established at least eight known research centers" in this field, and concluded: "If results of conducted experiments are half as good as some claim, then they may be the first to put a human thought into orbit or achieve mind-to-mind communication with humans on the moon." Striking similarity exists between these remarks and a report from Leningrad, by Normal Lee Browning in the *Chicago Tribune* (June 16, 1963, p. 1), saying that Russia had "established at least eight known research centers," and that "conducted experiments which, if the results are half as good as the Russians claim, indicate that they may be the first to put a human thought in orbit or achieve mind-to-mind communication with men on the moon."

Dr. Konecci's talk contained terms that require some degree of clarification. Thus, he referred, without offering definitions, to "non-demonstrable

"In general, some of the experiments as conducted or planned in the USSR, the USA and other countries are not necessarily new, the phenomena represented throughout all their efforts for validation does exist in nature. What is and will be new is the quantitative approach to the problem areas. The precision and authenticity with which each researcher, wherever he may be, carries out his experimentation will determine the success of research with respect to the formulation of laws for energy transfer, general information theory, telergic power and action-at-a-distance on material systems."

'personal' psi-plasma." This term occurs in the book *Beyond Telepathy*, (New York, 1962), by Andrija Puharich, who states that "plasma" as he uses it does "not stem from" traditional uses of the word. He adds: "My usage stems from the observed fact that the individual experiencing a mobile center of consciousness feels directly and often observes his form as being that of the normal human body. When individuals see an apparition they also see it in the form of the human body. These facts have one thing in common, whether looked at subjectively or objectively, there is form. This is perhaps the only level at which we have any idea as to the nature of the psi plasma." There appears to be an indirect link between Dr. Puharich's use of this term and the frame of reference used by Dr. Konecci.

NEWSLETTER OF THE PARAPSYCHOLOGY FOUNDATION

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NEW YORK. — Aldous Leonard Huxley, the renowned novelist and essayist, died on November 23, 1963, in Hollywood, California, after a long illness. He was sixty-nine years old. Almost alone among the leading writers of contemporary fiction, Mr. Huxley probed the psychic experience and its relation to modern life. Mr. Huxley's interest in parapsychology and kindred subjects was expressed in his later literary works, *The Devils of Loudon* (1952) and *The Doors of Perception*, (1954), as well as in many articles and essays. He was born in Godalming, Surrey, on July 26, 1894, into a distinguished English family whose members made their mark in Britain's intellectual life: Thomas Huxley, his grandfather, friend of Darwin and popularizer of evolution; Matthew Arnold, the poet, who was a great-uncle; Sir Julian Huxley, the biologist, his brother; and a half-brother, Andrew Huxley, who won this year's Nobel Prize for physiology.

Aldous Huxley had planned to follow the scientific vocation of his family. At the age of seventeen, however, he was stricken with an eye affliction (keratitis), which forced him to terminate his formal scientific training. He later attended Balliol College, Oxford Uni-

Photographs on this page were taken by Dr. Humphry Osmond in Stockholm last August; see report on page 7.

ALDOUS HUXLEY

versity, where he took his degree in English literature.

After a brief career in journalism, Mr. Huxley wrote his first novel, *Crome Yellow*, (1921). It became an immediate bestseller and established his reputation as a brilliant satirist of modern life. This was followed by a series of satirical novels which included the well known *Antic Hay* (1923), *Point Counter Point* (1928), *Brave*



New World (1932), *Eyeless in Gaza* (1936) and *Ape and Essence* (1949). These solidified his position as one of the most witty, erudite, and versatile of twentieth century writers.

Brave New World is perhaps the most widely-known of these novels. It demonstrated Mr. Huxley's gift for prophecy in its satire of a future civilization where extreme forms of thought and birth control are practiced. It foretold such contemporary phenomena as pep pills, television, subliminal persuasion, and the widespread use of propaganda. This novel marked the high point of Mr. Huxley's literary reputation.

To many modern critics, Mr. Huxley's didactic tendencies appeared to inhibit the perfection of his craft as a novelist. They noted that his fiction was overburdened by his learned and eloquent discourses. But to others, the encyclopedic knowledge which Mr. Huxley revealed in these novels added to their depth and richness. Most critics, however, appear to divide Huxley's works into the early, satiric period of the 'twenties and early 'thirties, and the later, mystical period covering the last thirty years of his life. This distinction, however, appears arbitrary when the early novels are reexamined. Their satire usually scores the emptiness of modern, materialistic life; their skepticism is applied to the hedonistic view of living rather than the spiritual aspects of existence. His later work may, therefore, be regarded as an extension and a development of ideas which are latent in his early works.

In his novel, *Time Must Have A Stop* (1945) Mr. Huxley dealt directly with the problems of psychic phenomena. The voluptuary hero dies of a stroke and enters the non-sensual world. His attempts to communicate with



friends through a medium and his after-life experiences boldly extended the limits of the novel's subject. They reveal Mr. Huxley's mature interest in psychic phenomena. At the time of this novel's publication, Edmund Wilson, the noted American critic, remarked that "the whole thing has been given plausibility" and that it was "quite a brilliant performance" though one may not be prepared to accept Mr. Huxley's views.

Aldous Huxley's interest in science and in its relation to psychic phenomena grew deeper with time. He regretted the scientific training which his near-blindness had forced him to miss, but he nevertheless undertook experiments with the cactus drug mescaline, describing his experiences with the hallucinogenic state in *The Doors of Perception* (1954). To this book he brought the aesthetic awareness and sensibility of a literary artist, the open-minded curiosity of a scientist, and the metaphysical speculations of a philosopher. Although it is a pioneer work in the subject, it remains one of the foremost accounts of the heightening of visual perception and the transformations of consciousness which such drugs may produce.

Mr. Huxley was extremely prolific and found his craft of writing agreeable, although his health was never excellent. In recent years he wrote essays and articles for leading popular publications, among which were "Drugs that Shape Men's Minds" (*Saturday Evening Post*; Oct. 18, 1958) and "The Case for ESP, PK and Psi" (*Life*; January 11, 1954). These helped to give wide publicity and readership to parapsychological studies.

"The dogmatists of our own day refuse to accept the factual evidence for ESP, or to consider the hypotheses based upon that evidence. From their own experience or from the recorded experience of others (history), men learn only what their passions and their metaphysical prejudices allow them to learn."

Aldous Huxley, "A Case of Voluntary Ignorance," *Esquire*, October, 1956

In April of 1954, Mr. Huxley presented a paper, "The Far Continents of the Mind," at the Symposium of Philosophy and Parapsychology, and attended the International Study Group of Unorthodox Healing; both conferences were held at St. Paul de Vence, France, under the auspices of the Parapsychology Foundation, Inc.

In 1961, he visited the Foundation's European Headquarters once more, this time to attend the "Conference on Interdisciplinary Approaches to Experimental Parapsychology."

In 1962, Mr. Huxley suggested to Mrs. Eileen J. Garrett, President of the Parapsychology Foundation, that the Foundation undertake a thorough study of apparent paranormal elements in hypnosis research during the nineteenth century; the project, designed to prompt future studies in hypnosis and parapsychology, is now under way in various countries in Europe and in the United States.

Mr. Huxley was always prepared to lend his great intellect and prestige to parapsychological studies, uninhibited by popular prejudice or misinterpretation of his views. In this, he followed the traditions of his family by

"Herbert Spencer's idea of tragedy (in T. H. Huxley's words) was a beautiful generalization murdered by an ugly fact. Spencer's scholastic soul goes marching along, and the tendency to prefer the high, hallowed generalization to the odd, low, presumptuous datum is still to be met with, even in the most respectable scientific circles. In terms of currently accepted theories the facts of parapsychology 'make no sense.' What is to be done? Should we shut our eyes to them in the hope that, if we don't look at them, they will go away and leave us in peace? Or should we accept them?"

Aldous Huxley: "Exploring the Borderlands of the Mind," *The Observer*, London, October 22, 1961

assisting in the opening up of new areas of thought.

Mr. Huxley lived for many years in Southern California, having found the climate of his native England incompatible with his health. After his first wife, Maria Nys, died in 1955, he married Laura Archera, a concert violinist, in 1956. S. Y.

FOUNDATION PRESIDENT RECALLS HUXLEY'S VARIED INTEREST

The following observations were made by Mrs. Eileen J. Garrett, in New York:

"The soul of Aldous Huxley was akin to that of Plato—like Plato, he believed in a world of absolute time and essences reaching backwards and forwards, in and out of time and space. Mountain peaks and thunder clouds he met, and studied their mystic light and meaning. He saw clearly into realities that other men with objective sight did not know, and inhaled from each its own mystery. He looked deep down into the mirror of mind and gave us liberally, in the written word, what he saw.

"Now he has slipped away from life and the reminiscences, having examined human beings and their frailties, without causing strife and competi-

tion. He was his own man—he was closely in contact with nature, and drew happy informative ideas from his long walks in England, the country of his birth, and in California, where he lived with the sun in later years. California for him had a newness, a vitality in its mountainous grandeur, and also he felt close to the flux of life with its varied conditions and perpetual activities that mark Hollywood. He watched with passion, amusement, and with pleasure to his senses, the disproportionate life of California. He witnessed and embodied the actions of the world on himself and others. He was charmed and fascinated, while his other self shrank from the elements of strife and disintegration.

"I had met him briefly about 1926, but was immensely intrigued with his play 'The City of Light,' produced in

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1931—not one of his best, but written with tongue in cheek and a little bitterness, to rid himself of the degeneration into which psychical research had floundered, especially within physical mediumship. He had, at first, been taken in by the dark room séances, which taught him much. At first hand, he saw the fakery and nonsense within the dark séance rooms.

"I visited with him often in his California home, since his first wife Maria was close to me, and understood from her own inner reasons much about my own 'ploddings' in the field of psychical research. The vague and unknown region of mysticism compelled him, but it was the existence of the various levels of consciousness, the subliminal of F. W. H. Myers and the psychical researchers, the race memories and heredity of the biologists, the ecstasy of the Christian mystics and the *samadhi* of the Orient that presented an abundant world of cosmic consciousness, as well as large tracks of intelligence and activity, which commanded his attention and pen. To enter them, make use of them, and bring them into a permanent relationship with the conscious ego of the world, was his self-appointed task. Always, he desired that the large and harmonious tapestry of life should prevail over the petty and discordant. The root truths, the qualities of persuasion and the unbalance in each and every dogma intrigued and interested him. He sought to strip them of their deformities and clothe each in harmony, humor and peace.

"It was these moments and intuitions of the human mind that caused him to seek me out through the years. The deeper self of Aldous Huxley has yet to be examined and understood—the power and vitality of the single thought that could multiply itself to produce a new essay, a play, another book. In spite of his limited sight, he was a giant among writers, who understood the basic and the complex, for no sooner did an idea present itself, then the nimble mind of Aldous Huxley set the springs of his creative self in motion, which will continue to flow down the years from which his visible image has departed."

(For other obituaries, please see page 11.)

WORLD ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE ELECTS DR. HUMPHRY OSMOND

REHOVOT (Israel).—The World Academy of Art and Science has elected Dr. Humphry Osmond, Princeton, New Jersey, to become a Fellow Member of its 150-member agency. The World Academy has been set up as a "trans-national forum where the vital problems of mankind can be discussed objectively, from a global point of view



HUMPHRY OSMOND

on the highest scientific and ethical level, and outside of all group interests."

President of the organization is Lord J. Boyd Orr, Scotland; Dr. Hugo Boyko is Secretary General.

Dr. Osmond, a leading researcher in psychopharmacology and parapsychology whose main scientific contributions lie in the field of psychiatric research, is Director of the Bureau of Research in Neurology and Psychiatry (New Jersey Neuro-Psychiatric Institute). He has for several years been an Adviser-Grantee of the Parapsychology Foundation, New York, N. Y.; a number of his articles have appeared in the *International Journal of Parapsychology*. Together with Dr. A. Hoffer, he is

the author of *The Chemical Basis of Clinical Psychiatry* (1961). Dr. Osmond has pioneered in the use of psychedelic drugs in psychiatric research.

The present membership of the World Academy of Art and Science includes at least three other authorities whose ideas and work have connected them closely with parapsychological studies: Mr. Aldous Huxley (Berkeley, Calif.), author and essayist; Dr. Heinrich Meng (Basle, Switzerland), psychohygienist; and Dr. Solco W. Tromp (Leiden, Netherlands), bioclimatologist.

STOCKHOLM.—Dr. Humphry Osmond, internationally known psychiatrist and parapsychological researcher, attended the meeting of the World Academy of Arts and Sciences here last July. The meeting provided him with an opportunity to meet many of the prominent members of the organization, to which he had recently been elected, and to participate in its proceedings.

Among the personal meetings and consultations of Dr. Osmond were talks with Mr. Aldous Huxley, the writer; Dr. Albert Hofmann of Sandoz Laboratories, Basel, Switzerland; Prof. Ernesto Rogers, well-known architect, and several other participants with special interests in psychopharmacology and parapsychology. On the last day of his stay in Sweden, Dr. Osmond visited Dr. Sten Martens at the Beckanaha Hospital.

CALIFORNIA SOCIETY ELECTS OFFICERS

BERKELEY.—The California Society for Psychical Study has just completed its sixth year of activity, at the same time announcing its newly elected President and re-elected officers.

The Society's new President is Mr. Wilson R. Ogg, Legal Department, University of California. The other officers are: Mr. Irvine Dickey, Vice President; Mrs. Carol McQuilling, Recording Secretary; and Mrs. Helene Smith, Secretary-Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF CHILE PLANS PARAPSYCHOLOGY UNIT

SANTIAGO, Chile. — The State University of Chile is planning the establishment of a Parapsychological Department within its School of Psychology. Although basic policy decisions in this matter have been made—a parapsychological chair was established on September 1, 1962, and remains available—administrative details remain to be clarified.

If the project of a Parapsychology Department comes to fruition, direction of the unit is expected to be in the hands of Dr. Brenio Onetto-Baechler, at present Research Assistant at the Psychiatric Clinic of the State University. Dr. Onetto has spent some time earlier as a visiting researcher at the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University; he has been particularly interested in experiments including the use of chemical compounds, as well as in psychokinesis.

Dr. Onetto has been instrumental in establishing the Parapsychological Society of Chile here. The group was officially established November 10, 1962; it now has about forty members. It is an organization of scientifically-oriented individuals that hold meetings twice a month. To become a regular member, one must have university degrees and a parapsychological paper is required. The Society's rules resemble those of the Parapsychological Association in the United States. Information on international activities is presented at these meetings and research methods are discussed.

Lecture on Trance States

A recent lecture, on August 24, by Dr. Julio Dittborn (Associate Professor, Psychiatric Clinic, State University) dealt with "Trance States and Different Types of Consciousness." Dr. Dittborn gave a preliminary or "operational" definition of trance as "a pure psychological status, spontaneous or provoked," which "eventually allows the appearance into consciousness of unusual or suggested elements which may lead to alteration of the sense of reality." He also referred to studies

in "spontaneous trances" in the waking state, to neurophysiological studies and to various hypnagogic and hypnapompic types of trances.

Dr. Onetto gave a lecture on "Classifications of Paranormal Dreams" on September 28. He referred mainly to Dr. Louisa E. Rhine's classification of dreams in her book "Hidden Chan-

articles in the *Journal of Parapsychology*, as well as to other classifications. Different types of dreams and related psychoanalytical and anthropological work were mentioned. The speaker urged collection of spontaneous cases.

The Chilean Society is closing the year's activities with a meeting on November 23, devoted to the planning of bibliographical material, and with a year-end dinner on December 7. Activities will be resumed next March.

MONTHLY MEETINGS IN ZURICH

ZURICH.—The Swiss Parapsychological Society (Schweizer Parapsychologische Gesellschaft) is continuing a program that combines qualitative and quantitative research with lectures and conferences.

At present, the Society maintains a schedule of between two and four annual conferences, with the participation of scholars in such areas as biology, theology, mysticism and psychology. Monthly meetings offer a forum for talks on a wide variety of subjects.

Among those who have spoken at membership meetings are Dr. Gebhard Frei (Beckenried, Switzerland), who lectured on "Phenomena of Possession"; Dr. Kurt Trampler (Munich), "Spiritual Healing"; Prof. Hans Bender (Freiburg i. Br., Germany), "Contemporary Parapsychological Studies"; Mrs. Aniela Jaffé (Zurich), "Parapsychology and Analytical Psychology"; Mr. H. N. Banerjee (Sri Ganganagar, Rajasthan, India), "Parapsychology, East and West"; Dr. Karl Müller (Zurich), "The Spiritualist Position"; Dr. G. Krönert, "The Bible and Parapsychology"; P. Cyrill v. K. Krasinski, "Notes on Tibet"; Ania Teillard, "Dream, Vision, and the Beyond"; Prof. Richard Weiss, "Ethnological Aspects"; Alfons Rosenberg (Horw-Lucerne), "The Role of Symbolism."

Other speakers were: Dr. Gerda Walther, Munich; Prof. Peter Hohenwarter, Vienna; Pastor Werner Meyer (Küsnacht, Zurich); Dr. Karl Daumer, Munich; and Dr. Friedemann Horn.

Dr. Hans Naegeli of Zurich is President of the Swiss Society; Miss Eleonore Barth, Secretary. Dr. Peter Ring-

ger, founder and, for many years, President of the Society, has retired. The Society maintains a library of some 200 volumes; its address is Fraumünsterstrasse 8, Zurich 1.

THREE LECTURES IN VIENNA

VIENNA.—The Austrian Society for Psychic Research has concluded its summer holiday period and began a new lecture program in October. Talks scheduled will cover reviews of parapsychological studies in Austria and abroad, notably in neighboring German-speaking countries.

Earlier in the year, the Society's President, Countess Zoe Wassilkow-Serecki, delivered a "Critical Appraisal on Reports of European Spiritualists." The speaker reviewed a variety of cases, evaluated investigative controls and suggested improved research methods.

Dr. Peter Ringger (Switzerland) lectured on "Psychic Experiences during Personal Mescaline Experiments." His talk dealt with the apparent stimuli which psychedelic substances may exert on extrasensory impressions.

Prof. Hans Bender (Freiburg i.Br.) lectured on "The Sociology and Psychology of Hauntings." The talk contained a number of case histories, including recent Swiss haunting phenomena, with special reference to elements of interpersonal relations and specific social settings.

The Austrian Society for Psychical Research maintains an active Library and a Secretariat.

NEW RESEARCH FOUNDATION

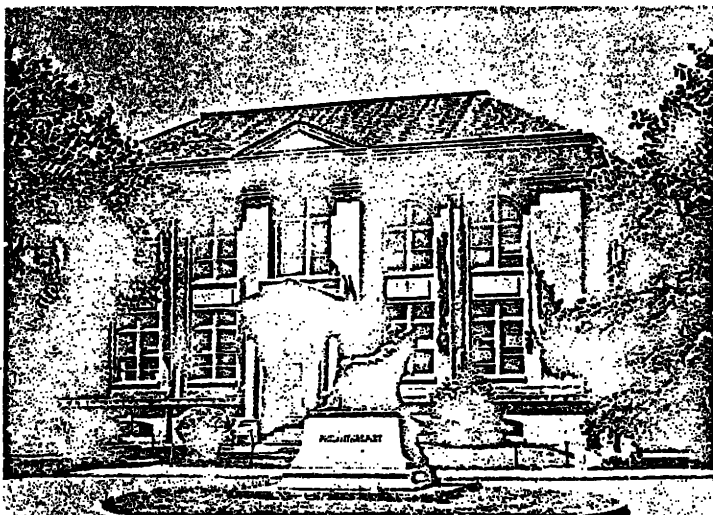
DURHAM, N.C.—Functions and assets of the Parapsychology Laboratory of Duke University are being transferred to the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man. The transfer began more than a year ago, when the Foundation was established; it is scheduled to be completed in the autumn of 1965, coincident with the retirement of Dr. J. B. Rhine, the Laboratory's Director.

Financial assets have already been absorbed into the new Foundation, while other Laboratory property has been transferred to the Foundation's research affiliate, the Institute for Parapsychology, whose Director of Research is Dr. Louisa E. Rhine. The Laboratory's collection of over 10,000 spontaneous case histories, as well as its quarterly *Journal of Parapsychology*, have thus been transferred.

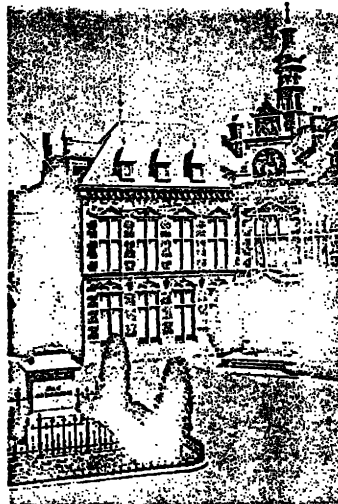
Dr. J. G. Pratt, until July 1 the Laboratory's Assistant Director—and often regarded as Dr. Rhine's most likely successor—was officially separated from the staff of the Parapsychology

Laboratory on that date. Dr. Pratt is understood to have favored retention of a small parapsychology center within the framework of Duke University, stating that such an arrangement "would not conflict in any way with plans for the new Foundation."

Dr. Pratt left the United States in mid-October, following a visit to the University of Virginia (Charlottesville) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Cambridge), for a two months' tour of Europe. Dr. Pratt's itinerary called for consultation with parapsychologists in Western and Eastern Europe, including research activities with Dr. Milan Ryzl, Prague, with whom Dr. Pratt had collaborated in the past in his capacity as a staff member of the Duke University's Parapsychology Laboratory. Dr. Pratt has completed a book, *Parapsychology: An Insider's View of ESP*, scheduled to be published in the spring of next year; a second book, now in preparation, will deal with parapsychological researches in the United States, and in Western and Eastern Europe.



West Duke Building, Duke University, Durham, N.C.
Home of the Parapsychology Laboratory



J. G. van Agtmaal
Utrecht University, Main Building
(See Report on Page 8)

Commenting on current and impending changes, Dr. Rhine has stated that "our center has long ceased to be an actual Duke center, adding that it "has progressively become connected with workers elsewhere and has withdrawn from its former ties within the University." Speaking at Duke University last May 7, Dr. Rhine referred to the transfer of the Laboratory as a "graduation" after "thirty-six years of parapsychology on this campus."

Dr. Rhine pointed out that the "larger, world-wide responsibilities" of the Laboratory could not readily be undertaken by the University administration, particularly as "there is no way of assuring that future administrations would accept them if the present one did." In September, Duke University was placed under the direction of its fifth President since its foundation in 1924. He is Dr. Douglas M. Knight.

Newsweek, reporting on Dr. Knight's appointment and the University's scholastic standing, noted that "its parapsychology lab, headed by Dr. Joseph B. Rhine, is a famous pioneer in the field of extrasensory perception, and the Duke Marine Laboratory is a leader in the specialized field of biological oceanography." However, the editors

added, "to praise a school for ESP and oceanography is, in terms of status, like praising a socialite for his miniature golf instead of his polo."

In an interview with the *Durham Morning Herald* (September 4), Dr. Knight said that he would "look very carefully at the administrative structure of the university and see how it best fits my way of working and the way I like to operate with other people." The newspaper report added:

"In answer to still another question, he said he would favor the university's continued support of Dr. J. B. Rhine's research work in the controversial field of parapsychology. However, he noted that Dr. Rhine is "a very enterprising man (who) is out raising his own endowment for his own enterprise right now," and added that "if that comes along, as I fully expect it will, he'll have the independence that I think he and his workers really want."

Two trends appear to have coincided in creating a situation favoring the transfer of the Parapsychology Laboratory outside the Duke University framework. First, there is the apparent feeling on the part of certain University officials that the Laboratory, as an independent unit, tended to overshadow in its appeal to public interest some of the more standard academic features of Duke University. Second, there is Dr. Rhine's desire to direct a Laboratory enjoying fully independent and permanently secure status, allowing free cooperation with, and assistance to, other workers in parapsychology around the world. Such independence would seem to be assured within the framework of the Foundation for Research on the Nature of Man. (See *Newsletter*, July-August, 1962, "New Foundation to Study the Nature of Man".)

According to the Laboratory's *Parapsychology Bulletin*, the Foundation is engaged in raising funds that would match an offer of \$1,000,000—this amount would be forthcoming if, from other sources, the amount of \$3,500,000 is raised by December 31, 1967. The Foundation has been deeded a 50-acre tract; Duke University has transferred \$200,000 originally earmarked for research in parapsychology; Mr. and Mrs. William Perry Bentley (Dallas, Texas) authorized the later transfer of

a trust fund of \$100,000; stock valued at \$101,200 has been received from the W. Clement and Jessie V. Stone Foundation (Chicago).

Dr. Rhine views the role of the new organizational framework for his work in terms of a future international posi-

tion. He has stated: "It seems likely that this plan to build here in North Carolina a strong central organization to help workers around the world through the difficulties they face, will be carried forward with vigor and confidence."

REORGANIZATION PLANNED BY UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT

UTRECHT, Netherlands. — The forthcoming retirement of Dr. W. H. C. Tenhaeff, Director of the Parapsychological Institute in the State University of Utrecht, is expected to bring about a realignment in the organization and structure of parapsychological studies in the Netherlands. Prof. Tenhaeff has, for many years, been an outstanding figure in psychical research in Holland; he has pioneered in many fields of parapsychological studies, and will doubtless continue to be active in parapsychology beyond the date of his formal retirement as the Institute's Director.

Prof. Tenhaeff, who will celebrate his 70th birthday next January 18, is a psychologist by training. His doctoral thesis, in 1933, was on the theme of "Clairvoyance and Empathy," and was the first thesis on a parapsychological subject in the Netherlands. The *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*, a leading journal in its field, was founded by Prof. Tenhaeff in 1928. His interest in psychic research goes back to his student days, when, at the age of seventeen in Rotterdam, he became interested in spiritualistic phenomena. He has lectured in virtually all parts of Europe, and the number of his books published and also translated into various languages is extensive.

The status of the Utrecht Institute is indicated by Prof. Tenhaeff's own role in it. In 1951, he was appointed lecturer in parapsychology at Utrecht University at a salary provided by the State; prior to this, from 1933 onward, he had been an unsalaried lecturer in parapsychology at the University. In 1953, Prof. Tenhaeff was appointed extra-ordinary Professor of Parapsychology and Director of the Institute.

However, in spite of the increased acceptance that parapsychology has enjoyed in the Netherlands and elsewhere during the past decade, the Utrecht Institute has thus far retained only indirect links to the operational core of the University. As a respected and tradition-oriented institute, the University of Utrecht has apparently used the ten years' of the Institute's existence to examine the potential acceptability of parapsychological studies within the confines of its own academic structure.

Although plans are still fluid, there are indications that parapsychology may become formally integrated into the established organizational pattern of the University of Utrecht during the coming year. If this should occur, a chair might be established within the University in the autumn of 1964, either specifically for parapsychological studies or, at least, for research in a wider field—such as, possibly, interpersonal communications—of which parapsychology would form a major segment.

At present, the Parapsychological Institute in the University of Utrecht is one of three major areas of parapsychological research in the Netherlands. The other two are the Netherlands Society for Psychical Research, established in 1920 by the late Prof. G. Heymans and at present under the chairmanship of Prof. J. Kistemaker (this Society continues publication of the *Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie*); and the Parapsychological Study Councils of Amsterdam, the Hague, Haarlem and Rotterdam, which work closely with the academically-oriented Amsterdam Foundation for Parapsychological Research (publishers of the bi-monthly *Spiegel der Parapsychologie*).

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SOVIET PHILOSOPHY JOURNAL EXPLORES "EYELESS VISION"

MOSCOW.—Soviet scientific discussion of alleged "eyeless vision" on the part of Miss Rosa Kuleshova (Nizhniy Tagil, Urals), which has continued for nearly a year, has just resulted in the publication of a hypothesis concerning these phenomena in *Voprosy Filosofii* (*Questions of Philosophy*), a monthly issued by the Institute of Philosophy of the USSR Academy of Science.

The author the paper dealing with the Kuleshova data in A. S. Novomeisky, Magister of Pedagogical Sciences and member of the Pedagogical Institute of Nizhniy Tagil. Miss Kuleshova has been credited with "digital vision," the ability to distinguish colors and read texts with the tips of her fingers. Mr. Novomeisky, one of the scientists who have conducted experiments with Rosa Kuleshova, believes that, like eyesight, the tactile sight is an electric, or electromagnetic phenomenon.

Degrees of "Resistance"

In distinguishing colors by touch, both Rosa and other subjects, with whom (after the discovery of Rosa) experimentation has been carried on, unanimously stress that, as their fingers glide over differently colored surfaces, they experience different degrees of resistance. For instance, they identify the yellow color by its "smoothness, lightness and softness"; sky-blue appears to them as also "quite smooth," but "harder than the yellow"; red is "clinging," and it "draws the fingers to its surface," etc.

This leads Novomeisky to the tentative conclusion that "under the influence of exposure to light, surfaces of different color become electrified, but the electric potential of each one of them is different; accordingly, as they come into contact with the electrified skin surface of the fingers, they produce different sensations. Hence, the hand glides easily over some colored surfaces, while being 'resisted' by other ones (even if they are covered with a glass plate.)"

That theory, Novomeisky points out further, "appears to find confirmation in that the identification of color tones improves if, from time to time, the subject rubs his fingers on a woolen cloth. Moreover, there are subjects completely unable to distinguish color by touch unless they do so."

Novomeisky believes that his hypothesis of the electromagnetic or electric nature of the dermal-optic sense is corroborated by the fact that "the [tactile] perception of colors has improved whenever we have put the sheets of colored paper on a stand resting on porcelain insulators. When, on the other hand, the subject's hand was grounded, the tactile identification of colors first

became less perfect and then ceased." The author of the article then adds: "Dermal-optical sensations arise as a result of the stimulation of skin receptors by agents inadequate to these receptors. As a result, images kindred in type to tactile ones, and not the light and color sensations, arise in man's mind. It is on the basis of these images that he decides on the color, without any direct perception of it. Thus, the dermal-optic sense allows him to distinguish colors by indirection."

[Although detailed accounts of the Kuleshova experiments have been lacking, a number of Western observers have expressed skepticism concerning the validity of the phenomena and have questioned the quality of control conditions under which these experiments have apparently taken place. Prof. W. A. H. Rushton, Trinity College, Cambridge (England) writing in



Rosa Kuleshova, engaged in "eyeless reading" of a newspaper.

Sovfoto

the *Journal of the Society for Psychical Research*, London (September 1963) states that Miss Kuleshova's fingertips would have to embody a "remarkable mechanism" in order to produce the phenomena which have been reported. Prof. Rushton writes that, in order to receive and record appropriately, the "little nerve twig that runs from the finger tips" would have to act as the equivalent of "a lens, three normal cone pigments and a computer which ex-

tracts from the living image just those space-time features that the retina extracts, and encodes them in such a way that eventually the brain receives just that information." He adds: "Only one such mechanism is known and only one is likely to exist; it is a normal eye."—A detailed review of published Russian data on the Kuleshova case will be published in a forthcoming issue of the *International Journal of Parapsychology*, New York.]

the Parapsychology Foundation, Inc., undertook an investigation into the origin and possible factual basis of it. It appeared originally in the French popular science magazine *Science et Vie* (February 1960) in an article by Gérald Messadié, entitled "The Secret of the Nautilus." Inquiries were addressed by the Foundation to the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, the General Electric Company, the Bell System, the U.S. Department of the Navy, the U.S. Air Force, and various private companies and researchers whose names, in the article and in the Pauwels-Bergier book, were juxtaposed with the Nautilus report. The alleged experiment was also mentioned in a reference work *Histoire de la Magie*, by François Ribadeau Dumas, published in France. The author, upon inquiry, stated that his source had been the article in *Science et Vie*.

"NAUTILUS" HOAX EXPOSED

NEW YORK. — Unconfirmed French reports that the U.S. atomic submarine Nautilus had engaged in highly successful ship-to-shore telepathy experiments in 1959, have been described by the magazine *This Week* as "unfounded."

Under the title "The Great Nautilus ESP Hoax," the Sunday newspaper supplement reprinted excerpts from a best-selling French book, *Le Matin des Magiciens*, by Louis Pauwels and Jacques Bergier. The excerpts gave alleged details, including direct quotations of dialogue, concerning sixteen days of experiments with Zener cards between a "Westinghouse Special Research Center" at Friendship, Maryland, and the Nautilus, stationed "1,200 miles away and hundreds of feet under the ocean."

The authors of the book also quoted Ansel E. Talbert, a military writer of the *New York Herald Tribune* as commenting on telepathic communication with submarines and interplanetary vessels. Pauwels and Bergier made the claim that "in less than a year, these influential laboratories have obtained greater results than in all past centuries in the realm of telepathy."

"Fascinating Story"

Side by side with these excerpts, *This Week* (September 8, 1963) noted that the "fascinating story" that the U.S. Navy had "successfully communicated from land to atomic submarine through the medium of extra-sensory perception" had "been circulating with wider and wider acceptance here and abroad." The magazine said

it had checked with Pauwels and Bergier, who admitted that they "had elaborated on reports they had heard, but not verified." Specifically, they had "given the submarine a name." The magazine quoted Pauwels as writing, "It couldn't be just an 'atomic submarine,' but the Nautilus, which is best known to the French public."

The Nautilus' first skipper, Capt. William R. Anderson, now retired from the Navy, provided this comment: "Although the Nautilus engaged in a very wide variety of activities, certainly these did not include experiments in mental telepathy. The report by Messrs. Pauwels and Bergier is completely false. . . . On July 24, 1959, the date these gentlemen allege the Nautilus put to sea . . . she was in fact high and dry in dock at Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing her first major overhaul."

". . . Never Took Place"

The authors had also named Col. William H. Bowers, USAF, as being engaged in the experiment. Col. Bowers stated that: "the experiment in which I was alleged to have participated never took place . . ." Further, the "quotation" from Mr. Talbert "turned out not to be his words, but the authors' interpretation." Talbert, according to *This Week*, reported that U.S. scientists had "not overlooked the national defense possibilities of ESP." The magazine added that the Nautilus story, "widely accepted as true, is unfounded and puts ESP and our defenses in a bad light."

When the reports on the alleged experiments first began to be circulated,

The reports emanating from Paris, concerning the Nautilus experiments, aroused the interest of Russian researchers. In late 1959 and early 1960, a prominent member of the Institut Métapsychique International in Paris, Raphael L. Khérumian, sent clippings of the *Science et Vie* article, and of an article by M. Bergier in the monthly magazine *Constellation* (December 1959) to Prof. Leonid L. Vasiliev, Department of Physiology, University of Leningrad. In his book *Experimental Research in Thought Suggestion* (Leningrad, 1962), Prof. Vasiliev acknowledges having received these clippings, summarizes the alleged experiments, but states in a footnote that such reports must be treated with caution, having been denied in Washington and by other authoritative U.S. sources.

Source Unknown

The magazine *Science et Vie* did not receive a report on the alleged Nautilus experiment from its regular New York correspondent, nor from the news feature syndicate *Science Service*, to which it subscribes. Its editors have not disclosed their source. Meanwhile, U.S. Government agencies have reported in detail on such experiments as actually did take place; see, "U.S. Air Force ESP Experiments Use Electronic Equipment," *Newsletter*, March-April 1963.

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IN MEMORIAM**BARBARA MCKENZIE**

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England.—Mrs. Barbara McKenzie, who, with her husband J. Hewat McKenzie, established and administered the British College of Psychic Science, died on October 20 shortly after reaching the age of 93.

Born in Elgin, Northern Scotland, on October 17, 1870, the daughter of George and Barbara Hendry, she married Mr. McKenzie in 1895. While living in Wood Green, a London suburb, the McKenzies became interested in spiritualism, while also devoting time to the Quaker-sponsored Adult School Movement.

By 1900, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie had joined the London Spiritualist Alliance. Barbara McKenzie was instrumental in helping found the Girls' Club (originated by the Women's Adult School Movement). The McKenzies also became active in the Labor Party. They moved to London in 1914 and increased their psychical researches. However, while deeply interested in her husband's work, Mrs. McKenzie was also active in causes of her own. She lectured in favor of women's suffrage; at one time, following a mine disaster, she visited the deepest coal mine in Wales, and afterwards worked for better mining conditions.

It was in 1920 that Barbara McKenzie helped her husband in founding the British College for Psychic Science. A 25-room house in Holland Park, London, was set aside for the College's activities. Mrs. McKenzie was its first Secretary. In 1929, Hewat McKenzie began to withdraw from the direction of the College. On his sudden death in August of that year, Mrs. McKenzie took over its direction as Honorary Principal and guided its affairs until 1930. That same year, she retired to the Tudor Estate at Hanworth, although she retained her inter-

ests in the British College for Psychic Science, the Edinburgh Psychic College, the London Spiritualist Alliance, and other groups.

From 1953 until her death, Mrs. McKenzie lived a very secluded life in Tunbridge Wells. Although suffering from arthritis and defective eyesight, she maintained her interest in national and international affairs, as well as in all aspects of psychical research and modern parapsychology.

* * *

Mrs. Eileen J. Garrett, President, Parapsychology Foundation, stated in New York:

"I respected Barbara McKenzie more than any woman with whom I have

been connected within the field of psychic research. If Hewett McKenzie had the dream for the College of Psychic Science, it was his wife, Barbara, who built the edifice with the smooth but granite stone of her personality. She had the tranquility and comprehension to deal with the problems that related to each sensitive who worked there, and I know that through the years, she retained the respect, devotion and admiration of all those who knew her. Her words, calm, comforting, and sustaining were like a flash of inspiration in my young and highly motivated days at the College. "Use your intuition," she advised, "it is more conducive to psychic manifestation than all the solutions in mathematics, besides it cannot be forced." In common with all those who worked beside her, I owe her a debt of gratitude."

MARGARET MURRAY

LONDON.—Dr. Margaret Murray, noted authority on witchcraft, archeology and folklore, died here November 13 at the age of 100.

Born in Calcutta, India, Dr. Murray studied at University College, London, and became a junior lecturer in Egyptology in 1899. She retired as assistant professor of Egyptology at University College in 1935 but continued her writing and lecturing. She published her autobiography, *My First Hundred*

Years, on her birthday, last July 13.

Dr. Murray did first-hand archeological research in many areas of the Near East. Among her works is the book *Egyptian Elements of the Grail Romance*. Her studies in witchcraft led to publication of two books in the field, *The Witch Cult in Western Europe*, which included a detailed study of the life and death of Joan of Arc, and *The God of the Witches*, published in 1952.

JOHN BJOERKHEM

STOCKHOLM.—Dr. John Björkhem's death here last March 29 was a severe loss to parapsychology in all of Scandinavia. He was born into an old Swedish peasant family in Jämshög on July 20, 1910. While serving in the Air Force, in 1930, he suffered the heart illness which eventually caused his often-expected death.

Björkhem obtained his doctorate in theology at Uppsala University with a psycho-historical dissertation on the Flemish mystic and visionary Antoinette Bourignon (1616-1680). His later studies reflected these early interests. With the help of a grant left by Sidney Alrutz (1868-1925) to the Psycho-

logical Laboratory of Uppsala University, Björkhem engaged in some 30,000 tests, between 1933 and 1940, with about 3,000 subjects, most of them in the hypnotic state.

In 1935, at the 5th International Parapsychological Congress in Oslo, Björkhem reported on his findings concerning nerve irradiation (*Nervustrålningens Problem*, 1940). In an introduction to the German translation of *The Search for Bridey Murphy*, he presented his views on reincarnation. A detailed report on his experiments with rejuvenation, psychometry, ordinary and "traveling" clairvoyance, positive (including the rope-trick, and the

GIOVANNI SCHEPIS,

President of the Italian Society for Parapsychology, died in Milan on December 1; his life and work will be reviewed in the next issue of the *Newsletter*.



JOHN BJOERKHEM

mango tree) and negative suggestions in hypnosis, is to be found in his book *De Hypnotiska Hallucinationerna*.

His book *Det Ockulta Problema* (1939), combining a general introduction to parapsychology with data on his own experiments, was translated into German, Norwegian, Danish and

Finnish. Some of his shorter writings have been published by the Swedish Society for Parapsychological Research, including the pamphlet, *Parapsycho-logiska Arbetsuppgifter* (Parapsychological Tasks; 1950) and *Hypnos och Personlighetsförändring* (Hypnosis and Personality Change; 1959).

In 1952, Dr. Björkhem visited the Parapsychology Laboratory, Duke University, in order to study methods used there; however, his delicate health did not permit him either further extensive travels or a crowded research schedule.

Among his writings on personality and social problems is *Livet och Människan* (Life and Man; 1959, seventh edition). His articles in the *British Journal of Medical Hypnotism* include "Psychological Problems Concerning Hypnosis, Hysteria and the Hysterical Type of Reaction" (Summer 1953), and "Alcoholism and Hypnotic Therapy" (Summer 1956); in *La Tour Saint-Jacques*, "Le développement et la situation de la parapsychologie en Suède" (Vol. 15).

LETTER FROM DENMARK

COPENHAGEN. — Following the summer hiatus, the lecture season of the Danish Society for Psychical Research began on September 25 with a talk by Mr. Niels Laub Faaborg, who spoke on the subject of "J. C. Lavater and Spiritualism in Denmark about 1800." The lecture was a review of the life of Lavater, minister of the Reformed Church, born in Switzerland in 1741, who was instrumental in developing spiritualistic circles among prominent members of the Danish Court, including Crown Prince Frederik, who later became Frederik the Sixth of Denmark.

Lectures have been programmed by the Danish S.P.R. to take place monthly throughout the fall season.

The Society looks back upon a busy lecture schedule, earlier in the year. On February 20, Mr. Peder Möller, electrical engineer, spoke on "Ointments and Incense used by Witches and Magicians." He offered the thesis that witchcraft had its origin in pre-Christian civilizations and that the "witches' sabbath" of later periods was

a hallucinatory experience produced by ointments and incense.

The Swedish psychologist and parapsychologist Martin Johnson spoke to the Danish Society on March 20, reporting on a three-months' visit to Holland, where he studied the work of Dutch sensitives under the guidance of Prof. W. H. C. Tenhaeff (Utrecht). Dr. Johnson is a lecturer at the University of Lund, Sweden.

On April 17, Mr. Aage Slomann, President of the Danish S.P.R., read a paper on "Pascal Forthuny, One of the Great Clairvoyants." The lecture was based on experiments with Mr. Forthuny, reported in the *Revue Méta-psychique*, Paris, by Dr. Eugène Osty.

On April 22, a group of about ten persons met to discuss Mr. Möller's earlier paper on witchcraft; a discussion along folkloristic lines took place. On May 21, a second special meeting was held, this time dealing with astrology. Various viewpoints were expressed, ranging from endorsement of astrological claims to considerable skepticism.

Mr. Slomann gave talks outlining general parapsychological activities before several groups. On February 4, he addressed the Conseil Spirituel Mondial; on February 18, he lectured to the Soroptimist Club in Elsinore; on May 16, he delivered a talk before the Swedish Society for Parapsychological Research in Stockholm.

The talk before the Swedish audience dealt with "Divination and Omens in the Light of Parapsychology." The speaker categorized methods of divination, in accordance with their suitability for extrasensory perception. He divided omens into two groups: natural events or circumstances which are regarded as auguring well or ill for the future; and events which apparently cannot be explained by natural causes, and which seem to augur ill or well for the future.

TWO ASPR LECTURES

NEW YORK.—Two recent lectures sponsored by the American Society for Psychical Research dealt with research in, and criticisms of, various aspects of parapsychology.

On October 28, Dr. Bernard Grad, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, spoke on "A Scientist's Experiments with Psychic Healing." His talk dealt with wound healing in mice, as well as with experiments apparently indicating that certain actions of a "healer" are capable of influencing the development of plants, notably barley seed. His lecture was illustrated with graphs and provided both a qualitative and a statistical appraisal of the data offered by his experiments.

On November 18, the Society offered a lecture by Dr. Robert H. Thouless, Emeritus Reader in Psychology of Cambridge University and a former President of the Society for Psychical Research (London), as well as of the British Psychological Society. His subject was "Critics and Experimenters in Psychical Research," a review of some of the methods employed and apparent successes recorded by psychical researchers, and of the criticisms of some of their techniques voiced during the history of psychic studies, mainly in Great Britain.