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 experiment with the sensitive O. demonstrates such a dreamlike structure and the method of its interpretation. Psychometric object was a marriage-ring.

It became evident that the material elaborated in the telepathic assertions had its origin in the conscious and subconscious memory of two persons: the owner of the ring and his wife.

In this case the telepathic communication appears as a texture of relations, with a marked preference for affectively accentuated material.—DA

110. Jung, Carl Gustav. An astrological experiment. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957, 1 (2/3), 81-92. 2 refs.—This paper follows from the second chapter of the author's book, *Synchronicity: An Acausal Connecting Principle*, in which he describes a statistical investigation into the relation of factors of the horoscopes of married people according to the notions of traditional astrology. The total results exceeded chance and are interpreted by the author as synchronicity; that is, a significant arrangement induced by the expectations of the experimenter based on archetypal conditions. His intention has often been misunderstood. It was not a question of an astrological research of marriage but of a work on the behavior of figures to which a certain autonomy is due. In situations stimulating an archetype—and astrology belongs to them—figures under the influence of an arranging may correspond to the emotional expectation. Synchronistical events of this kind have a range of acausality, freedom and meaningful in nature as their background which is complementary to coercion, mechanics, and senselessness.—DA

111. Gauquelin, Michel. The influences of the stars and statistics. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957, 1 (2/3), 102-123.—Describes his statistical experiments on the influence of the stars on humans. He intends to put the controversy on the reality or illusion of astrology on a scientific level.

On the one hand, his experiments led him to the conclusion that astrology as such has no objective reality; on the other hand, however, he found results in a definite astronomical field, namely the daily revolution of the stars, which forced him to recognize, nevertheless, the existence of a connection between human beings and the stars.

The author not only discusses the investigations which led him to such conclusions, but also the criticism provoked by his statements and his answers to these objections.—DA

112. Bender, Hans. Parapsychic phenomena as a frontier problem of the mind. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957/58, 1 (2/3), 124-154. 15 refs.—This paper was given as a lecture at the University of Freiburg in a series of conferences on the "Concept and function of the frontier in the universities." He surveys parapsychology as the "Frontier Science of the Mind." The historical development is outlined from qualitative material (regarded as evidence by Bergson) to quantitative-statistical research, the procedure and results of which are described. The author points out the bearing of the theory of probability and the importance of spontaneous phenomena and qualitative mediumistic material as a necessary background for the interpretation of statistical results, and as an indispensable approach to analyzing the nature of paranormal phenomena. Finally the relations of parapsychology to other branches of science and the elements of current hypotheses are dealt with.—DA

113. Uslar, Detlev von. On the dreamlike structure of telepathic assertions. Part I. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957/58, 1 (2/3), 166-188. 1 ref.—Images induced by telepathy for the most part do not represent reality in a distinct and conscious way, but rather real facts are elaborated in a dreamlike way. In verifying these images we have to use the experiences and methods of dream-psychology.

114. Neuhausler, Anton. Precognition, time and freedom. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1957/58, 1 (2/3), 189-201.—If we acknowledge the existence of precognition, the idea of a fixed future is connected to it. This would entail a denial of freedom as ability to determine what is not yet determined. The elimination of time from reality, however, is impossible. Whenever there are material quanta (mass, energy) existing in different states excluding each other—e.g., a house that is both in an intact and in a demolished state—then there is time as mode of succession. In the case of a sensitive foreseeing a future event—e.g., the crash of the house—he is in fact not able to see the real crash of the real house. He can only see an image of the future event. The conception of ideal images of the future does not include the condition of their coercive power. They can be outruled by factors not contained in the determining structure. Human freedom would be such a factor. The decision for or against human freedom lies beyond the acceptance or refusal of precognition.—DA

115. Servadio, Emilio. Parapsychology and the reaction of incredulity. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 1-9. 3 refs.—Parapsychic phenomena differ from recognized and familiar experiences through their irrationality, through their divergence from the ordinary patterns, through their improbability and their relation to mythical and magical positions in the history of the mind. Analyzing the reaction of incredulity towards parapsychic phenomena, the author introduces a psycho-dynamic conception: Rational thinking having superseded the magic mentality with difficulty, is defended to-day by a well-functioning mental apparatus whenever stimulated, to the effect of a regression to former levels of conscience. Parapsychic phenomena in their mostly archaic structure are taken as a threat to the very basis of the individual personality. These mechanisms of denial have to be recognized in the same way as the opposite tendencies of an uncritical credulity. It is only in this way that an approach to scientific objectivity is made possible.—DA

116. Tenhaeff, Wilhelm H.C. On the practical use of paranormal faculties: Performances by sensitives when used by the police or for other purposes. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 10-29. 3 refs.—The author discusses a series of cases concerning the use of sensitives by the police or for other practical purposes. Apart from the relatively rare cases in which complete success was obtained, there are many where the statements of the sensitives were of no practical value but proved to be of parapsychological interest. The contribution deals mainly with the depth analysis of such failures. The author follows up the motivation of the paranormal impressions in connection with the sensitives' history of life. Affective factors often seem to divert the sensitives from the task in question. Laymen should not consult sensitives for only experts can make allowance for the many sources of errors (e.g. telepathic transference of expectations).—DA

117. Binski, Sigurd. Performances by a single subject in exploratory PK experiments. *Zeitschrift für Parapsychologie und Grenzgebiete der Psychologie*, 1958, 2 (1), 30-40. 11 refs.—The author briefly reports two series of exploratory PK experiments carried out at the Psychological Institute of Bonn University. In the first series, 153,000 coins were thrown in tosses of a hundred at a time. The subjects tried to determine in advance the side onto which the coins fell through psychic influence (by willing it). In the second series, the subjects tried to direct 26,200 balls to the targets "black" or "red" of a roulette wheel. The total results were not beyond chance expectation but one subject went considerably beyond the conventional chance limits especially in the first series. This confirms some