

Journal of Parapsychology

The *Journal of Parapsychology* is one of the most important parapsychology journals of the modern era. It was founded in 1937 by JB Rhine's research group at Duke University, and has continued to be published to the present day by the group's descendants. The journal has been mainly identified with experimental reports, but its content also includes research of spontaneous psychic cases, historical papers, critiques and literature reviews.

Beginnings

The *Journal of Parapsychology (JP)* started publication in 1937 as a vehicle to disseminate [Joseph Banks Rhine's](#) experimental ESP research program at Duke University.¹ Rhine several times mentioned the idea of a journal in private correspondence during 1936 and 1937.² He wrote to [Gardner Murphy](#):

A regular periodical would do a great deal, I believe, to standardize the work in the field, on the principle that nothing succeeds like success; that is, in the aspect of recognition. It would considerably stabilize and command respect for parapsychology to have a scientific journal in the hands of academic people in line with the best scientific publication and publishing only first quality experimental material.³

Later, Rhine alluded to other advantages:

There had been rejections of research reports of ESP by the psychological periodicals, and this created a need for a new outlet. The new journal had another, still more positive, purpose. It seemed important to the editorial staff ... to keep the literature of experimental parapsychology as far as possible assembled in one central location.⁴

The first issue contained an editorial (unsigned but attributed to McDougall) explaining the purpose of the publication and assigning a new meaning to the term 'parapsychology'.⁵

Parapsychology is a word that comes to us from Germany. We think it may well be adopted into the English language to designate the more strictly experimental part of the whole field implied by psychical research as now pretty generally understood ... We do not claim that any sharp line can be drawn marking off the field of parapsychology within the larger vaguer province of psychical research. Rather, we anticipate that the stricter experimental methods will gradually invade other parts of the province annexing them to their own more special field, until possibly the two shall coincide. But we regard the differentiation of the two terms as useful at the present time; and it is our intention to admit to this journal only contributions that properly fall within the narrower sphere implied by its title; that is to say, reports of experimental studies in the stricter sense and discussions of methods and interpretations of such work.⁶

The appearance of the *JP* was mentioned in non-parapsychological publications. Comments were printed in the *New York Times* and in *Science*.⁷ In the French parapsychology journal *Revue Métapsychique* the *JP* was referred to as a university parapsychology publication.⁸ Years later, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, it was noted that the new journal ‘had the twin purposes of improving communication among scientists interested in the emerging field of parapsychology and of defining the boundaries and setting the reporting standards for this field’.⁹

Since those days the journal content has been dominated by reports of experiments. An analysis of papers published between 1937 and 1946, showed this to be the topic of 52% of the articles, compared with 11% in the *Journal of the American Society for Psychological Research* for the same period.¹⁰

Experimental Research

ESP

From the start the *JP* was a publication of record for ESP research. In its first issue Rhine summarized some of his early studies and those of colleagues that appeared in his original monograph. He concluded that, if the results of the early work are sound, ‘they open up such large possibilities for the study of mind and its place in nature that we need to go all the more slowly to determine the evidential grounds upon which they rest’.¹¹

Following Rhine’s initial monograph the early research reports were about ESP experiments, most of them conducted with Zener ESP cards. Most of the early work explored aspects related to ESP scores and ESP functioning. Among these were experiments using variations of the usual ESP cards,¹² comparison of testing techniques,¹³ and variations in the distance of the participant from the cards.¹⁴ The latter, a review of work conducted at Duke and elsewhere, concluded:

The work already reported seems to show that distance does not limit ESP as it does sensory perception. Particularly those Duke experiments known as the Pearce-Pratt and the Turner-Ownbey series demonstrate this by reason of the control series needed for comparison. In a total of 101,450 trials in which distance was a condition and which gave as a whole a significant deviation, there was shown in the two series in which there were score averages at different distances that there was no proportionate falling off of average with distance, such as a mechanical analogy would require. In fact, it would appear that no falling off whatever directly occurs with spatial separation.¹⁵

There were also papers about the type of person who might be especially open to ESP, such as children¹⁶ – including retarded children,¹⁷ twins,¹⁸ and American Indian children¹⁹ – and blind persons²⁰ and psychotics.²¹ This was novel work at the time and represented a new attempt to study ESP systematically, although related conceptually to previous work.

Psychological variables related to performance in ESP testing has been a consistent interest throughout the history of the *Journal*. Examples appear in Table 1.

Table 1: Sample of experiments exploring psychological variables published in the *JP*

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Pratt and Price (1938)	Subject and experimenter relationship
Humphrey (1945)	Intelligence
Bevan (1947)	Attitude towards ESP
Humphrey (1951)	Introversion-Extraversion
Kanthamani and Rao (1971) Personality Questionnaire	Factors of Cattell's High School
Price (1973)	Imagery and mood
Rao, Kanthamani, and Palmer (1990)	Memory
Honorton (1997) Briggs	Spontaneous psi experiences, Myers-Briggs
	Feeling/Perception, prior (non-ganzfeld) psi testing,
	and practice of mental disciplines.
Haraldsson et al (2002)	Perceptual defensiveness
Cardena et al (2009)	Hypnotizability and dissociation

Initially the journal emphasized American research, in particular the work done at Duke University. Reports from other countries were also published, for instance about GNM Tyrrell's research,²² and experiments by Hans Bender,²³ [Whately Carington](#)²⁴ and John Hettinger.²⁵ In later years the number of papers by researchers at Duke was exceeded by those submitted by other laboratories and universities around the world, and this remains the case.

Psychokinesis

In a retrospective article, Rhine wrote:

The Journal's greatest test in these forty years of its history was of course caused by the war ... Within a short time I had only one research assistant and an editorial assistant left and no certainty that they would remain. Fortunately however, even in spite of the perennial need of good material, we had been hoarding unpublished reports of the PK research for many years (since 1934)

awaiting the stage at which the slowly developing scientific rationale in parapsychology could be prepared to receive these further new findings. Largely because of this accumulated material we did not ... have to cease publication after all, although from there on (1943 and after) the pages of the Journal were dominated by the reports of experimental studies of PK.[26](#)

This referred to studies of psychokinesis (PK) in which study participants were asked to influence the fall of dice. JB Rhine and Louisa Rhine authored the first experimental report about this topic. They wrote:

The test procedure consisted of dice-throwing, in which a pair of common dice was thrown either by hand or by a semi-mechanical method. The objective was to cause them to come up as "high dice," i.e., with faces totaling 8 or above. A "run" consisted of 12 throws of the pair and the expectation for each run was 5 successes (8 or above); the average score obtained for the 562 runs that were made was actually 5.53. This represents a total score that is 300 hits above the total expectation from chance ... which represents extremely high odds against the likelihood of such results occurring by chance.[27](#)

Reports of experiments were published soon afterwards.[28](#) Researchers explored variables such as the effect of alcohol[29](#) and caffeine,[30](#) the relationship between experimenter and study participant,[31](#) and the size of the dice used.[32](#)

Also important in the PK work was the discovery of the Quarter Distribution Effect.[33](#) These were score declines related to the four sections of scoring sheet where the results were recorded. A common finding was a cluster of PK hits on the first section (or quarter), and less on the fourth one, with scores in the second and third quarters showing ranges in scores between those of sections one and four.

The dice work was followed by studies with various devices, such as those invented by Edward Cox.[34](#) Later experiments with random number generators were published, among them those of Schmidt[35](#) and others.[36](#) While most of the PK research was carried out with dice, with instruments of various types and with random event generators, in a few experiments the PK task was to affect biological targets: electrodermal activity,[37](#) fungus cultures,[38](#) and waking anesthetized mice.[39](#)

The work with mice was summarized as follows:

Twelve subjects (nine of them professed "psychics" or known to be exceptional performers on PK or ESP tests) were tested for their ability to cause mice to arouse more quickly from ether anesthesia than normally would be expected. Pairs of mice (Swiss-Webster) were simultaneously rendered unconscious ... with ... ether. The pairs were of the same sex, comparable size, and were litter mates. After both mice were unconscious ... the subject was told to attempt to awaken his or her mouse. The other mouse was used as a control. Tests were conducted: (1) with the subject and experimental mouse in one room and the control mouse in another; (2) with the subject and both mice in the same room; and (3) with both mice in the same room and the subject viewing them through a one-way glass from an outside room. The results were highly

significant overall ... the experimental animal requiring 87% as much time to awaken as the control.[40](#)

Spontaneous Cases

The best-known articles in the *JP* about spontaneous ESP experiences were studies by Louisa E Rhine of cases reported to the Duke Parapsychology Laboratory. Rhine did not consider that the cases provided evidence for the actual occurrence of ESP; she made her analyses on the basis of information given in the letters, without further investigation. In an analysis of around a thousand cases Rhine identified four main forms:

- intuitive, in which the subject's experience is a simple, unreasoned impression or hunch
- hallucinatory, in which the experience is projected as if it were a sensation
- unrealistic dreaming, in which the experience is characterized by fantasy
- realistic dreaming, in which the imagery is almost photographically realistic.[41](#)

In other papers Rhine explored aspects such as feelings of conviction, types of precognitive experiences, intervention in precognitive experiences, aspects of hallucinatory experiences, and the relationship between agents and percipients.[42](#) In later studies she assessed to what extent ESP information was conveyed by waking and dream experiences.[43](#) The abstract of an analysis of non-recurrent physical phenomena read as follows:

The reports selected for this study are those which suggest psychokinesis. They involve such occurrences as the stopping of clocks, the falling of pictures, etc., without any apparent physical cause. The author finds that in most of the occurrences two people were involved. One of them, the "target person," was usually experiencing a crisis of some sort (an accident, for instance). The other, the "experiencing person," was the one for whom the physical occurrence seemed to be especially significant—as though he were receiving news of the other's crisis in this way ... The main purpose of the study was to discover—if these were instances of PK—which person produced the effect; in other words, which one was analogous to the subject in a PK test. The analysis indicates that the experiencing person fits the role of "subject" (albeit quite unconsciously) much more consistently than does the target person, and that therefore the experiencing person may well be considered as the "subject." Such physical happenings, then, would become a fifth form by which psi may be manifested, the other four being the familiar ESP forms: intuition, hallucinations, realistic and unrealistic dreams. As such, the PK form would arise in the psi process at the same deeply unconscious level as the ESP forms.[44](#)

A report of a poltergeist case at Seaford, Long Island was published in 1958;[45](#) it was the first on the topic up until that time, and represented an important development in the modern study of the phenomenon. There followed further reports of hauntings,[46](#) poltergeists[47](#) and apparitions.[48](#)

Some articles reported surveys of uninvestigated psychic experiences in relation to personality variables and experimental ESP testing,[49](#) sleep walking,[50](#) and psychoactive drugs.[51](#) Myers and colleagues investigated the out-of-body experience (OBE) in relation to psychological variables, a paper cited frequently in the OBE literature.[52](#)

Discussions about the value of spontaneous cases were published over the years. JB Rhine argued that cases should not be used to provide evidence of the existence of psychic phenomena,[53](#) but rather be analyzed to generate ideas that could be explored experimentally, and this was echoed by LE Rhine.[54](#) This and similar issues occasioned debates, for instance between Ian Stevenson[55](#) and LE Rhine.[56](#)

Other writers were more positive about the value of spontaneous cases.[57](#) Gertrude Schmeidler argued:

To understand psi, we must study it at multiple levels of analysis. We need a sociology of psi, examining its patterns in different cultures and social groups; life history data so that we can find causes for changes in an individual's psi ability; research on the conditions which affect ESP and PK in short periods like a single experimental session; and we also need careful examination of the individual psi experience.[58](#)

Vehicle for JB Rhine

A characteristic of the early *JP* was that it acted as a vehicle for JB Rhine, who 'tried to chart the course of the field by dispensing his advice, his approval and disapproval, as he sought to shape parapsychology according to his views and priorities'.[59](#) Data compiled by Zingrone[60](#) shows that, of 181 papers published during the first ten years, 52 (29%) were authored by Rhine, who was the only author 20 times (39%), the first author 10 times (19%), and the second or the third author 22 times (42%).

Rhine maintained forcefully that ESP and PK are nonphysical phenomena.[61](#) He wrote: 'The body-mind problem may be regarded as partly solved by the fact of the nonphysical nature of *psi*'.[62](#)

Articles and editorials in which Rhine offered opinions are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Examples of editorials authored by JB Rhine in the *JP*

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Rhine (1942)	Hypnotism and parapsychology
Rhine (1943b)	Physical phenomena in parapsychology
Rhine (1945b)	Coining of terms in parapsychology
Rhine (1945a)	Practical applications of psychic abilities

Rhine (1947, 1954)	Application of scientific methods in parapsychology
Rhine (1948b)	Use of spontaneous cases in parapsychology
Rhine (1951)	Parapsychology and physics
Rhine (1953a)	The personnel of parapsychology
Rhine (1974a)	Experimenter fraud in parapsychology

Rhine also offered prescriptions on other topics. One was the boundaries of the field and ‘confusion about the scope and territory of psi research’.⁶³ He also objected to the interest in topics such as Kirlian photography: ‘The fact is that no matter how interesting this Kirlian photo effect may be (or what may be conjectured about it), it has not been reliably reported to have anything to do with psi. Like a hundred other things it may one day be found to have some technical application to psi research, but as of now it is nothing on which to get sidetracked’.⁶⁴

Rhine was also concerned about the interest of parapsychologists in what he believed were basically untestable problems, that is, issues that could not be dealt with using current scientific methodology, including survival of death and the idea that in OBEs the person is ‘really’ separated from the physical body in some sense.⁶⁵

Concepts and Theories

Relatively little was published about theory in the *JP*, with some exceptions. Thouless and Wiesner postulated that ESP and PK are ‘unusual forms of processes which are themselves usual and commonplace, and that in their usual and common place form, they are to be found as elements in the normal processes of perception and motor activity’.⁶⁶

Blackmore⁶⁷ proposed a cognitive theory of out-of-body experiences in the *Journal*, and others have focused on ESP.⁶⁸ More recent efforts include James Carpenter’s descriptions of his First Sight model.⁶⁹ This assumes that psi functions all the time at an unconscious level, the way the human mind first contacts the material world; it is part of our cognitive system and is affected by our dispositions, needs and other psychological aspects, employing aspects of our psychology to manifest, among them perceptions, creativity, memory, and automatic processes. Consequently, psi interactions affect our behavior at a non-conscious level. Such processes, Carpenter believes, are not the particular gift of a few human beings, but a general and basic part of human functioning.

Survival

Survival of bodily death has received some discussion in the *JP* but is not a main issue. JB Rhine frequently commented that it was an insoluble problem,⁷⁰ although he also suggested that a reliable inventory of the characteristics of psi

functioning might eventually serve as a tracer, a means to identify whether the source of information offered by an ostensible discarnate agent is living or deceased.[71](#)

A 1959 conference on survival at the Parapsychology Laboratory entitled 'Symposium on Incorporeal Personal Agency' led to the publication of papers on apparitions,[72](#) non-recurrent spontaneous experiences,[73](#) and mediumship.[74](#)

Survival has been a topic of debate in the *Journal*, for instance between Hornell Hart and Louisa E Rhine,[75](#) and more recently between Keith Augstine and James Matlock.[76](#)

Other Topics

Special Issues

Special issues have been given over to specific topics. For instance most of the March and June issues in 1948 included short papers presented at a symposium on future research, including contributions from Jan Ehrenwald, Jule Eisenbud, HH Price, Gertrude Schmeidler, Robert Thouless, GNM Tyrrell, René Warcollier, and DJ West.

Other issues included the program of 'The 1948 Symposium of the Society for Parapsychology' (March 1949), and were dedicated to discussions about the contributions of JB Rhine (March 1981), and LE Rhine (December 1983), and to 'ESP in the Ganzfeld' (December 1986), 'The ESP Ganzfeld Controversy' (December 1999), Charles Honorton (March and June 1993), and ideas about the future of parapsychology (December 2012).

Critiques

The journal has frequently published critiques on topics such as statistical issues,[77](#) optional stopping (the distorting effects of ending experiments prematurely),[78](#) the possible lack of randomness of targets in experiments,[79](#) and psychological models to explain OBEs.[80](#) Particular experiments have also been critiqued.[81](#)

George R Price's 1955 critique of ESP research, which first appeared in *Science*, was reprinted in the *JP*,[82](#) together with other comments. The pages of the *JP* were also open to the critiques by CEM Hansel[83](#) and Wiseman and Milton.[84](#)

In 1985, the journal included a critique and a defense of the ESP ganzfeld research.[85](#) A rare paper in the history of the field and of the *Journal*, and one representing constructive communication between a critic and a parapsychologist, was a joint article by Hyman and Honorton summarizing their agreements and disagreements about the experiments of ESP in the ganzfeld, and suggesting future directions of research.[86](#) The abstract summarized:

We agree that there is an overall significant effect in this data base that cannot reasonably be explained by selective reporting or multiple analysis. We continue to differ over the degree to which the effect constitutes evidence for

psi, but we agree that the final verdict awaits the outcome of future experiments conducted by a broader range of investigators and according to more stringent standards ... Specific recommendations are about randomization, judging and feedback procedures, multiple analysis and statistics, documentation, and the growing role we believe meta-analysis will play in the evaluation of research quality and the assessment of moderating variables.[87](#)

The *Journal* has also given space to parapsychologists to criticize the critics,[88](#) for instance Rex Stanford's[89](#) critique of James Alcock's *Parapsychology: Science or Magic*.[90](#) A frequently cited article is Charles Honorton's critique of skepticism, in which he rebuts the arguments of three prominent critics. In his view:

there is a danger for science in encouraging self-appointed protectors who engage in polemical campaigns that distort and misrepresent serious research efforts. Such campaigns are not only counterproductive, they threaten to corrupt the spirit and function of science and raise doubts about its credibility. The distorted history, logical contradictions, and factual omissions exhibited in the arguments of the three critics represent neither scholarly criticism nor skepticism, but rather counter-advocacy masquerading as skepticism.[91](#)

Also of interest is John Palmer's proposal for what he called progressive skepticism,[92](#) criticizing writers who offer conventional (non-psychic) explanations for psychic phenomena without the necessary empirical evidence to support their points, and who refer to debunking exercises without scientifically testing their viability. Palmer argues for skepticism of all explanations of psychic phenomena, both conventional and paranormal.

It is skepticism because it requires a critical attitude toward all hypothesized explanations of OPEs, and it concludes that at present there are no scientifically adequate explanations for the critical mass of these events. It is progressive because it has faith that scientific method, broadly interpreted, can ultimately provide or at least contribute to satisfactory explanations for these events, and it encourages research toward that end.[93](#)

Literature Reviews

Literature reviews have appeared in the *Journal* over the years, and these have been useful in summarizing progress, or at least the research record. They cover the PK dice work,[94](#) dowsing,[95](#) veridical perception during OBEs,[96](#) psi in animals,[97](#) and research relating ESP to experimenter effects,[98](#) information processing ideas[99](#) and hypnosis.[100](#) Other papers have been more general. For instance, CD Broad wrote about fifty years of psychical research, expressing pessimism about the prospect of young people securing academic positions in the field.[101](#)

An overview illustrating the efforts of the Duke researchers to understand ESP is an article by Burke M Smith and Edmond P Gibson that summarizes speculations about favorable conditions for ESP made since the nineteenth-century.[102](#) Topics discussed include 1) freedom, pleasure, excitement and interest; 2) disposition,

mood, personality (including health); 3) variation and decline of ESP; 4) abstraction, relaxation and concentration; and 5) distraction.

The *Journal* has also published meta-analytical reviews about such areas as ESP in the ganzfeld,[103](#) precognition,[104](#) and similar issues.[105](#) Overviews of other topics include the language barrier in the field,[106](#) art and psi,[107](#) psychiatric contributions to parapsychology,[108](#) parapsychology in introductory psychology textbooks,[109](#) parapsychology in the Ibero-American world,[110](#) research in wartime Great Britain,[111](#) and controversy in parapsychology from the point of view of the sociology of science.[112](#)

History Articles

Papers about historical topics published in the *Journal* offer a wider perspective of selected aspects of parapsychology, but constitute a minor part of the overall content. Some are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Examples of articles about historical topics published in the *JP*

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Topic</u>
Dodds (1946)	Telepathy and clairvoyance in ancient times
Bruce (1956)	Work of James H Hyslop
LE Rhine (1967) parapsychology	Comparison of old and recent trends in
JB Rhine (1968) parapsychology	Relationships between psychology and
Dommeyer (1975)	Parapsychology at Stanford University
Mackenzie (1981)	JB Rhine and the history of parapsychology
Matlock (1987)	Medium Margery Crandon and the Rhines.
Zingrone and Alvarado (1987)	Parapsychological terminology
Cook (1994)	FWH Myers and survival of death
Alvarado (2014) mind	Mediumship, dissociation and the subconscious

Novel and Creative Approaches

Over the years several papers were published that were particularly novel and creative in their approach. An example was Elizabeth McMahan's experiment in pure telepathy, in which a new procedure was described as follows:

An ESP experiment was conducted in such a way as to allow telepathy to function, but not clairvoyance or precognition. The sender thought of one of the ESP symbols without making any objective record of it except through a code number, while the receiver in another room tried to identify the symbol. The code was communicated to an assistant experimenter by means of reference to common memories which had no objective basis and hence were inaccessible to clairvoyance. Significant results were obtained.[113](#)

Studies with animals were also innovative, as seen in experiments with cats by Karlis Osis,[114](#) and with mice by Duval and Montredon.[115](#) Similarly groundbreaking was a study of 'psi trailing', the phenomenon of animals separated from their human companions finding their way to the person's locations in unknown areas.[116](#)

Methodological innovations were introduced in later years, among them those related to the effect of the person checking the records,[117](#) the use of random event generators,[118](#) the resuscitation of anesthetized mice,[119](#) the testing of shamanic cultists,[120](#) and ESP testing in a semi-psychotherapeutic context.[121](#) In the latter:

The spontaneous behavior and themes that emerge in the course of an unstructured, quasi-psychotherapeutic group session were treated as the medium of psi response in three series of sessions in which randomly selected pictures served as targets. When the members' ratings of the target pictures were contrasted with their ratings of the control pictures, there was psi-hitting in a pilot series. In two confirmatory series, overall hitting was not significant but the hitting rate showed a predicted relationship with ratings of session quality.[122](#)

Editors

The *Journal of Parapsychology* has had many editors since its founding.[123](#)

William McDougall and JB Rhine (1937-1938)

Gardner Murphy and Bernard Reiss (1939-1941)

JB Rhine, Charles Stuart and JG Pratt (1942)

JB Rhine and Pratt (1943-1944)

JB Rhine, Pratt, and Stuart (1945-1946)

JB Rhine, Pratt, and Betty Humphrey (1947-1951)

JB Rhine and Pratt (1952-1955)

JB Rhine, Pratt, and Louisa E Rhine (1956-1957)

Pratt, LE Rhine, and William G Roll (1958-1960)

Pratt and LE Rhine (1961-1963)

LE Rhine and Dorothy H Pope (1964-1976)

Pope and K Ramakrishna Rao (1977-1982)

Rao (1982-1993)

John Palmer (1994-2017)

Etzel Cardeña (2017-2020)

Perspective

Founded to articulate the experimental research program of JB Rhine and his associates, the *Journal of Parapsychology* has been an important factor in the growth of modern parapsychology. It has fulfilled many functions: a repository and communicator of research and ideas; a forum for authors to contribute to the standardization of research and statistical techniques; and a source of overviews and perspectives needed for synthesis of knowledge and ideas of what remains to be done. The *Journal* has also provided opportunities for reflection and discussion of important theoretical and professional issues, all of which have nurtured the field of parapsychology.

Writings About the *JP*

The most scholarly discussion of the beginnings of the *JP* is found in Mauskopf and McVaugh's *The Elusive Science: Origins of Experimental Psychical Research* (1980), based in part on unpublished correspondence. Mauskopf also revisited its beginnings in an article published in the *JP*.[124](#)

General views about particular periods of the *JP* can be found in anniversary editorial articles.[125](#) More scholarly contributions appear in a brief discussion about parapsychology journals.[126](#) John Palmer[127](#) has discussed controversies, publication policy, and the editorship of the journal, some of which can be found in these two articles as well.[128](#) Carlos S Alvarado has discussed some of JB Rhine's articles offering prescriptions for parapsychology,[129](#) and Nancy L Zingrone has compiled statistics about the number and sex of authors in specific periods of publication of the *JP*.[130](#)

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Carlos S Alvarado

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Endnotes

Footnotes

- [1](#). For the early history see Mauskopf (1987) and Mauskopf & McVaugh (1980).
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- [3](#). Mauskopf (1987), 18.

- [4.](#) Rhine (1956b), 260.
- [5.](#) Mauskopf & McVaugh (1980), 147.
- [6.](#) McDougall (1937), 7.
- [7.](#) Anon. (1937b, 1937c).
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- [9.](#) Broughton (1987), 23.
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- [11.](#) Rhine (1937b), 80.
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- [40.](#) Watkins & Watkins (1971), 257.
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- [42.](#) respectively, L.E. Rhine (1951; 1954; 1955; 1956a; 1956b).
- [43.](#) L.E. Rhine (1962a; 1962b).
- [44.](#) L.E. Rhine (1963), 84.
- [45.](#) Pratt & Roll (1958).
- [46.](#) Maher (1999, 2000); Wiseman et al. (2002).
- [47.](#) Kruth & Joines (2016).
- [48.](#) Haraldsson (2009).
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- [50.](#) Alvarado (1998).

- [51.](#) Luke & Kittenis (2005).
- [52.](#) Myers et al (1983).
- [53.](#) Rhine (1948b).
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- [57.](#) For example Alvarado (1987); Schmeidler (1970).
- [58.](#) Schmeidler (1970), 197, abstract.
- [59.](#) Alvarado (2011), 95.
- [60.](#) Zingrone (1988).
- [61.](#) For example, Rhine (1953b).
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- [63.](#) Rhine (1972a), 171.
- [64.](#) Rhine (1972a), 171.
- [65.](#) Rhine (1974b).
- [66.](#) Thouless and Wiesner (1948), 195–96.
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- [85.](#) Honorton (1985); Hyman (1985).
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- [88.](#) For example Honorton (1985); Rhine, & Pratt (1961); Stuart (1938).
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- [90.](#) Alcock (1981).
- [91.](#) Honorton (1993), 211.
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- [104.](#) Honorton & Ferrari (1989).
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- [113.](#) McMahan (1946), 224, abstract.
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- [121.](#) Carpenter (1988).
- [122.](#) Carpenter (1988), 279, abstract.
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- [124.](#) Mauskopf (1987).
- [125.](#) For instance, Pope & Pratt (1942); Rao (1987); Rhine (1946a; 1956a; 1961; 1977).
- [126.](#) Alvarado et al. (2006).
- [127.](#) Palmer (2019).
- [128.](#) Broughton (1987); Palmer (1987).
- [129.](#) Alvarado (2011).
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