

What Is the Human Mind? Is "Mind-Reading" Possible?

Duke University Experiments May Prove Existence of Telepathy.

By WILLIAM C. UTLEY

MISTER, have you ever "played a hunch"? Transacted a business deal against your better judgment because "something told you to"? Moved over to a new fishing spot because you "had a feeling" the bass would be there—and they were?

Lady, has your "intuition" ever told you anything your eyes and ears could never discern?

Almost everyone has experienced these things or known someone else who has. Some tell of the most startling experiences with a sincere conviction that cannot be denied: Of dreaming that a dear relative has died, and finding upon investigation that it is true; of writing on sudden impulse to a friend who has not been heard from in years, only to receive a letter, written by the friend on the same kind of impulse in the next mail; or experiencing an inexplicable premonition while visiting that there is a fire at home, and rushing there just in time to rescue the baby from a flaming death.

What is the explanation? Chance coincidence? Or "sixth sense" . . . "mind reading" . . . telepathy?

Is there any means of reaching the mind other than through the five recorded physical senses? Science has scoffed in the past. But today a controversy fanned by newspaper stories, popular books and radio programs has whetted the country to a new boom of interest in telepathy. Scoffers are still in the majority . . . but few of them can explain away the amazing implications of certain experiments which of recent months have fascinated millions.

What Is the Mind?

These are the experiments conducted by Dr. J. B. Rhine and several associates in the department of psychology of Duke university, at Durham, N. C. Of late an adaptation of these experiments has been employed by the Zenith Foundation in a weekly Sunday night radio program which invites listeners to become "guinea pigs" in the interest of science.

Dr. Rhine sought the answer, or

experimenter took a shuffled pack of ESP cards, in unknown order, and laid them before him, face down. The subject was asked to concentrate upon the cards while the experimenter removed them from the pack, one at a time, without looking at them. The subject called for each card the symbol which first flashed into his mind. The call was recorded. When the entire pack had been disposed of (and the original order maintained) the actual order of the cards would be observed and checked against the order called by the subject.

Since there were five cards each of five different symbols in a pack, pure chance would permit a correct call of 1 card in 5, or 5 cards in 25. But more than a few of Dr. Rhine's subjects were found to be able to call consistently an average of far more than 5 right out of every 25 cards, in a series of several thousand runs through freshly shuffled packs. Some of the consistent high scorers at times scored 21 and even 25 hits out of a possible 25. The chance odds against such performances, even in thousands of runs through the cards, are so enormous as to be of astronomical proportions!

Subjects who, under the right conditions, could consistently call from 6.5 to 10 or 12 cards per 25 offered, were not highly unusual. The "right conditions" were a feeling of confidence in their ESP ability, interest in the work and physical and mental wakefulness. Even the best subjects were found to slip back to the chance average when they were self-conscious, skeptical of their ability at the time of growing bored.

Such subjects found little appreciable differences in their averages when they called the cards "down through" the pack, that is, without the observer removing any cards until the whole 25 had been called.

Convinced ESP Is Answer.

In fact, it made little difference whether or not they were in the same room with the recorder. Tests were conducted exhaustively with subject and experimenter in rooms 100 and 250 yards apart; a telegraph signal would indicate each ten seconds that a new card had been drawn by the experimenter from the pack, and the subject would



Dr. J. B. Rhine, whose "extra-sensory perception" tests stirred the scientific world.

whether any "guess" he has made is right until he is all through guessing.

"The assumption has also been made," says this same writer, "that, in the long run, pure guessing would result in an average score of 5 guesses right out of 25. But mathematicians point out that this assumption is not necessarily correct. Five may be the most likely score on any one run through the deck, but it may not be the average over a large amount of runs because possible scores may extend on one side down to zero but no lower—a variation of only five points. In the other direction, possible scores range all the way up to 25—20 points above the most likely score."

Still, in hundreds of thousands of mechanical selections, in which the cards were admittedly called by pure chance, the Duke researchers found the average to be almost exactly 5 hits per 25 cards selected.

Now the experiments with which we have dealt here include only clairvoyance—the extra-sensory perception of objects, characters on cards. Dr. Rhine has also conducted exhaustive experiments in telepathy—the extra-sensory perception of mere thoughts. Here is how that is tested:

No cards are used. The "sender," in one room, gives the ready signal to the subject, in another room—or miles away, for that matter. He then concentrates upon the first symbol (the same symbols are used mentally as those appearing on the ESP cards), chosen at random. The subject records what he believes the symbol to be. After ten seconds there is another signal and the operation is repeated; and so on, through 25 calls. At the finish of the run the subject's record is checked against the order of the symbols as recorded by the experimenter.

Some subjects actually made higher scores in the "telepathic" tests than they did in the objective tests. In three daily trials, one subject made scores of 19, 16 and 16, in her first experience in ESP work. And she was stationed 250 miles from the sender, with ranges of mountains separating them!

Radio Telepathy Test.

It is telepathic tests similar in some ways to these which are being employed on the Zenith Foundation's radio program. In the first program, listeners were told that a selecting machine in the studio would be operated seven times during the test, each time selecting a color—black or white (if, indeed, they may be called colors). A committee of ten scientific observers would, after each selection, concentrate upon that selection for a period of ten seconds. Listeners were also asked to concentrate and keep a record of what they believed the selections to be. The observers were sworn to secrecy and the machine was operated in a closed booth. Selections were recorded, but kept under lock and key, not to be opened for a week, when listeners' records would have time to reach the studio.

Unbeknownst even to the sponsors or to the studio attaches or listeners, the observers purposely left the third and seventh trials blank, to determine whether the public at large naturally has a preference for either black or white which might affect its choice in the other trials, in which the machine actually selected a black or white space.

Approximately 20 per cent of those who replied called four of the five actual trials correctly, a mark one-third over "chance expectation."

But most interesting of all is the fact that a sizable number of listeners who sent in all five answers correctly also designated blanks on the third and seventh trials, although they were not told that these trials were blanks!

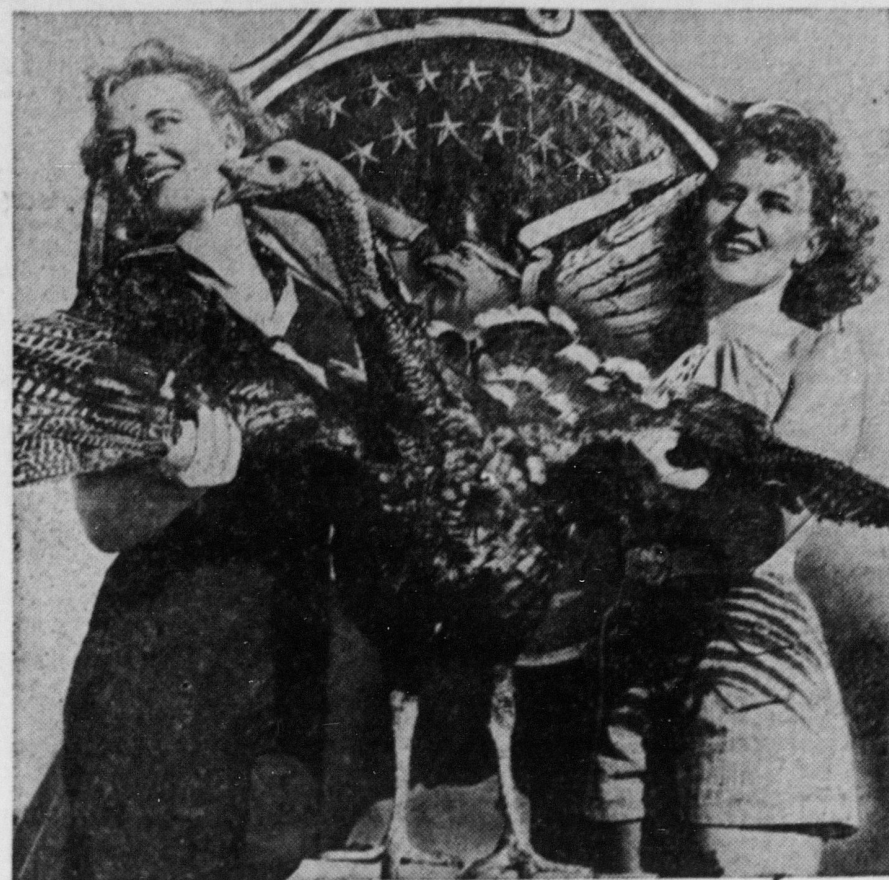
Dr. Rhine does not attempt to explain what "extra-sensory perception" is—whether it is akin to radio waves (a theory he rejects for reasons too detailed to recount here) or some other transference of energy. He will be content if he proves to the world of science that there is some door to the human mind other than through the recognized senses. And he would, of course, like to discover just where the human mind fits into the general scheme of things—in fact, what the mind really is, after all.

But at present he will continue his amazing work and follow the advice of Sir Isaac Newton:

"Let hypotheses alone until the facts require them."

© Western Newspaper Union.

Push Gobbler as National Bird



Los Angeles, Calif.—The American eagle will have to give up his job to the turkey gobbler, if the Northwestern Turkey Growers association gets its way. Senators and congressmen of 14 states were asked to make the turkey the national bird at the next session of congress. It was argued that the turkey, besides being the symbol of Thanksgiving, is native to America. Misses Edith Lawrence (left) and Pat Gergen are pictured above showing how the turkey would look in the eagle's place against the American shield.

Ye Council Eats Right Well After Ye Slick Barter

Deer Is Thanksgiving Meal and Indian Is Goat.

IF AMERICANS this Thanksgiving are well able to appease both their consciences and their appetites, their moral dexterity is no better than that of their forebears on the town council at Danvers, Mass., in the year 1714. Venison, rather than turkey, made up the piece de resistance on a Thanksgiving feast there, but religious complications arose, as recorded by Rev. Lawrence Conant, of that city:

"After ye blessing was craved by Mr. Garrich of Wrentham, word came that ye buck was shot on ye

sidering this a just and rightful sentence on ye heathen, and that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partook of it but Mr. Shepard, whose conscience was tender on ye point of ye venison."

In nearby Boston a few years later the arrival of autumn with its storing of the winter supply of salt



Bear meat is no longer generally available for the Thanksgiving dinner.

pork brought mingled thanksgiving and chagrin to a boy named Benjamin Franklin, who often became restless during the long graces which accompanied Massachusetts meals. So one day after the pork had been dutifully stored away, he suggested that if his father would only "say grace over the whole cask, once for all, it would be a vast saving of time."

In the latter half of the same century, whenever a feast was in order in the back country of Virginia and the Carolinas, young Daniel Boone or some other hunter would go out to find venison or bear meat to mix with pork in the habitual "great stew" of such a celebration. With it were served roast pork or bear or broiled venison.

Bear and venison are no longer generally available for the Thanksgiving dinner, but turkey is still one of the mainstays.



Mr. Shepard's conscience was tender, and so was poor Pequot's back.

Lord's day by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with a lye in his mouth like Ananias of old.

"Ye council therefore refused to eat ye venison, but it was afterward decided that Pequot should receive forty stripes save one, for lying and profaning ye Lord's day, restore Mr. Epes ye cost of ye deer, and con-



A Thanksgiving Prayer

For what we have, though small it be,
We thank thee, Lord.
For the simple joys of serenity,
We thank thee, Lord.
For the gentle touch of the friendly hand
Of those who love and understand,
We thank thee, Lord.

Of all thy gifts the greatest three
Are friendship, love and fidelity.
Let others pray for the harvest's yields,
For the golden grains of the fruitful fields,
Humbly our prayer to thee we send
That when we've reached our journey's end,
Someone may say, "Farewell, good friend."
W.P.R.

From Kansas City Times

AROUND THE HOUSE

To Roll Corn Flakes.—Lay a clean towel on the table and put the corn flakes in the center. Fold each side of the towel over the flakes, turn both ends over to the center and crush with a rolling pin.

Storing Summer Garments.—All garments in the summer wardrobe should be cleaned before storing. Soil and stains allowed to remain in such garments when put away may cause permanent discoloration.

Touches of Stitching.—The vogue for embroidery gives the home dressmaker a chance to design some pretty, interesting and distinctively individual costumes. On the shoulder or at waistline of a black crepe dinner dress, one might put a loose, informal-looking spray of white wool flowers and leaves. A black street dress, seen recently, has two long pointed breast pockets covered with red wool flowers. The matching jacket has red wool embroidery across the back.

To Raise the Pile on Velvet.—Cover a hot iron with a wet cloth, and hold the velvet over it. Brush it quickly while damp.

To Prevent Rugs From Slipping.—Jar rubbers securely fastened by sewing on the under side will prevent throw or scatter rugs from slipping on smooth floors.



Often "acid indigestion" is distressing to you—and offensive to others. But now there is no excuse for being guilty.

You simply carry your Alkalize with you—and use it at the first sign of "upset" stomach. Simply take two tiny tablets of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia when out with others. Or—if at home—your can take two teaspoons of liquid Phillips'. Both act the same way. Relief is usually a matter of seconds. "Gas," nausea, "heartburn," acid breath—all respond quickly. Just make sure you ask for "Phillips'."



Firmness
It is only those who possess firmness who can possess true gentleness.—La Rochefoucauld.

HOW OFTEN CAN YOU KISS AND MAKE UP?

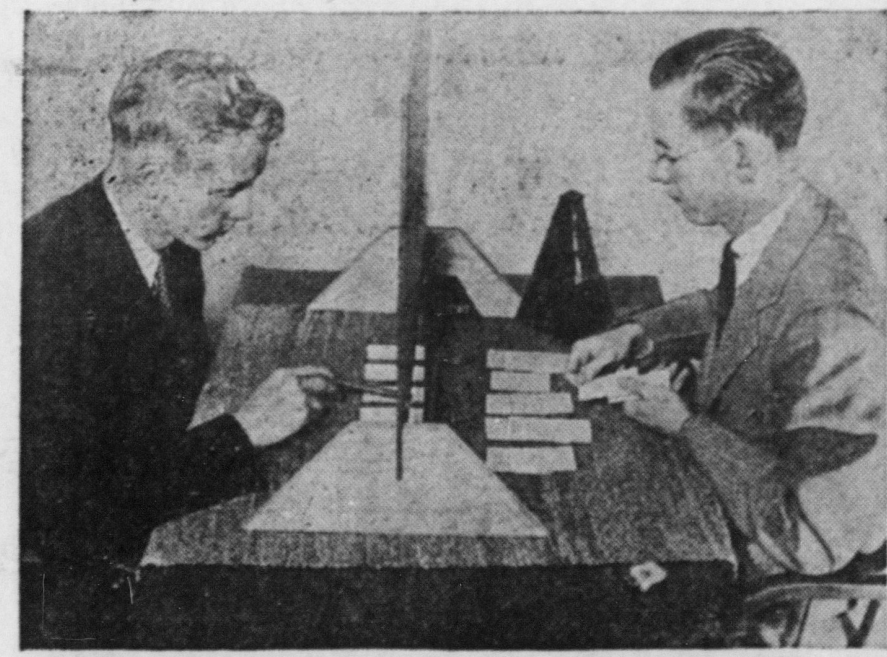
NEW husbands can understand why a wife should turn from a pleasant companion into a shrew for one whole week in every month. You can say "I'm sorry" and kiss and make up easier before marriage than after. If you're wise and if you want to hold your husband, you won't be a three-quarter wife.

For three generations one woman has told another how to go "smiling through" with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It helps Nature tone up the system, thus lessening the discomforts from the functional disorders which women must endure in the three ordeals of life: 1. Turning from girlhood to womanhood. 2. Preparing for motherhood. 3. Approaching "middle age." Don't be a three-quarter wife; take LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND and go "smiling through."

WNU-4 46-37

MAGIC CARPET

It doesn't matter what you're thinking of buying—a hat pin or a baby grand, a new suit for Junior or a set of dining-room furniture—the best place to start your shopping tour is in an easy-chair, with an open newspaper. The turn of a page will carry you as swiftly as the magic carpet of the Arabian Nights, from one end of the shopping district to the other. You can rely on modern advertising as a guide to good values, you can compare prices and styles, fabrics and finishes, just as though you were strolling in a store. Make a habit of reading the advertisements in this paper every week. They can save you time, energy and money.



J. S. Woodruff (left) and C. E. Stuart, members of Duke university parapsychology staff, conducting clairvoyance tests with ESP cards.

rather some hope of an answer to the age-old questions: What is the human mind? Where does it belong, if anywhere, in the scheme of our knowledge as a whole?

" . . . If a century of investigation by hundreds of able minds has left the nature of the mind still so profoundly obscure," he writes in "New Frontiers of the Mind," his book which is currently a best-seller, "it is not easy to go on hoping that beating the same pathways of research, even for another hundred years will bring us to the goal. . . . If the recognized and the usual in our search have so far failed us, it is time to turn, in the matter of our method, to the UNrecognized and the UNusual."

Thus he explains why Duke university's psychology department seven years ago began a long and laborious investigation of what he calls "extra-sensory perception"—the ability of certain persons to perceive through some channel other than the senses as we know them.

Students, faculty members and their families, in fact almost anyone who could be interested, were sought as the subjects of the tests. Preference was given to those who could recall some "psychic" experience in their lives or in their families, on the assumption that they might be better subjects for ESP ("extra-sensory perception") experiments.

How Tests Were Made

Dr. Rhine and his associates devised a special deck of 25 cards as standard equipment for the tests. The deck contained five cards each of five different characters: a square, a cross, a circle, a star and a series of wavy lines.

Here is an example of how one of the earliest tests worked: The

write down what he thought the card was. When the test was over, results would be checked against the actual order of the pack. Some subjects actually had more success with this method than when they were seated in the same room with the experimenter.

To Dr. Rhine and his staff such phenomena are convincing proof of "extra-sensory perception." They are convinced that cheating, consciously or unconsciously, has been ruled out, by their methods, and that the odds against such sustained performances are far, far too great to permit their explanation on the grounds of coincidence.

One recent series of scientific articles purporting to "debunk" the Duke experiments offered several explanations, among them that cues were being given, probably unconsciously, to the subject by the experimenter. But this could hardly be possible when the experimenter did not know himself the order of the cards until the pack had been examined AFTER the subject had finished calling.

Another explanation is that the results are simply lucky. But the odds against the kind of scoring that is being done, they say at Duke, are so enormous as to rule this hypothesis out.

"Dr. Rhine assumes," says one scientific writer, "that this same chance (1 to 5) holds straight through the 25 guesses. It would if each card were returned to the deck after the call and the deck shuffled. Actually, as a star is removed, the chances on that suit are lessened slightly and the chances on other guesses increased."

Criticizes Duke Mathematics.

But this can hardly hold water when the subject does not know