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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE  
NATIONAL AIR & SPACE INTELLIGENCE CENTER  
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SEP 08 2015

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John Greenewald  
[REDACTED]  
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Dear Mr. Greenewald,

This letter is in reference to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request dated 6 July 2015 for a copy of a document entitled *Model of Parapsychological*. We received your request and assigned case number 2015-04799-F to it.

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Sincerely,

TRISHA M. SEXTON, Colonel, USAF  
Vice Commander

Attachment  
Requested Document

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# TRANSLATION

MODEL OF PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION

By

M. Ryzl

## FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY DIVISION



AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND

WRIGHT-PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE

OHIO

DDC  
JUL 30 1955  
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## UNEDITED ROUGH DRAFT TRANSLATION

MODEL OF PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION

BY: M. Ryzl

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## MODEL OF PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL COMMUNICATION

M. Ryzl

Recently more and more is being said about the application of extra-sensual attention (MSV), mental telepathy, as a means of telecommunication. Numerous publications dealing on this matter in popular print do not have too many selective informations on the subject. In such a situation it cannot be simply estimated that the cause of it is sensational increasing the relatively scanty factual material, or are these strategic causes and only some new findings learned about it have reached the press.

With respect to attractiveness and potential importance of this problem it would be really interesting to investigate how such a problem has been solved in accessible special literature. The properties of MSV will effectively predetermine this ability so that it will serve as an aid in obtaining information, if current circumstances are so far inaccessible to us (1, 2, 3) - whether we keep in mind the simple recognition of objective occurrences of the outer world or the picking up of artificial signals bring-

ing a definite report. On the other hand in today's parapsychology a frequent important problem is realization and perfect mastery of the MSV phenomenon, which is the first assumption of its practical application.

In parapsychological literature we may often encounter numerous cases where in a paranormal way were obtained detailed and very accurate informations on the current sense of inaccessible realities. This pertains for example to certain cases of spontaneous appearance of MXV or mediumistic appearances. When reviewing such cases it is necessary to be aware of the fact that the occurrence of this type of MSV phenomenon is so far experimentally uncontrollable (occurrence of MSV and absolute reliability of realization are here still not in the power of the experimenter). Furthermore, having only paranormal experience and only one feature about the phenomenon, it is impossible at the time of picking up to establish whether the information contained in them is absolutely correct.

We would like to estimate the applicability of MSV for the obtainment of information in practice, we must subtract from these the illusionary ones (illusionary MSV phenomena) and devote attention to lab quantitative forms of this phenomenon; this to be true does not appear as dramatically conspicuous results, but it is much better to make an exact evaluation, which would allow to realize requirements, since its realization is absolutely necessary for event. Practical application of MSV during the transfer of information: to realize the required measure of reliability of the carried out realization before the incidental checking and eventually even without it.



Unfortunately, hitherto lab observations of quantitative MSV phenomena have from the viewpoint of applicability during the transfer of information in comparison with current senses or with the technical equipment for transmission and reception of information a great disadvantage in its inaccuracy. For example, the eye or photo camera will grasp in the shortest instant a very accurate great number of information; similarly are radio signals (e.g. in TV) which within a unit of time also carry and transfer considerable amounts of information. (Errors and inaccuracies of this transfer of information were perfected by the use technical installation and reduced to such an extent, that at our comparison they can be disregarded).

On the other hand MSV picks up information at a simple attempt by guessing of cards which is done of course with lesser reliability: only in form of small deviations from probable number of guesses. Furthermore, the performance stability of experimental persons was very low from the ability of MSV, because their performance is subject to considerable fluctuations (transient disappearance of MSV, appearance of MSV in negative form). Any modern technical equipment, which would work so imperfect of a suitable code, which would transfer the given information to a definite group of guessed cards. The result of testing MSV - in the assumption, that MSV has appeared in it - will then be analyzed by this signal code and transformed again into transferable information.

Over the possibility of such practical application of MSV - began working W. H. Clark (5). For example, if it was necessary to predict

temperature, which will be measured on the following day, the advice was to proceed so, as to take a small package of cards and determine how much to take-off according to the temperature measured for next day. On the basis of the card sequence the test person guesses how it will be after the removal. Then, the test persons compare with the sequence of cards in the package. It can be expected, that by properly shifting will be found the special high result, which corresponds to the information derived in predicting temperature.

Because of the imperfection of hitherto lab observed forms of MSV it is necessary for practical purposes to concentrate information in each individual point of the disk. For this purpose, it is first necessary to find method at which will be analyzed statistically, which will compensate for the errors of the source with small probability of each individual determination.

This method was applied by G. W. Fisk and D. J. West (6) in the experiment, in which they allowed many persons to guess this card, whereby as proper result were considered data, which the test persons offered most frequently for the given disk. But they did not find with this method any reliable determinations, because the ability of MSV in their experiments did not appear in sufficient scale.

On the use of this method (methods of repeated determinations) on one test person, who would also be the repeated target intended for determination worked also R. H. Thouless (7). In addition to the rough method of evaluation the results based on major information for example by Fisk and West, Thouless

also introduced the concept of "preference index" with the aid of which it is equated with the possible distortion, which in final evaluation could suffer as consequence of it, that the test person would prefer and report more frequently certain symbols of the cards. In addition to the Thouless report, C. Scott (8) offered a solution for certain statistical problems connected with the use of this method, namely and approximate calculation of probability, that the major result will be correct, since a priori definite quality is given about the performance of MSV, expressed by a definite improbable result in qualitative test of MSV.

The method of repeated realizations was also applied by the author in all his experiments with J. K. (9). This method has aided effectively in substantially increasing the reliability of paranormal obtained information, but in consequence of disrupting the experimental cooperation with that test person (upon his demand motivated by family reasons) it was impossible to employ this method, to analyze the results further and show the recurrences of the obtained successful result.

Because of the instability of hitherto observed forms of MSV it was also necessary to find criteria, which would allow in advance to determine whether MSV appears in this experiment and to what extent. It was also found that introspective data of the test person are incapable here of finding a reliable lead (10).

The first one who seriously began thinking of a method on how to a priori realize the reliable information about the quality of MSV development was C. E. Stuart (11). But in his newest report R. J. Cadoret (12) in an experimental arrangement adopted the motorial form of MSV appearance

endeavored to find the reliability of MSV manifestation, in which he did not allow the test person to carry out parallel two series of determinations: one of these was advance checked and used as information series in guessing the reliability of MSV manifestation and in another series, intended for proper transfer of given information. The test person in this case knew no what series is informative and which is experimental. Moderately significant results have been obtained.

A different method for this purpose was proposed by R. Taetzsch (13). He advised to use a target with two aspects, for example in playing cards these were the value of the card and its color. The test person then determined both aspects, one of which is verified as an informative series while the ascertainment of the second aspect is utilized for proper experiment. A target with two aspects was used by Schneidler (14) with total finding of the most reliable form of MSV manifestation, but he places emphasis rather on comparing various methods of evaluating the attained result (or evaluation of both aspects together or each one separately). The original contribution to our problems is Taetzsch's (15) proposition of a parapsychological communication system. Taetzsch made the proposal, which he did not bring into practical utilization, of equipment which must be used for the transfer of definite information between two points in space at the time of aid from MSV, with a predetermined degree of reliability. The Taetzsch proposed calculation system enables to use even the imperfect ability of MSV for deriving any reliable information in form of a selection from two possibilities, (e.g. white-black, yes - no, etc). According to the proposed

system the test person submits his information by pressing on one of the two push buttons. Employed is the method of repeated determination and the resultant answer is processed by a computer on the basis of a pre-introduced program in which is coded the desired accuracy of the gained information. The arrangement determines and calculates automatically the necessary information according to the quality of the directly manifested ability of MSV, it will not yield the resultant information until the accumulated data have attained desired reliability. The proposed system takes into consideration also the negative manifestation of MSV, namely so, that between the proper information of the transferred data are conveniently expressed also informative data, which serve for making and empirical evaluation, regardless whether in the experimental series MSV appears in positive or negative form.

It can be seen, that parapsychologists have devoted quite sufficient attention to defining paranormally gained informations. It then pertained only to proposal of an experimental program or to experiments, in which the MSV has not appeared in such a perfect form and stable as to enable to speak about an effective regular mastering the transfer of information with the aid of MSV, although their remarks are based on the study authorized in current accessible special print. Only in experiments with P. S. the ability of its MSV was referred to in another place (16, 17), and so much of constant manifestation was

obtained that it was possible to begin with the experiment about paranormal transfer of information with a real hope for success.

Experimental arrangement. As the basic task, it was decided to transmit with the aid of MSV five three digital numbers (from 000 to 999). Each one of these numbers was intended as an independent experimental unit. The purpose of the experiment was not the attainment of effective practical applicability of employing MSV during the transfer of information (under given conditions this still could not be attained), but to offer experimental proof, that such application of MSV is principally possible: that it is possible to transfer a definite information by the extrasensual way with any great desired measure of accuracy and reliability. Since at the time of planning this experimental series the test person experience most reliable manifestation of MSV in form of differentiating two colors (white-green) on cards included in nontransparent covers, the task of transferring numbers with the aid of MSV was changed into this form of MSV manifestation. The signaled number with the aid of a chosen code was transferred into sequence of colors of cards in nontransparent covers. (The cards used were of A6 format, on one side white, on the other green, enclosed in special covers of solid nontransparent cardboard). The covers with the cards were handed to the test person repeatedly until sufficient experimental data have been gathered, which after proper analysis enabled to make a sufficiently reliable statement about the color of the card side of the card turned to the front part of the cover,

and according to a known code also about the transferred number.

The experiment proper was conducted as follows:

First was worked out a code, according to which each one of the series of three digital numbers 000, 001... to 999 had a definite sequence of ten colors in combination of white-green, which defined it synonymously.

The assistant, which had to transmit, drew the number to be transferred and in accordance with a definite code transferred same into a sequence of ten colors. Into ten nontransparent covers marked on the wrong side with large letters A, B...K he inserted white-green cards so that the color of the definite picked number was turned toward the front side of the cover. Then the covers were sealed.

To these 10 covers the assistant added another 10 sealed covers which were marked on the wrong side with small letters a, b...k, and contained cards in directly opposite colors than the cards in the corresponding covers marked by large letters. The purpose of this second ten of covers was dual. First it represented parallel independent determination of these realities as a basic series of 10 covers, and the verified correctness was then determined in this series. Next (since in cover marked by large letters the cards were of directly opposite colors than in covers marked by large letters) this second ten of disks determined the uniformly distributed disk colors in the experiment. The chosen code for a certain number indicated the sequence of colors in which either white or green predominated, and the eventual preference of the test person for a certain color could lead to defining the result of the signalling.

When the experimenter received from the assistant twenty covers signalling the picked number, he added to it another ten identically looking covers marked on the wrong side with numbers 1, 2 . . . 10 which contained white green cards in a convenient and known arrangement. These had to be checked after making the determination and their purpose was to indicate the quality of MSV manifested during the experiment. All thirty covers had outwardly a perfectly identical appearance. They differed only in the designation on the wrong side (small letters or numbers), which during the experiment was hidden from sight of the test person. It was established that in case, when the verification of data by the test person in relation to the numbered covers would indicate the absence of MSV or a certain deviation indicating the unreliability of the attained MSV manifestation, the entire experimental series will be disrupted and another test will be instituted. (But there was need for taking this step, because the performance attained by the MSV was sufficiently constant for the entire period of the experiment).

After preparing the disks the experimenter thoroughly mixed up all the covers and handed same to the test person to find the front pages of the cards. The test person carried out the desired determination with the aid of MSV. The experimental arrangement eliminated all known possibilities of sensual attention. A record of the experiment was kept by the experimenter so that the appertaining color result according to the statement of the test person was recorded by him individually for each card. Then he again thoroughly mixed up the covers and handed it to the test person for repeated determination. This procedure was



repeated a total of fifty times so that for each cover was aimed a total of fifty independent statements. Thorough mixing up between individual determination series showed that the covers were determined constantly in a different arrangement and that the informative disks were well mixed up with experimental disks.

Of the thirty covers was then made a total of 50 individual determinations, a total of 1500 determinations. Of these 500 were informative determinations. These were evaluated first of all, in order to gain an inside into the quality of the revealed ability of MSV. When it was found on the basis of these informative determinations, that the manifestation of MSV was of sufficient order evaluation of proper experimental determinations began, from them was to be derived the transferred information.

This experimental determination, consisting of two mutually supplementing series of 500 determinations each, was evaluated for the application of the method, which was processed empirically on the basis of analyzing the positive results at former analogical experiments with given experimental person. The criteria were selected so, that on the basis of previous empirical experiments a real guarantee could be offered that the content of all covers will be reliably established. The procedure followed was:

A total of 50 determinations aimed for cards in covers marked by large letters and 50 determinations aimed on corresponding to it cards marked by small letters

was evaluated separately, and this from two viewpoints. First was evaluated the ratio of the "white" and "green" statement with respect to each cover (given in Table ad "total"). In addition was evaluated the consistency, from it in data for definite cover was observed a preference for some one of the colors: 50 determinations made were divided into five groups of 10 determinations and the ratio of the number of "white" and "green" allegations was evaluated in each one of these groups. Evaluated were only these tens in which the ratio of one color to another was considerably prevalent, and this perhaps in a ratio of 8-2 or 9-1 or 10-0. (In table in the ratio column is recorded the ratio of the number of these data, with a predominance of white to the number of tens in which green was predominant). A definite conclusion about the color of cards in the covers was made after comparing both parallel determinations of covers marked by large and covers marked by small letters.

The criteria, empirically elected, according to which a definite conclusion was made about the color of the card in the cover, were as follows: a definitive conclusion was made only then when all these conditions were fulfilled simultaneously:

1. The attained color ratio in the findings relative to one cover was 35-15 or more (ratios closer to probable distribution 25-25 were considered as undecided, i. e. , as not offering sufficient certainty).

2. The attained ratio of indicating determinants (8-2 and better) indicated

synonymously in this direction; i.e., the predominance was on the side with a majority of data, and this perhaps 3-0 (i.e., at least three x five tens showed a ratio of 8-2 or 9-1 or 10-0), or even better 4-1, 4-0, 5-0.

3. The conclusion made according to points 1 and 2 was repeated by parallel determination of reverse cards with a total of no less than 30-20 and simultaneous indication in identical direction on the basis of the ratio in scale of no less than 1-0 or better (i.e.e.g. 2-0, 3-1, etc).

In case point 3 was not fulfilled, i.e., if parallel determination of reverse cards showed a result insufficiently convincing, it was decided to demand in basic determination a more convincing result.

a) totals of 40-10 or better; b) ratio of indicative totals of 4-0 or 5-0.

After carrying out the first basic series of 50 determinations to each cover was added a cover for which the analysis of experimental data showed a reliability of the finding corresponding to the criteria mentioned above, identified and eliminated from the package of determined disks. The excessive ones, i.e., the ones, in which no sufficiently reliable conclusion could be made, were mixed up with a corresponding number of numbered covers determined for informative ascertainment, thoroughly mixed up and again handed to the test person to carry out a series of repeated determinations.

At each such series repetition were carried out again 50 determinations for each cover and the result was evaluated in accordance with these criteria

as in the first determination and referred to the result obtained at the first determination. Covers, in which even this time no sufficiently reliable conclusion was found were determined in an identical manner for the third and fourth time until is attained a reliability of data determination defined by the criterion.

When in consequence with the desired reliability was attained an identification of all colors signalling the given number this number was derived from these colors by the use of a definite code. The result was then compared with the record of the assistant concerning the drawing of the number.

By the described method was carried out a total of five independent experimental series, with them was successfully and without an error transferred a total of five three digital numbers. Table 1 gives a numerical example of the attained result when transferring one of these five drawn three-digital numbers and points toward the procedure by which accurate information was attained about the content of individual covers until it was possible to obtain a reliable determination of the whole sequence of individual covers until it was possible to obtain a reliable determination of the whole sequence of all ten colors.

Discussion. The basic purpose of the experiment was to check the possibility of transferring with the MSV a definite number of information with arbitrary high desired reliability. This task has been successfully realized.

Another problem however is the question of profitableness of the realized

transfer of information. This appeared to be the disadvantage in comparison with other communication methods. During the experiment were reliably transferred five three-digital numbers and for the fulfillment of this task was necessary to carry out a total of 19350 single color determinations (of which 11978 were correct and 7372 wrong), which at an average rate with which the experiment was conducted (including proper determination and recording) amounted to an average of perhaps 400 determinations per hour, represents a requirement or perhaps 50 hours clean time (at full employment of two people) which time does not include the time required for calculated evaluation of results.

We will assume however that partial fault for this extreme time consumption lies in the fact, that the criteria for recognizing the determination as sufficiently reliable were selected as too severe to meet the requirement of extreme reliability. It can be assumed however, that at an eventual practical application of ESP during the picking of information by the method analogous to the one described above, it will then not be necessary to require extreme reliability of determination, which is connected with considerable wasting of experimental data, and that the determinations will be conducted with optimum profitable reliability (this would lead to an economical effect resulting from the attainment of given reliable determination). This will no doubt considerable reduce the duration of the experiment. Numerous possibilities of realizing the desired measure of reliability in transferring information by the use of the medium is offered to us

by the theory of telecommunication.

Furthermore, the application of a certain method, which will automatically issue a decision as soon as a definite measure of reliability is attained, could save (spare) the carrying out of excessive determinations and lead to further time saving. From the given table we can see for example, that in many cases was at final identification attained a reliability, which would substantially exceed the measure given by definite criteria. The found here method of timely attention showed that a desired measure of reliability was attained - as for example for one case especially proposed by Taetzsch (15) - which would really bring a saving of at least of several tens of percentages in determination.

Conclusion. The conducted experiment offers us basically proof about practical applicability of MSV as a means of communication. In the given experimental report practical application is quite difficult to imagine, because at the proposal of experimental conditions regard is given to the form, in which in the given test person MSV was most reliably manifested and the experiment was carried out as a short range experiment. On the other hand, from the property of MSV is evident that its practical application can be expected mainly in long distance communication, and this especially under conditions, when normal radio communication is impossible. Such practical utilization will require further investigation intended for the determination of definite reliability measures of the manifestation of MSV on long distance experiments - at least such which was

attained at short ranges in the described experiments with P. S

The experiment in itself has certain special traits, which were found to be important from the viewpoint of regular transfer of information by paranormal way:

First of all it calls for the use of repetition determination methods leading to concentration of information. By employing a well arranged experimental set up it was possible to attain the thing, that independent multiple repetition of this determination could lead the experimental person into difficulty especially when it was not necessary to employ a greater number of experimental persons.

Next is necessary to investigate the use of informative determinations conveniently entrusted between experimental determinations was proposed the use of two parallel series of experimental determinations which were mutually verified and supplemented. Thanks to these two parallel series it was also possible before the final verification to gain an approximate review of the quality of the manifested ability of MSV (an additional premium to the information emanating from the evaluation of informative determinations). The experimental arrangement established, that in mutually corresponding covers from both series there will be directly reverse cards and the experimenter could observe already in the process of experimentation, to what extent the major data in both mutually corresponding covers really inclined toward the reverse side.

Both the series of informative determinations as well as the series of experimental determinations were conducted parallel so, that individual disks were mutually mixed and there was no trait, by which the test person could on the basis of normal sensual attention or reasonable considerations mutually differ from each other. This determined maximum homogeneity in the manifestation of MSV.

As to the evaluation of attained results is mentioned the use of major data necessary for the derivation of disk color identification. But the simple major data were not used but the requirement of distinguished major was placed. Results, when in the data of test persons were no striking predominances of one color over the other, were considered as insufficiently conclusive and the determination had to be repeated. Besides the majority of conclusions from the viewpoint of auxiliary evaluations the consistency in the statement of the test persons is still considered the best one.

Application of the introduced empirically determined methods of evaluating the experimental material was found to be sufficient for the realization of information transfer with the aid of MSV with an arbitrary preset accuracy and reliability. This fulfills the basic requirement, which is the condition for possible application of MSV as a means of communication. Introduction of more exact methods for evaluation of experimental data and the fixing of experimental conditions fitting



the theory of probability and the theory of information may without doubt lead to an increase in economy in transferring information achieved in this way.

Table 1.

1 Obálka čís.	Základní sjištění 7			1. opakování 8			2. opakování 8			3. opakování 8			5	6	
	2 Celkové skóre B-Z	3 Poměr význač- ných skóre B-Z	4 Závěr	2 Celkové skóre B-Z	3 Poměr význač- ných skóre B-Z	4 Závěr	2 Celkové skóre B-Z	3 Poměr význač- ných skóre B-Z	4 Závěr	2 Celkové skóre B-Z	3 Poměr význač- ných skóre B-Z	4 Závěr			
1	33-17	1-0													B
2	15-35	0-2													Z
3	23-27	1-1													B
4	25-25	0-0													Z
5	16-34	0-1													Z
6	25-25	0-0													Z
7	27-23	1-1													Z
8	27-23	0-0													Z
9	32-18	0-0													B
10	22-28	0-0													Z
1a				26-24	1-0										Z
2a				31-19	1-0										B
3a				29-21	1-0										B
4a				31-19	1-0										B
5a				19-31	1-1										Z
6a				26-24	0-0										Z
7a				32-18	1-0										Z
8a				27-23	1-0										Z
9a				33-17	2-0										B
1b							26-24	1-0							B
2b							15-35	0-2							Z
3b							12-38	0-3							Z
4b							19-31	0-1							B
1c										14-36	0-2				Z
2c										19-31	0-0				Z
3c										37-13	3-0				B
A	18-32	0-1		19-31	0-1	z	18-32	0-1	z	14-36	0-2	Z	Z	Z	Z
B	34-16	3-1	b	31-19	1-0	B							B	B	B
C	35-15	2-0		40-10	3-0	b	36-14	1-0	B				B	B	B
D	29-21	1-0		34-16	2-0	b	31-19	2-0	b	43-7	4-0	B	B	B	B
E	33-17	2-1		33-17	2-0		30-20	1-0		45-5	5-0	B	B	B	B
F	27-23	0-0		8-42	0-4	Z							Z	Z	Z
G	29-21	0-0		46-4	4-0	B							B	B	B
H	15-35	0-2	Z										Z	Z	Z
I	21-29	0-2		8-42	0-4	Z							Z	Z	Z
K	39-11	3-0	b	36-14	3-0	B							Z	Z	B
a	27-23	0-0		29-21	2-0		22-28	0-1		27-23	1-0				B
b	17-33	0-1		7-43	0-3	Z									Z
c	32-18	2-0		31-19	1-0		28-22	0-0							Z
d	27-23	0-0		24-26	1-1		16-34	0-2		22-28	0-0				Z
e	30-20	1-0		39-11	3-0		21-29	0-0		25-25	0-1				Z
f	34-16	1-0		40-10	2-0	B									B
g	26-24	0-1		28-22	0-0										Z
h	45-5	5-0	B												Z
i	28-22	0-0		37-13	2-0										B
k	23-27	0-0		18-32	0-3										Z

**KEY:** 1. cover No., 2. total scores B-Z, 3. ratio of indicative scores B-Z, 4. conclusion, 5. final conclusion, 6. reality, 7. basic determination, 8. repetition.

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