

## PK AND ESP EXPERIMENTS WITH MARTIE VASSE

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Experiments with Martie Vasse were first made when the child was one year old, and showed good ESP scores. PK experiments were not attempted at that time because of the child's age. (Cf. *Parapsychology Bulletin*.) Further experiments were begun when Martie was three and a half years of age with regard to both ESP and PK. They were conducted by Christiane Vasse, mother of the child. It seemed interesting to compare the PK and ESP scores in the same experiment on the same days, in order to see whether certain days were less favorable than others with regard to certain psi activities taken together, and if these faculties formed a whole, as previous experiments had appeared to indicate. (Our results again found relations between ESP and PK. When ESP was high, PK was high, too.)

Subsequently to the first experiments mentioned, another was made in cooperation with G. W. Fisk (cf. *S.P.R. Journal*, Sept.-Oct. 1951). When the cards were in England, the child's scores were slightly negative: -9 on 200 calls. When the cards were sent to France in sealed packets the scores were +8 on 200 calls. In the first experiments the deviation was +60 on 240 calls. The experiments were abandoned in view of the decline. Later it seemed interesting to inquire whether the child, more developed mentally and having learned to count, could repeat the initial success. Now we were dealing with a little girl actively and consciously participating in the experiment and who understood what was expected of her.

The cards from Duke University were shuffled and offered the child on a rug one by one. The mother did not know

the card: this was a clairvoyance test. The cards were not in envelopes. Results were generally noted after the child had gone off to play, and she had no chance of learning which symbol corresponded with any mark on the back of the card. A new pack was used.

In the PK experiments, the dice used were those supplied by Betty Humphrey when she passed through Amiens in 1950. The points were not carved out but were painted in three colors, with opposite sides the same color. No use was made of Latin squares in choosing the target sequence. We nearly always used the following order: 6-5-4-3-2-1. From April 7 to June 15 there were 39 pages of records, comprising 39 ESP runs and 78 PK runs. The child took greater interest in the active tests with dice, where she could see the results immediately. Consequently, early in the tests, the ESP experiments were done first, lest the child lose interest.

In ESP, Martie scored 264 hits in 39 runs, averaging 6.76. Chance would give 195 hits. Deviation +69, CR: 5.52. Divided into three equal parts in time, the first 13 runs show 61 hits, a deviation of -4. The 13 middle runs show 87 hits, a deviation of +22. The last 13 runs show 116 hits, a deviation of +51. If all the pages are divided into upper and lower halves to find whether there is a decline on the page, the following is noted: upper half of the pages, 115 hits, lower half of the pages, 135 hits.

In normal PK, Martie obtained 381 hits in 78 runs, an average of 4.88. Chance would be 312, so the deviation was +69. The first 26 runs show a deviation of +1, the 26 middle runs a deviation of +22, the last 26 runs a deviation of +46.

Significant results were obtained in ESP and normal PK, but there was less significance with reversed PK. This seems to confirm results obtained by Nigel Richmond in his experiments with paramecia, but does not agree with Fisk's recent experiments with clock cards and the PK tests arising therefrom. A salience at the end and a curve in the shape of U or V with a final rise has always been found in the chrono-

logical and page divisions. It is encouraging to see that the decline is not an absolutely general phenomenon and that a subject may produce positive results after a series of negative ones.