# **PSI UNDER HYPNOSIS SUB-GROUP**

N.B. Throughout this documentation, the word 'subject' refers to the person being hypnotised.

# CPSG Psi under Hypnosis Sub-Group 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2000: Telepathy

#### Method

One person was hypnotised at a time and both he and a second (unhypnotised) member acted as recipients, while the remaining members attempted to telepathically transmit the content of a picture. A different picture was used for each experiment, the pictures being picked at random from containing envelopes.

### Results

Experiment	Hypnotised recipient		Unhypnotised	recipient	Picture	
No.	Name	Picture received	Name	Picture received	Transmitted	
1	S1	Blue, heat, boat, red	C1	Rectangle	Blue & white tea service	
		(miss)		(miss)		
2	C1	Ball with changing colours,	S1	Grey, a little red, may be	A computer screen with a graph	
		pyramid shape, a man in front		a line like on a road map,	going across it	
		(miss)		a lot of green, a graph on		
				a rectangle		
				(hit)		
3	S1	Small square, possibly book,	C2	Green, blue, white, chair,	Lounge suite comprising dark blue	
		squares in white and brown, chairs		lines	furniture with blue and yellow	
		or table, curtain type of material,		(hit)	patterned seat cushions and	
		patterned, 2 colours – light and			pouffe; the whole made of fabric	
		dark				
		(hit)				
4	B1	No images at all	C1	Man with big stomach,	Blank, white piece of paper	
		(miss)		red/black checked		
				(miss)		

# CPSG Psi under Hypnosis Sub-Group 29<sup>th</sup> November 2000: Psychometry

#### Method

An object with human connections was held first of all by a member in a normal state of consciousness, who wrote down any impressions gained from the object. The object was then held by a member in a hypnotised state, who spoke aloud any impressions gained, these impressions being noted in writing by another member.

#### **Results**

Unhypnotised subject		Hypnotised subject		Actual object	
Name	Impressions	Name	Impressions		
S1	Man with dark rimmed glasses, about 55, greying hair, not balding,	C1	Female, Jane, number 60, strong feelings, does not feel	<u> </u>	
	very warm (climatic) but also water		as if he has hold of the watch;	No significant correlation	
	- travel, possibly naval connection;		fairly old house. After	with impressions.	
	if related, then not a close relation		waking, reported sensing a		
	(could be an Uncle), colour blue.		tunnel and being dizzy.		
C2	White gates or railings, very warm	M1	Male, middle aged, thickset,	Watch brought by M, which	
	person, house near river.		sandy coloured hair, smiling	belonged to his grandfather,	
			face, working clothes, blue	who worked on the railway.	
			denim shirt, denim overalls,	He lived at Blibworth, which	
			works with hands, friendly,	is in the country, then	
			laughing, joking, lives near	Mansfield. He went	
			Chesterfield, connection with	walking in the Peak District	
			Peak District; 20 year old	and did weight training. It	
			watch, expensive birthday	had a contact phone no. for a	
			present from wife; somebody	lost credit card on the back.	

		else has used it as well; phone number, bunch of car keys & credit cards. After waking – link with Midland Bank.	1
M2	Man carrying bag, walking down hill, terraced houses, a city, possibly Liverpool; a dog, possibly a terrier, Christmas tree, a Spitfire, a hospital, war memorabilia	Female, elderly.	Shopping bag brought by J3, which had been in a box with war medals & a Christmas tree. Was used once by J3's father-in-law to collect chestnuts. Was given to Mother-in-law but she didn't use it. They lived in a terraced house. He took a Jack Russell for a walk. Impression without hypnosis had greater correlation.

### CPSG Psi under Hypnosis Sub-Group 28<sup>th</sup> March 2001: Clairvoyance / Precognition using Dice Throwing

#### Method

In Experiment 1, a dice was thrown without the shaker being removed, a non-hypnotised member wrote down the number that he thought was showing and then a hypnotised subject was asked to say which number was showing. The results were recorded and the experiment repeated, to give 10 throws altogether.

In the following experiments, the non-hypnotised subject wrote down a prediction as to which number would be thrown, then the hypnotised subject was asked to predict what number the dice would show and then it was thrown. Again, the results were recorded and the process repeated, to give 10 throws altogether per experiment.

#### **Results**

EXPERIM ENT NO.	NON-HYP SUB	NOTISED JECT	HYPNO SUB	TISED JECT	ACTUAL NUMBER THROWN
	Name	Number guessed	Name	Number guessed	
1	S1	4	B2	6	2
		3		2	1
		6		2	6
		5		5	4
		3	]	6	5
		2	]	2	5
		1	]	3	5
		4	]	5	3

_					
		5		4	1
		6		1	1
	Correct	1		0	
	guesses:				
2	B2	5	Е	3	1
		6		5	4
		3		1	1
		2		4	2
		4		2	4
		3		5	3
		3		1	3
		5		6	6
		2		4	2
		4		2	6
	Correct	5		2	
	guesses:				

EXPERIM ENT NO.	NON-HYP SUB	NOTISED JECT	HYPNO SUB	TISED JECT	ACTUAL NUMBER THROWN
	Name	Number guessed	Name	Number guessed	
3	B1	4	S1	2	3
		1		5	6

•			i		
		3		3	5
		2		1	6
		5		6	5
		1		4	2
		4		4	4
		3		2	4
		2		3	1
		4		6	2
	Correct	2		1	
	guesses:				
4	M2	3	B1	3	3
		4		4	5
		2		1	4
		5		2	4
		6		5	2
		3		3	4
		2		6	3
		1		1	6
		4		4	3
		5		2	3
	Correct	1		1	
	guesses:				

## **Summary:**

In a set of 10 throws of the dice, one would expect 1 or 2 correct guesses by chance. The only experiment yielding a result significantly different from chance was B2 obtaining 5 correct guesses out of 10 when in a normal state of consciousness in experiment no. 2. The experiments, therefore, provided no evidence of increased ability at clairvoyance or precognition by using hypnosis.