

BLIND ANALYSIS BY SECOND 127000

# PALO ALTO MEDICAL CLINIC

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3 June 1975

Dr. Harold Puthoff  
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Dear Hal:

I have finished going over the psychological test data on the six subjects that Karen tested and this is a summary of my thoughts, impressions, clinical judgments, guesses and comparisons of various dimensions. It is clear that there is plenty of data here that could be subjected to statistical analyses and that might be worth doing.

The six persons that Karen tested are:

- S-3 who I have designated Subject A
- S-6 - Subject B
- S-4 - Subject C
- S-5 - Subject D
- S-2 Subject E
- S-1 - Subject F.

This last person would not take the T.A.T. test and did not return the EPPS test, and there is not a strong vocational interest test in the file on him. I included him in the comparisons on the tests which he did take.

What I did was formulate some hypotheses and then examine the test data, ranking people according to what their tests reflected on those hypotheses and from that arrived at which subjects might have, according to the hypothesis, a more than ordinary ability to communicate by non-ordinary means. First of all, I examined all the test data rather carefully from a clinical psychologist's point of view (which of course means my point of view), and without any specific hypotheses, that is, my overall intuition, made guesses in about five minutes for each battery of tests whether or not I thought this person would be likely to have unusual abilities. On this basis I guessed subjects A, B and C as the most likely ones to have been high achievers in your experiments.

The following is a series of hypotheses on the Rorschach Ink Blot Test and following each hypothesis are the three subjects who best fit that hypothesis from the test data.

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HYPOTHESIS #1. White space responses reflect lower ability to use non-ordinary means of communication.

Results: Subjects A, B and C have the fewest white space responses and therefore, according to this hypothesis, would have the highest ability among this group.

HYPOTHESIS #2. Preoccupation with minor details (Dd) will be inconsistent with the ability to communicate by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects A, B and C reflect the least use of minor details in Rorschach Responses.

HYPOTHESIS #3. Those persons with the highest percentage of human movement responses will be those most likely to be able to communicate by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects C, B and E are the three highest in this regard.

HYPOTHESIS #4. The use of instant whole responses will be greater in those persons with the ability to communicate by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects A, B and C are the highest in this regard.

HYPOTHESIS #5. Using shading responses as an index for anxiety, those who have the most shading responses will do the least well in communicating by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects C, F and E have the most shading responses.

HYPOTHESIS #6. Those subjects able to communicate best by non-ordinary means will tend to be more childlike in their general approach to life and this will be reflected by higher animal content percent on the Rorschach test.

Results: Subjects D, C and F.

HYPOTHESIS #7. (This hypothesis is relevant to hypothesis #6.) Those subjects with the most animal movement responses will tend to be able to communicate more by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects C, B and E.

HYPOTHESIS #8. The persons who most use color in their responses will be most likely to be able to communicate better by non-ordinary means.

Results: There is no spread among the subjects on this particular scoring determinant.

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HYPOTHESIS #9. Those subjects using the most emotional determinants will be most likely to be able to communicate by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects A, B and C have the most use of emotional determinants on the Rorschach Test.

On the MMPI, the following hypotheses were checked out.

HYPOTHESIS #1. Subjects who show the most unusual configurations on the MMPI will be those most likely to be able to communicate by non-ordinary means (scores above 70).

Results: Subjects A, B and E.

HYPOTHESIS #2. Those subjects who reflect the most emotional energy as measured by the Ma score will be most likely to communicate by non-ordinary means.

Results: Subjects B, A and E -- the opposite of this hypothesis is that those with the lowest Ma scores were subjects F, B and C.

HYPOTHESIS #3. Those subjects who show the most interest in human interaction will be most likely to do well in non-ordinary communication as measured by the Si score and the rank among the subjects from highest to lowest is D,C,B,E,F,A. Therefore, subjects B, C and D, according to this hypothesis, would be the successful ones.

HYPOTHESIS #4. Those subjects showing the most depression would be least likely to be able to communicate by non-ordinary means and the rank on the depression score among the subjects is from highest to lowest - B,C,A,E,F,D, with B, C and A being the predicted least likely to do well at your tasks, and subjects E, F and D the most likely.

The Wechsler Bellevue Intelligence Scale hypotheses were simple and easy to check. The first hypothesis on the results of the Wechsler is that higher intelligence as measured by the I.Q. score will reflect higher ability to communicate by non-ordinary means. Using the Full Scale I.Q. score, the rank from highest to lowest on I.Q. is subjects D,E,B,C,F,A. Therefore, D, E and B, according to this hypothesis, would be the subjects most likely to have succeeded. There is very little difference in the ranking in general, using the verbal I.Q. and the performance I.Q. Taking a closer look at the subtest scores of the Wechsler, the following hypotheses were checked out.

HYPOTHESIS #1 on the subtest scores: Persons with the highest ability in visual motor coordination, as reflected by the Block Design subtest will

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be most likely to be able to communicate by non-ordinary means. The rank on the Block Design subtest from high to low is D,A,B,C,E,F.

HYPOTHESIS #2. Those with the best immediate memory as reflected by the Digit Span subtest will be the most likely to achieve in the non-ordinary communication modality. The rank for subjects from highest to lowest on Digit Span is A,B,C,D,C,F, with very little spread among them.

Other aspects of the Wechsler which were specifically checked out were the Picture Completion subtest, the Arithmetic subtest. The rank from highest to lowest on Picture Completion is F,E,D,A,C,B, and the rank on the Arithmetic subtest is D,C,E,A,F,B. I did not have a hypothesis about these particular subtests since they are reflections of higher I.Q., which was already covered before.

Careful review of the Strong Vocational Interest Test results, tabulating various scored categories and profile configuration revealed no pattern that separated any group of subjects from any other group of subjects. This, however, is a multi-dimensional test with many variables and perhaps a more complex statistical analysis, such as analysis of variants, may show some clusters not visible to this examiner.

On the Bender Visual Motor Gestalt test, the simple hypothesis was made that the higher the ability to reproduce better designs, the more likely would be the person's ability to be able to communicate by non-ordinary means. The Bender test results were ranked according to quality both in form, Gestalt and accuracy, and the following ranks were obtained. From highest to lowest, subjects C,A,B,D,F,E. No other evident material was reflected on the Bender designs.

It appears to me that according to most of the hypotheses I came up with, subjects A, B and C are the most likely candidates. The results of the Luscher and T.A.T. tests, after careful examination, do not suggest any systematic means for breaking this group of six into two groups of three. However, on the T.A.T. subjects A, B and C appeared to this examiner to reflect more spontaneity and childlike exuberance for living and therefore might be inferred more sensitivity or awareness to non-cognitive dimensions of experience and therefore I think subjects A, B and C are the most likely ones to have done your experiments well.

What I would like to do at this juncture, if you are interested and willing, is to find out now which subjects did well on the experiments and review the data with that knowledge to see if there is any other cluster or kind of material that was not evident on these perusals. This might be used to generate some future hypotheses for testing, although I am recalling your having said on the phone that those who couldn't were learning how, and therefore apparently whatever this ability is, it is a learnable one, which

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of course if such communication does exist, that should be true since we all come with essentially the same basic equipment. I am interested in some feedback from you. I enjoyed working with these materials.

Very truly yours,

*J. E. Heenan (g)*

J. E. Heenan, Ph.D.  
Chief Clinical Psychologist

JEH/rg

Table . Neuropsychology Test Battery

Test	Description	Scoring					
		S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Halstead Category Test	Nonverbal test requiring abstraction of conceptual relationships. Score: Total errors.	7	14	33	26	6	28
Tactual Performance Test	Requires placement of 10 geometrically shaped blocks in their correct locations on a formboard while blindfolded. Separate RT, LT, and bimanual trials. Score: Total time (min.).	16.4	11.8	7.7	7.7	11.4	6.9
Speech Perception Test	Discrimination of non-word speech sounds. Score: Total errors.	4	2	0	2	5	3
Seashore Rhythm Test	Discrimination of nonverbal rhythms. Score: Number correct.	27	25	28	29	26	29
Finger Tapping Test	Measure of finger oscillation rate for 10-sec. period, both RT and LT hand trials. Score: No. taps/10 sec.	RT/LT 53/50	RT/LT 53/49	RT/LT 48/47	RT/LT 54/53	RT/LT 47/47	RT/LT 48/43
Trail Making Test (Part A)	Requires connecting numbered circles in order from 1 to 25. Paper and pencil task. Score: Total times (sec)	40	16	18	19	30	27
Trail Making Test (Part B)	Requires connecting alphabetic and numbered circles by alternating 1-A+2-B, etc. Score: Total time (sec)	56	50	55	50	54	53
Knox Cube Test	Measure of attention span and immediate visual memory. Score: Number correct.	13	14	13	16	17	17
Raven Progressive Matrices	Nonverbal intelligence test involving spatial matrices. Score: Number correct.	39	53	49	55	60	54
Verbal Concept Attainment Test	Requires abstraction of verbal conceptual relationships. Score: Number correct.	22	24	27	23	21	24
Buschke Memory Test	Requires learning a 20-word list in a maximum of 12 trials with repetition of words omitted after each trial. Score: Max. no. words correctly remembered; List: no. words consistently remembered	Total: 14/20 List: 8/20	17/20	18/20	19/20	20/20	20/20
Grooved Pegboard Test	Requires insertion of 25 pegs in their holes in a pegboard. Both RT and LT hand trials. Score: Total time (sec).	RT/LT 76/74	RT/LT 69/70	RT/LT 58/67	RT/LT 59/67	RT/LT <del>71/68</del> 72/70	RT/LT 48/50
Spatial Relations; Subtest of the PMA	Requires mental rotation and identification of figures rotated in 2 dimensions. Score: no. correct - no. errors.	-	-	-	-	60	52
Gottschaldt Hidden Figures Test	Requires tracing outline of simple figure hidden within lines of more complex figure. Score: Time and no. correct.	Poor	Avg.	-	v. good	outst.	outst.