

EXTRAORDINARY BELIEFS

Since the early nineteenth century, mesmerists, mediums and psychics have exhibited extraordinary phenomena. These have been demonstrated, reported and disputed by every modern generation. We continue to wonder why people believe in such things, while others wonder why they are dismissed so easily.

Extraordinary Beliefs takes a historical approach to an ongoing psychological problem: why do people believe in extraordinary phenomena? It considers the phenomena that have been associated with mesmerism, spiritualism, psychical research and parapsychology. By drawing upon conjuring theory, frame analysis and discourse analysis, it examines how such phenomena have been made convincing in demonstration and report, and then disputed endlessly. It argues that we cannot understand extraordinary beliefs unless we properly consider the events in which people believe, and what people believe about them. And it shows how, in constructing and maintaining particular beliefs about particular phenomena, we have been in the business of constructing ourselves.

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For Mrs McTavish, an extraordinary woman



Extraordinary Beliefs

A Historical Approach to a Psychological Problem

Peter Lamont





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A brief reflexive preface

For many years, I have studied the history and psychology of magic and the paranormal. During this time, I have been asked certain questions on a regular basis, and two in particular. The first is: have you ever encountered anything that you cannot explain? The short answer to that question is 'no', but then, for reasons that will soon become apparent, anyone can provide an explanation for seemingly inexplicable events. Whether the explanation is an adequate one, however, is always a matter of debate. When I answer that question with 'no', I am not settling the matter, but expressing a view: I do not believe in the paranormal.

Which brings me to the second question I have been asked on a regular basis: why do people believe in the paranormal? The short answer is that they have encountered things that they cannot otherwise explain. But for those who believe that such things are not real, that is not an adequate explanation. We sceptics, convinced that they are wrong, want to know why they come to the wrong conclusion. We say it is because they don't know better, or because they desire to believe in such things. For many years, I said this myself, until I realized that this, too, was simply inadequate. I have met too many believers to think that their beliefs are simply the product

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of ignorance and wishful thinking. And I know too many sceptics to think that our beliefs are impervious to such human frailties. At the same time, I do not believe in the paranormal. This book is an attempt to provide an alternative approach to the problem.

One of the common arguments made by those who study paranormal belief is to say that the subject is worthy of study because we can bracket the first question, and focus upon the second. In short, even if the phenomena do not exist, countless folk believe in such things, and so we should try to explain this in its own right. However, despite the enormous amount of studies on this question, I think it is fair to say that, to date, we do not have a particularly clear answer. I think there are reasons for this, and I think that in order to understand such beliefs we need to bracket the second question too. We need to step back a little further, and consider the question itself: what are these beliefs that we wish to explain, and why have we tried to explain them for so long? To do so requires a historical perspective, and that is the aim of this book: to provide a historical approach to a psychological problem, by examining the phenomena in which people have believed, the beliefs that have been expressed about these events, and the attempts to understand such beliefs. By doing so, we can see that there are other reasons why extraordinary beliefs have been around for so long.



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This book is, first and foremost, a historical approach to a psychological topic, and part of a wider argument about the need for historical understanding within Psychology. I therefore want to begin by thanking those with whom I have been fortunate enough to discuss this remarkably important, and remarkably tricky, business. In particular, Alan Collins, who has been an endless help; Graham Richards and Roger Smith, who had already done the hard bits; and my BPS (HPP) colleagues, Geoff Bunn and Peter Hegarty. For their thoughts on earlier drafts, my further thanks to Alan, Graham and Roger, and also to Barry Barnes. Needless to say, the fact that they provided helpful comments should not be mistaken for compliance. They are far too wise to be held responsible for any of the flaws in this book.

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At a local level, I have been on the fringe, first as a magician in a parapsychology unit, then as a historian in a Psychology department. But Edinburgh is a good place to be on the fringe, thanks to Andy McKinlay and Sue Widdicombe, who have helped me fit in because I make them look mainstream; and Sergio Della Sala, because I make him look well dressed. And there are many others I could mention, but to be honest, nobody reads these things. Unless, of course, you are waiting to be mentioned, in which case, you are about to be disappointed. Sorry about that, but you know in your heart how much I appreciate all you have done, and to name you now would be to indulge in the sort of crude flattery that lesser folk (like that lot above) need in order to make them feel important.

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