

French *Lumières dans la nuit*. In addition, Haines mentions information releases from military sources and from qualified scientists such as Jacques Vallée and Gordon Creighton.

Haines is impressed by what seems to be non-verbal communication such as the flashing of light a certain number of times in apparent response to that same number produced by the other party. On the undoubtedly human side, cases include uses of flashlights, airplane lights and automobile headlights. In Haines' view, something more significant than mere reflections is certainly involved in some of these cases. Other very significant modes of interaction are said to include motions of approach and avoidance among others.

The sheer bulk of material offered in this study is impressive and scientifically meritorious. However, most well-established and high-ranking scientific critics will probably opine that a very small number of cases strictly screened and patiently followed through would have even greater merit. Apparently we still await strong physical evidence that extra-terrestrial substances or processes have been involved in some of the cases. Despite the thoughtful and encyclopedic character of this *CE-5*, it is necessary to conclude that, as a scientific field, the study of UFOs and associated phenomena is still in a preliminary phase. Those who have carried the work thus far, of course including Richard F. Haines, deserve approbation and respect. His background in academic psychology, advanced computer research, and multimedia telecommunication for NASA prepared him for the production reviewed here.

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Soul Samples: Personal Explorations in Reincarnation and UFO Experiences by R. Leo Sprinkle. Columbus, NC: Granite Publishing, 1999. xv + 296 pp. \$21.95 (p). ISBN 1-893183-05-X.

This challenging book appears to perform three principal tasks. One is autobiographical, including implications for the psychological development of other persons. The author's early childhood setting was a rather crude, even primitive way of life in Colorado. Some farm work was necessary in addition to jobs held by each parent. The children were expected to perform daily and weekly chores. According to Sprinkle, the discipline, perfectly normal at the time, might be called "child abuse" today. The childhood philosophy was changed through wider contacts at school and at church conferences, and, of course, college produced other transformations. Sprinkle became a professor of psychology and served as a counselor at the University of Wyoming; he participated in professional meetings elsewhere, as well as serving in the US

Army at home and abroad. Family values appear always to have been of prime importance to Leo, his wife and his children.

A second feature of this book introduces a strong contrast. The initially primitive, always conservative line of development gave way to rather unusual and controversial opinions, including some which challenged those prevailing in Dr. Sprinkle's profession as a scientific psychologist, although some views of the depth psychologist Carl G. Jung were influential. The term "Soul Samples" suggests the resulting outlook. The "Samples" seem to include human minds in this life and in previous lives, and the minds of so-called "U-Folks" (the UFO occupants). The doctrine of reincarnation was suggested by Dr. Ian Stevenson, of the University of Virginia. The UFO interest was supported by members of APRO (the Aerial Phenomena Research Organization), but Sprinkle's views concerning the "occupants" are less conventional than those shared by most of the scientific advisers to APRO.

Besides the biographical theme of this book, and the presentation of a world view, a third feature involves methodology. Sprinkle's scientific approach to various topics, including the "borderline" ones, makes considerable use of carefully devised and tested questionnaires which serve to discover the relationships between sets of beliefs and attitudes. The approach also makes highly developed use of hypnosis to determine the impact of intense experiences, including, among others, some UFO contacts.

As a counseling psychologist and psychotherapist, Dr. Sprinkle has made much use of the concept of "possible other lives" (POL). While Breuer and Freud cured neuroses by reviving repressed memories from one life, believers in POL seek the cause of maladjustments in traumas experienced in prior lives of patients. It must be observed that sometimes the therapist who believes in "other lives" appears to serve as a kind of go-between, or medium. Whether such a quest is compatible with scientific psychotherapy is at least highly debatable, but Dr. Sprinkle and the few who share his views make bold efforts that sometimes give the impression of success in terms of improvement in the condition of patients.

Certain UFO contactees, under hypnosis, provided suggestions to the effect that the "U Folks" visit the planet earth to fulfill a millennial mission. According to Sprinkle, this may include the ecological restoration or rejuvenation of the planet, and the moral and political improvement of some, perhaps all, members of the human species. Dr. Sprinkle has had a few contact experiences of his own, which are compatible with the millennial viewpoint expressed by some of his clients.

The author of this book is especially well qualified to achieve balanced views concerning some difficult, even bizarre topics. His personality may not be stereotyped by means of one of the divisions proposed by the Jungians, or by any other school of differential psychology. He is able to combine analytic and intuitive elements in his treatment of subject matter, and also able to respect and abide by professional standards even when disagreeing with the ma-

majority of his profession on certain strongly debated topics. While disagreeing with many of his conclusions, the present reviewer is favorably impressed by the breadth and boldness of Dr. Sprinkle's lines of concern and sustained study.

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