

theologian) with a recognition of the diversity of spiritual gifts (some will be used by God in deliverance situations more than others); an emphasis upon the importance of the Word of God as an agent in the process of deliverance; and a healthy skepticism about the uncritical acceptance of unusual abilities, or the reduction of the demonic to psychological categories. Evangelicals have a lot to offer in this area of ministry" (pp. 159-160). - DT

02625. West, Geoffrey C. Possession and the psychiatry of pseudo-possession. *Christian Parapsychologist*, 1988 (Mar), 7(5), 160-172.

"The study of possession has been gravely hindered by rigid attitudes, prejudgments with regard to the very existence of spirits, and a too ready assumption that we do or do not know when and in what ways they may interact with human beings in the flesh so as to affect their conscious experience and behavior.

"As to the existence of spirits, we can distinguish three principal schools of thought. There is the very ancient spiritist explanation of any phenomenon not admitting of received notions of natural explanation, of which modern spiritualism is only one recent example of many cultural manifestations. There is, secondly, within the Christian Churches, a group of theological schools seeking authority in the Scriptures and in the interpretation of Scripture rather than in experience" (pp. 160-161). Finally, there are the rigidly objective scientists, who class as superstitious what went before, and do not believe in spirits.

The psychiatry of pseudo-possession is presented, including the psychoses, neuroses, and behavior disorders. All of these explain away what looks like possession. Next he describes genuine possession, pointing out how it differs from pseudo-possession. Three case histories are given. He ends with a plea for openness to the meaning of these experiences which is not being examined because of underlying assumptions and prejudgments. - DT/R.A.W.

EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PARAPSYCHOLOGY

Semi-annual journal published since 1974 by the Parapsychology Laboratory, University of Utrecht, Sorbonnelaan 16, 3584 CA Utrecht, The Netherlands. It is edited by Sybo Schouten and is \$10 per year. Coverage began in *PAI* with Vol. 1(1)-1(2) in *PAI* 3(2): 01357-01372; Vols. 1(3)-2(2) in *PAI* 4(1): 01601-01628; Vols. 2(3)-3(1) in *PAI* 4(2): 01881-01908; Vols. 3(2)-3(3) in *PAI* 5(1): 02156-02169; and Vols. 3(4)-4(1) in *PAI* 5(2): 02426-02438. All of the foregoing are also in *PsiLine*.

02626. Boerenkamp, Hendrik G. A study of paranormal impressions of psychics. Part IV. The second group of experimental series. *European Journal of Parapsychology*, 1986 (May), 6(2), 107-136. 5 refs; 14 tables

The aim of the analyses presented in this paper was to study the effect of some variables on the content of sessions with psychics. These variables were (1) the type of inductor in nonfeedback conditions, (2) the existence of a target person, (3) the social context in which the psychic gives his or her impressions, and (4) the presence of the target person. None of the variables studied had a significant influence on the number of statements with positive paranormal value, i.e., spontaneous and specific statements which are correct. Only about 1% of all statements seem to be appropriate, but that can be expected by the chance hypothesis. In view of the judging procedures applied, the low percentage is not supportive of a paranormal interpretation. This result, combined with the results

in the first subgroup of experimental series, implies that research with psychics does not offer a more promising research method than the methods employed most often in parapsychology. Both the conditions in which the psychics get minimal information (only an object of a target person and no feedback) as well as maximal information (target person present and feedback from the target person) have a considerable influence on the structure of the behavior of psychics as compared to standard conditions (photograph and object of the target person and feedback from a person related to the target person). Among other things: if the psychics get minimal information, the number of statements involving advice increases and the number of statements preceded by a silence increases; if the psychics get maximal information, the number of statements about the future increases, the number of statements involving advice increases, the number of statements preceded by a silence decreases and the number of rhetorical statements increases. - DA

02627. Morris, Robert L. Minimizing subject fraud in parapsychology laboratories. *European Journal of Parapsychology*, 1986 (May), 6(2), 137-149.

In recent years, parapsychologists have become increasingly concerned with the detection and elimination of fraud committed by pseudopsychics, both in field work and controlled laboratory investigations. The present paper focuses on the need to understand the motivations of pseudopsychics, so that research units can develop strategies for minimizing the likelihood that pseudopsychics will have any interest in them. It is argued that researchers should acquire expertise in the general strategies of pseudopsychics and in the specific tactics that are germane to whatever claims are currently under investigation, should avail themselves of guidelines and practices developed at other laboratories, should consult professional magicians and other experts where appropriate, and may even wish to interact with computer-available expert systems developed by interactions among knowledge engineers and relevant experts. Such expertise should be involved in the research protocols of the laboratory, and potential claimants should be made aware of the existence of such expertise. Individuals or groups may also wish to develop policies that will serve as deterrents for pseudopsychics, such as a policy of full disclosure of the details of any detected fraud. Researchers are also encouraged to consider whether their general patterns of research are unusually conducive to the sort of media attention that suits the needs of the aspiring pseudopsychic. Some suggestions for specific strategies for discouraging pseudopsychics while still encouraging others is given, and a short reading list is provided. - DA

02628. Giroladini, William. A physical theory for paranormal phenomena. *European Journal of Parapsychology*, 1986 (May), 6(2), 151-165. 17 refs

A physical theory for paranormal phenomena is proposed, in particular for telepathy and for psychokinesis on small entities. The starting point of the model is the phenomenon of "non-locality," which in recent years has been confirmed by numerous specifically designed experiments. Briefly, non-locality implies the existence of a new kind of at-distance interaction between two particles based on the spin conservation law. Two physical postulates are introduced by means of which the author describes the transition from a series of microscopical physical phenomena to a macroscopical paranormal phenomenon. The model proposes the hypothetical existence of electron couples having a well-defined spin correlation (bosonic couples). The author proposes a general mechanism for