connected with the TP, he attempted to reproduce this, using the identikit transparency (see THETA 12). There were also token object matching experiments in which Mr. Johnson tried to match blank cards that had been in the TP's possession with hair samples belonging to these persons. The results of these and the other tests will be presented in a later issue of THETA.

In the psychological part of the program, Mr. Johnson was given the MMPI, the Rorschach, and a psychiatric interview. The psychological tests will be evaluated by Drs. John Altrocchi and Carl Eisdorfer. The interview was conducted by Dr. O. Lee Trick. All three are affiliated with the Department of Psychiatry at Duke University. The MMPI was also given to the TPs to determine whether there is a relation between the TP's personality and the medium's success with him.

As part of the program, group experiments were conducted with the assistance of Mr. Johnson in the hope of finding persons with psychic abilities. These sessions were conducted in "psychic classes" he conducts in London. Out of some twenty persons who participated in these informal sessions, three showed evidence of psychic abilities. The experiments will be continued after Mr. Johnson's departure, with a view to controlled testing.

THE ENIGMA OF OUT-OF-BODY TRAVEL

By Susy Smith

Reviewed by C. T. Tart

Susy Smith's new book on out-of-the-body travel is a clearly written and entertaining introduction to the subject. It describes typical spontaneous cases, experimental attempts to produce the phenomena, apparitions, experiences of prominent "astral travelers," and some of the theoretical attempts at explanation of the phenomena. Unlike many of the more "occult" books on this subject, Miss Smith shows a welcome sense of humor in discussing her subject, as well as an awareness of the limitations of human testimony and the conclusions to be drawn from it. She realizes that most of the "explanations" of the phenomenon are semantic word-magic, webs of words that may make us feel more comfortable psychologically, but which do not increase our understanding or control of the phenomenon at all.

According to the dust jacket, the book is addressed to the intelligent lay reader, and the bibliography is adequate to guide the interested reader into the more technical and scholarly works on this subject. A professional is not entitled to indulge in detailed technical criticism of a work intended for the layman, but should be concerned with adequacy of representation of his field to the public. By and large I feel that Miss Smith has done an excellent job here, although I do wish she had distinguished between material which is widely accepted in the field and that which is not. For instance, the fact that out-of-the-body experiences have been reported throughout recorded history by many cultures is about as solid a fact as one can have—without a doubt. On the other hand, such statements as, "A more elaborate technique on which some experimental work was done was to place the hands in a beam of ultraviolet rays passed through special filters, so that the amount of ordinary light was almost nil. By this means many people have been able to see the rays" (of the aura) "more clearly and easily than usual" (page 50), are considerably more debatable as to truthfulness, and tend to give the lay reader the impression that we know much more about the phenomenon than we do.

My only other major quarrel with Miss Smith's book is that she is too pessimistic about our ability to learn more about out-of-the-body travel. She emphasizes that our knowledge is based on "testimony," and while we are all aware that human testimony is prone to error, we should not dismiss it entirely. (As I feel that even too many parapsychologists do) that human testimony is completely worthless. One of the greatest contributions to modern thought, Carl Jung's Analytic Psychology, is based almost exclusively on human testimony, and many so-called psychiatric patients whose testimony seems even more likely to be distorted by personal factors than that of the generally "normal" people who report out-of-the-body experiences. Yet Jung observed thematic similarities in the testimony of patients' dreams and visions of "astral" experiences, and the differences between "normal" and "occult" books on this subject, Miss Smith recognizes, the implications for modern science of these experiences and asks many questions which will enhance our understanding of the phenomenon. What are the basic similarities that cut across history and culture? Are there several types of out-of-the-body experiences? How are they influenced by the cultural background of the experiencer? By his personal psychological characteristics? What proportion of such experiences contain information about the real world that implies the operation of ESP? Do these types of experiences differ from those where ESP does not seem to be involved? Etc., etc.

I am also more optimistic than Miss Smith in another way: although we have largely depended on testimony in the past, and may still have a rich harvest by detailed analysis of such testimony, using modern psychological techniques, in the future, we need not be confined to only a post hoc analysis of testimony. I disagree when Miss Smith states, "It certainly won't ever be possible to put an astral body...into a test tube..." (page 164). Given enough money (parapsychology's perennial lack) and initiative to search through large populations for subjects who can have out-of-the-body experiences at will, we can ask them to perform in a modern laboratory. Then we can not only find out what sort of psycho-physiological state accompanies these experiences (I am writing up material on the results of a small study in this), we can have our subjects try to put their "astral bodies" into the minds of other subjects (assuming that every too many parapsychologists do) that human science has provided, such as spectrometers, cloud chambers, radiation counters, electrostatic voltmeters, etc. As Miss Smith recognizes, the implications for our view of the world that might result from our new and somewhat sophisticated understanding of out-of-the-body experiences could be enormous.

Editor's Note: Dr. Tart is currently studying out-of-the-body experiences by means of detailed questionnaires mailed to persons reporting these experiences. If you have had one or more out-of-the-body experiences and would like to assist in this project, Dr. Tart would appreciate hearing from you. (Dr. Charles T. Tart, Box 294, University Hospital, Charlottesville, Virginia, 22901).

THE PSYCHEDELIC READER1 and THE PSYCHEDELIC EXPERIENCE2

By Timothy Leary et al.

Reviewed by T. Krippner

In 1963, Harvard University dismissed Timothy Leary and a colleague from its instructional staff for purported mismanagement of a research program investigating the effects of psychedelic drugs. Since that time, Leary's difficulties with academic, legal, and medical establishments have refused to abate; he and his psychedelic colony have been thrown out of Mexico and refused entry into the British West Indies. Leary has been arrested twice on marijuana charges and faces a lengthy prison term. In the meantime the exhaustion of many cul-

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2 By Timothy Leary, Ralph Metzner, and Richard Alpert; San Francisco: 1964. 335 pp., $5.00.
3 Dr. Krippner is Director of the Dream Laboratory, Department of Psychiatry, Malinconides Hospital, Brookline, Mass. He has conducted extensive research on the use of LSD and other psychedelic drugs with heavy metals and organic compounds, as well as in collaboration with Dr. Montague Ullman and Mr. Sol Feinman, are receiving widespread attention in psychiatric and parapsychological circles.