

THE SOUL GENOME *Science and Reincarnation*

by
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Integral Model: Reincarnation Case Evaluation Forms

Background. This evaluation packet provides a unique and innovative process for the identification, classification and assessment of verifiable evidence related to the potential linear reincarnation of a single psychoplasm in two or more lifetimes. It offers standard procedures for assessing the comparability of data in a variety of cases - regardless of the sources and methods used in the initial, tentative identification of a possible past-life match.

It is based on the findings drawn from a meta-analysis of the areas of evidence covered by selected robust published and private cases available in 2005. Using this standardized approach to evaluate verifiable evidence in a variety of cases makes it possible to scientifically compare their relative strengths. With it, one can assign levels of confidence to individual cases that separate the most plausible from the less credible cases.

The various rating scales are based on the above described meta-analysis which revealed a comprehensive and coherent picture of the common factors that appear in cases with the most reliable and verifiable evidence. The strongest cases had a common structure, even when missing some elements due to partial data collection efforts.

The common elements made it possible to construct a model of reincarnation that includes most, if not all of the factors included in what the psychoplasm appears to carry forward from one life to another. That model makes it feasible to assign a reasonable level of confidence to any case, giving the researcher or individual involved a sense of the likelihood that a proposed match is valid. This is accomplished through evaluation of the five factor areas revealed in the meta-analysis: Physical, Cognitive, Emotional, Social, and Creative.

Begun in 2006, an early version of this evaluation instrument was presented to a meeting of the Institute for the Integration of Science and Spirit in Mt. Shasta, CA, and was circulated for comment. Its design also benefited from a review of the University of Virginia's Division of Personality Studies' Coding Form For Cases of the Reincarnation Type. On the basis of those reviews and ongoing field testing, it has continued to be modified (July 2007).

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INSTRUCTIONS (Page 2)

This form provides for the collection and evaluation of data related to the possible identification of a life-to-life reincarnation match. Its purpose is to identify, document, and verify corresponding biographical information on the current subject and a historical person. It incorporates evaluation criteria to rate the level of confidence one may attach to the probability that the psychoplasm animating the subject also incarnated in the previous personality. It does not prove that the subject is the reincarnation of the historical person. A high score does suggest that a mechanism like the reincarnation of a unique psychoplasm is the most likely explanation for the detailed correspondences between the two lives under examination.

Integral Model Underlying Assumptions:

- (1) The psychoplasm (a genome-like, energetic and information biofield that survives physical death) contains physical, mental, emotional, social, and behavioral patterns that develop through successive biological lifetimes.
- (2) The psychoplasm also contains selected memories, muscular as well as images, from previous lifetimes. They comprise the new incarnation's legacy of knowledge and habits.
- (3) All facets of a psychoplasm appear to be transmitted from lifetime to lifetime. (Verifiable correspondences for each facet should be found in a valid match with sufficient data.)
- (4) The psychoplasm interacts with a subject's parental genome to imprint its uniqueness.
- (5) Each human incrementally adapts and evolves its psychoplasm legacy through learning.

Directions for Collection and Scoring

- (1) The researcher should seek verifiable data that best characterizes the subject and the previous personality in each and all of the five rating categories. (The absence of valid data with a high level of confidence in more than two areas may suggest a misidentification.)
- (2) Authenticated photographs, recordings, and documents should be included where available. The sources of all information should be identified and rated for reliability.
- (3) Where subjective judgments or extrapolations from limited data are made, the scorer should make explicit their impact on the level of confidence assigned to the conclusions.

Cautions for Researchers and Subjects

- (1) No consensus among scientific disciplines and metaphysical schools of thought as to the reality of reincarnation has yet been reached. We must still treat it as only a hypothesis.
- (2) The specific mechanisms and processes resulting in the "evidence" have not yet been established. Therefore, one cannot guarantee that any particular past-life match is certain.
- (3) The importance of a previous life to the present life may vary from person to person.

PERSONAL DATA (Page 3)

Dates of compilation: From _____ to _____.
Compiled by: _____ .

SUBJECT (S)

PREVIOUS PERSONALITY (PP)

Name _____

Name _____

Birth Family Name _____

Birth Family Name _____

Birth-Date _____ Death _____

Birth Date _____ Death _____

Birthplace _____

Birthplace _____

Gender _____ Race _____

Gender _____ Race _____

Ethnic/Cultural Group _____

Ethnic/Cultural Group _____

Present Marital Status _____

Marital Status at Death _____

Spouse(s) _____

Spouse(s) _____

Children: Girls ____ Boys _____

Children: Girls ____ Boys _____

Twin: Yes __ (Identical __) No ____

Twin: Yes __ (Identical __) No ____

Other Siblings: Male __ Female ____

Other Siblings: Male ____ Female ____

Maternal Language _____

Maternal Language _____

Second Language _____

Second Language _____

Third Language _____

Third Language _____

Religious Orientation _____

Religious Orientation _____

Other relevant anecdotal information on subject (S), previous personality (PP), or both:

GENOTYPE-PHENOTYPE FACTOR RATING SCALE (Page 4)

Subject (S)

Facial Geometry (Use page 12 ratios)	Eyes Ratio (#1)	Nose Ratio (#2)	Face Ratio (#3)
Hair Pattern	Largely Identical	Somewhat Similar	Different
Ear Form	Largely Identical	Somewhat Similar	Different
Hand/Finger Type	Short and Broad	Long and Tapering	Irregular
Voice	Mellow/Relaxed	Strained	High-pitched
Body Type (See page 10)	Ectomorph	Endomorph	Mesomorph
Deformity/ Birthmarks Scars (Attach photos)			

(S): Height _____ (as young adult). Weight _____ (young adult)

(PP): Height _____ (as young adult). Weight _____ (young adult)

(If environmental, dietary, or health factors seem relevant to heights and weights, please note. Smoking, exercise, illness or accidents may also result in phenotype changes.)

Previous Life (PP)

Facial Geometry (Use page 12 ratios)	Eyes Ratio (#1)	Nose Ratio (#2)	Face Ratio (#3)
Hair Pattern	Largely Identical	Somewhat Similar	Different
Ear Form	Largely Identical	Somewhat Similar	Different
Hand/Finger Type	Short and Broad	Long and Tapering	Irregular
Voice	Mellow/Relaxed	Strained	High-pitched
Body Type (See page 10)	Ectomorph	Endomorph	Mesomorph
Deformity/ Birthmarks Scars (Attach photos)			

Optional Notes: Indicate other significant correspondences or differences affecting the overall physical comparison.

Attachments: Photographs (including comparisons or biometric analyses), diagrams, measurements, medical records, etc.

CEREBROTYPE FACTOR RATING SCALE (Page 5)

Each continuum reflects a range of degrees between two extremes of a given characteristic. There is no right or wrong answer. All of us fall somewhere on the spectrum from 1 to 5. Insert initials at the most appropriate respective points for subject and previous personality.

This factor describes an individual's COGNITIVE modes. How does the person gather data, select what she uses, analyze it, relate it to existing knowledge, and draw conclusions? How does he handle questions or issues, including a lack of information, and make decisions?

Emotional				Rational
1	2	3	4	5
Traditional				Experimental
1	2	3	4	5
Reactive				Disciplined
1	2	3	4	5
Global				Particular
1	2	3	4	5
Reflective				Impulsive
1	2	3	4	5

Scoring Guidelines: Remember this process is not an exact science. It is highly unlikely one can obtain equally reliable IQ scores on S and PP. While such measures would be useful if they were available, most cases must depend on the biographical data available through interviews, document reviews or indirect measures of mental styles and capacities. On the basis of the best available data, select the point on each continuum that shows where the S and PP would likely fit. Since there is no right or wrong answer, the rating process seeks to determine whether the two personalities have more similarities than one might find in two people picked at random.

Factor Rating Process: Based on a representative sample of relevant information on each lifetime, circle (adding notes for clarification when required) the number on each scale above that most accurately fits each personality. Use initials to identify which score applies to each person.

Factor Scoring: The same number or two adjacent numbers may be considered a correspondence. A gap between the selected numbers on each characteristic indicates the lack of correspondence. Four or five correspondences may indicate a strong likelihood of a past-life match. Three correspondences may indicate a possible match. Only 1 to 2 correspondences suggests an unlikely match.

Check one: High-level (4-5) = ____ (3) Mid-level (3) = ____ (2) Low-level (1-2) = ____ (1)

EGOTYPE FACTOR RATING SCALE (Page 6)

This factor deals with an individual's EMOTIONAL state. How does he react to daily life and his environment, particularly in stressful work, social or personal situations ? What is her level of energy when involved in a normal routine. What is one's default emotional state?

Each continuum reflects a range of degrees between two extremes of a given characteristic. There is no right or wrong answer. All of us fall somewhere on the spectrum from 1 to 5. Insert initials at the most appropriate respective points for both S and PP.

Cool				Warm
1	2	3	4	5
Confident				Worried
1	2	3	4	5
Depressed				Manic
1	2	3	4	5
Anxious				Calm
1	2	3	4	5
Optimist				Pessimist
1	2	3	4	5

Scoring guidelines: Remember this process is not an exact science. Even though the specific situations you have documented may vary, examine how each person has responded to them. Then pick out point on each scale that best places the person's emotional stance. With no right or wrong answer, the researcher does her best to infer from biographical data what the person's approach has been in a variety of situations. To the extent one discerns long terms patterns, the more useful the data.

The goal is to determine whether the two personalities have more similarities than one might find between two people picked at random from the local shopping mall. If you find four or five similarities then the likelihood of a match is increased. One or two similarities can be easily attributed to chance.

To establish a complete file that can be reviewed by a third party, include copies of the biographical data used or quotes with the source references. The ability of a third party to verify the compiler's conclusions enhances the reliability of the scores and the level of confidence assigned to them.

Egotype Factor Scores: Circle the number on each continuum that most accurately fits each personality and include the S and PP initials within the box. Add other terms if needed to better describe both personalities. Four or five correspondences (including adjacent scores) indicate confidence in a match. Three indicate only a possible match. One or two may be only a chance correspondence.

Check one: High-level (4-5) = ____ (3) Mid-level (3) = ____ (2) Low-level (1-2) = ____ (1)

PERSONATYPE FACTOR RATING SCALE (Page 7)

This factor focuses on the quality of a person's INTERPERSONAL style. How one engages others is a central aspect of the personality developed over time. It involves our prejudices and habitual ways of responding to people in a variety of circumstances

Each continuum reflects a range of degrees between two extremes of a given trait. The numbers in-between reflect more or less of a tendency. All of us fall somewhere on the spectrum from 1 to 5. Insert initials at the most appropriate point for S and PP.

Timid				Uninhibited
1	2	3	4	5
Aggressive				Submissive
1	2	3	4	5
Dependent				Independent
1	2	3	4	5
Introverted				Extraverted
1	2	3	4	5
Trusting				Skeptical
1	2	3	4	5

Scoring guidelines: After you have selected biographical information about both personalities, look for descriptions of behaviors or situations that generally reflect the two personalities. For each of the five scales choose the number most relevant to each personality. Keep in mind that the goal is not to find exactly the same situations in both lives, but to determine to what extent the two personalities have the same underlying interpersonal styles.

Scoring Process: After you have decided which point on each scale most accurately fits each personality, circle and make any appropriate notes in or near the blocks. Four or five correspondences (including adjacent ratings) may indicate the likelihood of a match. Three may indicate a possible correspondence. Only a 1 to 2 suggests an unlikely match.

Note Overall Score: High-level(4 or 5) = 3 ___ Mid-level(3) = 2___ Low-level(1 to 2) = 1___

Reminder: Remember when working on each page of this form that regardless of the score for a particular set of factors, it alone does not validate the alleged past-life match. Only when taken in the context of all other data in the case does it buttress or weaken the hypothesis that the subject is the same psychoplasm who also incarnated in the previous life under study.

PERFORMATYPE FACTOR RATING SCALE (Page 8)

This scale identifies the VOCATIONAL traits that determine the areas in which people choose to devote their creative energies. They may or may not reflect the work a person has to do to earn a living. The broad categories are based on a set of underlying values, skills and interests. The jobs listed are only examples that illustrate a general cluster. Note the S and PP interests in the boxes of most relevance.

1. ARTISTIC - Non-conforming, original, independent, creative and, sometimes, chaotic individuals. They value beauty and imagination through self-expression, art and communication.

Musician	Dancer	Author/Poet	Painter	Art Therapist	Actor
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2. CONVENTIONAL - Values precision, attention to detail, and orderly processes. Likes organizational stability, procedures, efficiency and status.

Retail	Engineer	Banker	Administrator	Statistician	Editor
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3. ENTERPRISING - Competition, leading, persuading, selling, dominating, and promoting. It involves risk taking and self-promotion.

Politician	Salesman	Publisher	Consulting	Journalism	Businessman
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4. INVESTIGATIVE - Curiosity and learning are the core of this factor, with its focus on systematic or scientific information gathering, analysis, and theory building.

Economist	Psychiatrist	Mathematician	Professor	Surgeon	Scientist
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5. REALISTIC - Working with hands, things, tools, or machines. Practical, physical and mechanically inclined. Values tradition and common sense. Good physical coordination with ingenuity and dexterity.

Architect	Veterinarian	Mechanic	Chef	Pilot	Athlete
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6. SOCIAL - Values cooperation, generosity, and service to others. Focus on teamwork and community. Requires people skills, verbal ability, listening and understanding.

Nurse	Teacher	Minister	Psychologist	Physician	Trainer
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Scoring Guidelines: Document specific activities or events in both lives that indicate at least each subject's primary, secondary, and tertiary occupational interests and strengths. (If evidence suggests more correspondences, note them as well.) Describe each with one or two words in appropriate box.

Scores. If you find three or more significant matches, they suggest a high level of confidence (3). Two matches indicate a mid-level of confidence (2). One or no matches should be considered a score of (0).

KNOWLEDGE CORRESPONDENCES (Page 9)

While the other factors involve patterns, profiles and levels of development, this area includes specific areas of knowledge that may have been carried forward by the subject. Some may be spontaneously recovered, but other details may come through dreams, meditation, or hypnosis. To be included here they should be corroborated through documentation or verifiable information from the past. While not necessary for corroboration of a past-life match, they do add texture to the evidence.

MATCHING PREFERENCES (Page 10)

The correspondence of preferences for or predispositions toward choices related to dates, names, locations, people, symbols, relationships, positions, or personal tastes.

BODY-TYPE DEFINITIONS

- 1. Ectomorphic. Light or aesthetic body build.**
- 2. Endomorphic. Short, broad, and muscular shape.**
- 3. Mesomorphic. Lean, muscular athletic form.**

CASE RATINGS SUMMARY SHEET (Page 11)

Subject _____ / Previous Personality _____

Prepared by _____ Date _____

1. Phenotype Factor Ratings. Score _____

(a) Facial geometry matches (within 3% variance). Subscore _____

Three matches = High-level (3). Two matches = Mid-level (2). One or zero matches = Low-level (1).

(b) Hair type/baldness. Largely identical a score of 2, Similar a score of 1. Subscore _____ (1 or 2)

(c) Ear form. Largely identical a score of 2, Similar, a score of 1. Subscore _____ (1 or 2)

(d) Hand/finger type. Largely identical a score of 2, Similar a score of 1. Subscore _____ (1 or 2)

(e) Voice characteristics match gives score of 1. Subscore _____ (1 or 0)

(f) Body-type match gives a score of 1. Subscore _____ (1 or 0)

(g) Physical deformities, scars & birthmarks. Subscore indicated as follows _____. (If this score is higher than the (a) subscore, it may be substituted for (a) in the adjustment made below.)

One definitive deformity match or three corresponding scars and birthmarks get score of 3.

Two corresponding scars/wounds and birthmarks gets score of 2.

One or no corresponding scars/wounds and birthmarks results in a score of 0.

Adjusting subscore: Multiply (a) subscore by 3 = _____. Multiply (c) subscore by 2 = _____. Add subscores (b), (d), (e), & (f) _____. Then add the three results for adjusted subscore total _____.

Overall phenotype score _____ (Adjusted subscore of 14 or more = 3, total of 9 - 13 = 2, under 9 = 1).

2. Cerebrotype Factor Ratings. Score _____

Four or five correspondences = High-level (3). Three = Mid-level (2). One or two = Low-level (1).

3. Egotype Factor Ratings. Score _____

Four or five correspondences = High-level (3). Three = Mid-level (2). One or two = Low-level (1).

4. Personatype Factor Ratings. Score _____

Four or five correspondences = High-level (3). Three = Mid-level (2). One or two = Low-level (1).

5. Performatype Factor Ratings. Score _____

Three or more correspondences = High-level (3). Two = Mid-level (2). One = Low-level (1).

Overall Confidence Level for Hypothesized Match. Confidence-level _____

Add scores for items 2,3,4, & 5 _____. If that total is at least 10 and the Phenotype score is 3, the confidence level is High (3). If that total is at least 8 and the Phenotype score is 2, the overall confidence level is Mid (2). If the Phenotype score is 1 the overall confidence level is Low (1).

Source Reliability Adjustment. If the information used for the various rating scales was obtained from verified documents or attested to by reliable third-parties, the confidence level derived above can be left as is. If the information was self-reported, and only partially documented and verified, reduce the level of confidence by one point. If the information came from solely nonhuman sources and not verified, reduce the above level of confidence by two points.

Revised confidence-level _____

FACIAL GEOMETRY COMPARISONS (Page 12)

Use this form with Genotype Scale

(When good photos with frontal views are available on both subject and previous life, one for each can be used for geometric-ratio comparisons. When only portraits, images of sculptures, or poor quality photographs are available, measure two or three and then average the ratios.)

Subject **Measurements in Millimeters and Ratios as Indicated**

1. Eyes width (from outer eye corners).		Ratio #1a		Ratio #1b		Ratio #1c	Avg #1 Ratios
2. Eye socket height (from top edge to bottom).							
3. Nose length (from lowest point between eyes to tip).		Ratio #2a		Ratio #2b		Ratio #2c	Avg #2 Ratios
4. Nose bridge width (from inner eye corners).							
5. Span of cheekbones (from highest point on each side).		Ratio #3a		Ratio #3b		Ratio #3c	Avg #3 Ratios
6. Lower face length (lower edge of nose to point of chin).							

Previous Life

1. Eyes width (from outer eye corners).		Ratio #1a		Ratio #1b		Ratio #1c	Avg #1 Ratios
2. Eye socket height (from top edge to bottom).							
3. Nose length (from lowest point between eyes to tip).		Ratio #2a		Ratio #2b		Ratio #2c	Avg #2 Ratios
4. Nose bridge width (from inner eye corners).							
5. Span of cheekbones (from highest point on each side).		Ratio #3a		Ratio #3b		Ratio #3c	Avg #3 Ratios
6. Lower face length (lower edge of nose to point of chin).							

Ratio #1: Divide the distance in Line 2 by the distance in Line 1.

Ratio #2: Divide the distance in Line 4 by the distance in Line 3.

Ratio #3: Divide the distance in Line 6 by the distance in Line 5.

Averages of ratios: Add the ratios for #'s a, b, and c. Divide total by the # of ratios.

Variations between Subject and Previous Life (used with single measure or averages) are the differences between their respective ratios.

Ratio #1 Variance	Ratio #2 Variance	Ratio #3 Variance
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