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SECTION E

Washington Times

## In search of modern Merlins: Psychics gain wider credibility

By Tom Kelly  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

**B**elief in psychic phenomena, on par with a belief in astrology a decade ago, is gaining new respectability.

The most striking change is in the scientific community. It is exhibiting a new willingness to believe that some people can know things by inexplicable means and that others can will the behavior of physical objects.

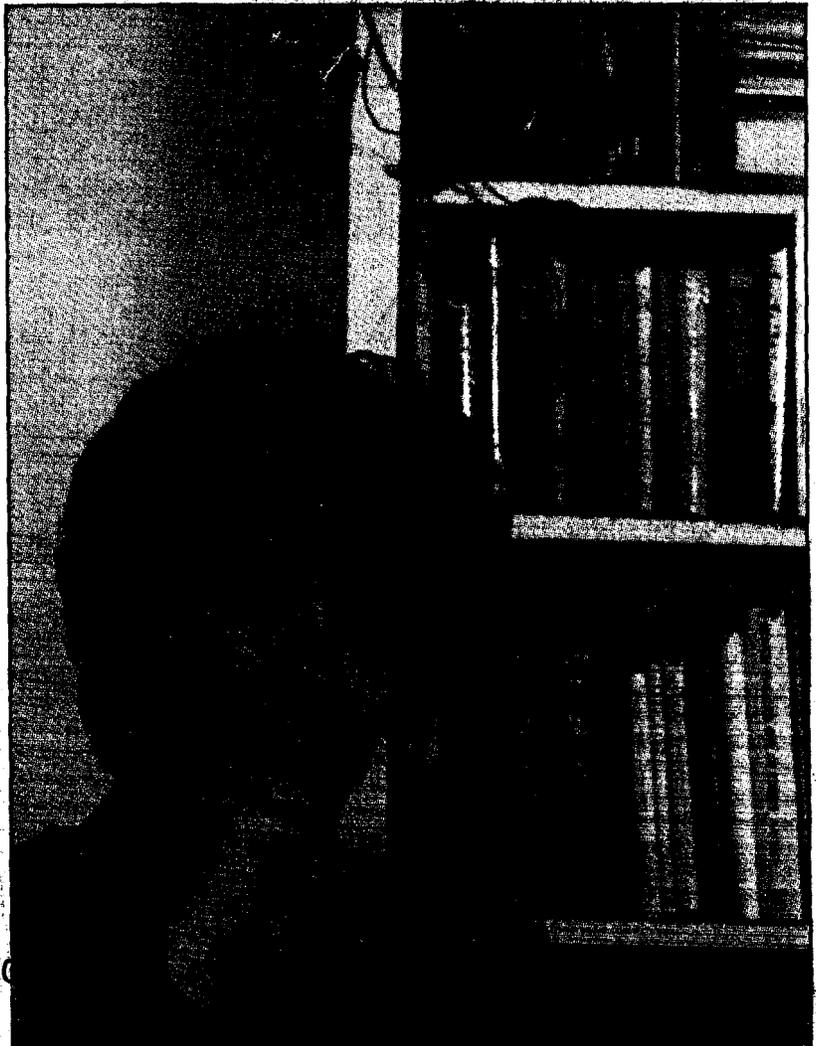
Psychologist Brenda Dunne, a member of a Princeton University scientific team which has conducted elaborate tests of psychic ability for 15 years, says the era of flat rejection is nearly over.

"A survey taken about three years ago among scientists showed that a clear majority, well over 50 percent, believe there is something there. This is in contrast to one taken about 12 years ago when most did not."

Marcello Truzzi of East Michigan University, who was chairman of the Committee for Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal, decided his associates were interested only in debunking phenomena. He founded the Center for Scientific Anomaly Research, which keeps a determinedly open mind.

"If this stuff has any truth, it has implications in terms of national security," he says.

The new acceptance and linkage of national security also is apparent



Sen. Clayman Reel

...people don't object — it's  
...Ms. Ball. "If Jim and I  
...the things he says, people  
...us. But when he says it,  
...really broadens the show."

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—ss D. Franklin/The Washington Times studios.

Jim Wright, Texas Democrat, is another.

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...staff "take a detached, scientific and very supportive interest" in the work being done by her and her colleagues.

Mr. Wright's office says he has attended lectures by Washington psychic Anne Gehman; Mrs. Gehman says she has discussed psychic phenomena with Mr. Wright and his wife, Betty, and has a friendly relationship with them.

Mr. Pell, perhaps Capitol Hill's most unabashed believer, has urged the National Science Foundation, the Defense Department and other government agencies to increase psychic research funding. He has a full-time staff member, C.B. Scott Jones, whose exclusive job is to monitor reports of psychic activities.

Rep. Charlie Rose, North Carolina Democrat, is the founder of the Congressional Clearing House on the Future, which has met with psychics. He has urged the CIA to initiate a "psychic Manhattan Project" to develop its abilities to monitor Soviet military projects.

The government's interest in psychic phenomena began in the '70s when the Pentagon and the CIA, with the backing of Congress, sponsored

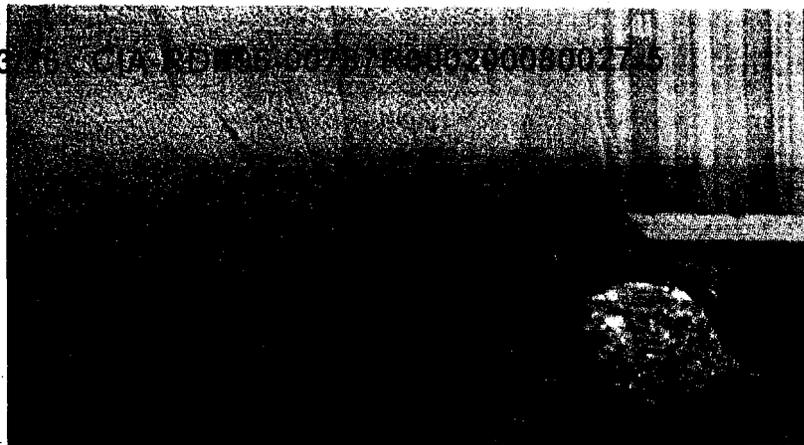


Photo by Stephen Crowley/The Washington Times

Washington psychic Anne Gehman cautions that any medium who guarantees physical phenomena is a "liar, a cheat and a fraud."

experiments on remote viewing at SRI International, formerly Stanford Research Institute, at Menlo Park, Calif. It continues today.

In a report last year, the National Research Council said the Army and its advisers had considered if paranormal forces "might be used to jam enemy computers, prematurely trigger nuclear weapons and incapacitate weapons and vehicles." It said "one suggested application" was to form a battalion of "warrior

monks" who could exert long-distance influence over enemy personnel.

The cutting edge currently is focused on less spectacular goals, the abilities of people to foresee coming events — Precognitive Remote Perception — or to shape current ones — psychokinesis.

The most intriguing results have been those reported by scientists at

see PSYCHIC, page E2

ATER / Hap Erstein

## 'Face a Face' Puppets in Paris

...gh we tend to relegate puppetry to the realm of children's entertainment, the French understand it as more than a birthday party diversion. Puppets can be the conduit of comedy and chilling drama. In the faces of puppets, a motionless figure does not merely convey the emotion.

...e among the unspoken art which a Parisian puppeteer with the intriguing bululu operates. With its how, "Face a Face," a living, moving and infectious series of skits, Heracio Peralta and Nicolas expand the puppet art without overdoing it with spectacle or gimmick.

...appearance is the first of each puppet theaters to the French Embassy this



© 1989 Ian C. Armstrong

Puppeteers fade into the background once the performance starts.

...year under the umbrella of the Marionette Performance Festival Francais. If the other two companies are as inventive and awe-inspiring, you should make a point of pulling strings to go see them all.

Although billed as appropriate for both adults and children, one fears that today's television-trained youngsters may not have the patience or attention span for a show that evolves in such delicate strokes and tiny touches. Instead,

"Face a Face" manages the more difficult achievement of transforming adults, at least those who are willing to accept the experience, into children.

The stage of the modern Maison Francaise auditorium is clad in black, as are the two puppeteers. At times they appear alongside the puppets they manipulate, occasionally interacting with them and often merely standing out of the light in a semblance of invisibility.

When they mask themselves completely in black, all it takes from a cooperative viewer is the slightest squint and the puppets are moving by themselves.

At one point, Miss Nicolas carefully takes a puppet of an old woman out of a wicker basket, lays it down on the table-performance platform and leaves the stage. With a wondrous touch of theatrical magic, the doll then snaps to life — by itself or at least at the hand of the unseen Mr. Peralta.

The puppets move by the simple, almost imperceptible actions of their masters, all the better to sustain the illusion of self-propelled creatures. Bululu strips puppetry down to its essence, a feat well illustrated by the opening scene of a

see PUPPETS, page E5

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**ane Haslem Salon (2025  
Place NW)** in Dupont  
ly was intended to be a  
ion venture to Mrs. Has-  
■igtime gallery on Seventh  
But as lease problems  
er to close the Seventh  
pace last December, the  
of regular monthly exhibi-  
ow has fallen to the salon.  
salon will continue to func-  
somewhat differently from a  
Her son and the salon's di-

through Feb. 11, might inspire  
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women are depicted in art has be-  
come a subject of intense debate  
and analysis over the past decade,  
and women are Ms. Friedman's  
preferred subject matter.  
If her small portrait renditions  
of heavy-lidded, porcelain-skinned  
beauties are innocuous enough, a  
number of full-figure and multiple-  
figure compositions display the  
tense conjunction of innocence and

by disjunction from the surrealistic  
M. CIA-RDP96-00787R000200080027-5  
tures of the women from Picasso's  
classical period, and such classical  
subject matter as Botticelli's  
"Three Graces."  
Ms. Friedman's "Three Figures  
on the Beach" translates this Re-  
naissance motif into a dream vi-  
sion; the cavorting women seem  
oblivious to a severed foot on the  
sand before them. The intimation  
of menace and prior violence that

ation for atmos-  
phere. As a result, we tend to read  
the paintings as patches of color on  
canvas even as we relate to their  
recognizable subject matter.  
Achieving this kind of tension  
between the formal and the repre-  
sentational has long been a concern  
of painters. Mr. Koch, however,  
casts no new light on the matter,  
and here the picturesque remains  
just picturesque.

Hotel Terminus"  
NR (descriptions of Holocaust  
es)  
victims, colleagues, employers,  
ntances, observers of Klaus  
  
CTION: Directed, researched  
duced by Marcel Ophuls,  
ive-produced by John S.  
an, Hamilton Fish and Peter  
edited by Albert Jurgenson  
atherine Zins, associate  
er Bernard Farrel, with Memory  
released by the Samuel  
yn Company  
  
4½ hours plus a brief  
ission  
  
E: Cineplex Odeon Circle Outer  
er, 4849 Wisconsin Ave. NW  
  
I: Opens Friday  
UM RATING: FOUR STARS

# PSYCHIC

From page E1

SRI, Princeton and the Mind Science  
Foundation in San Antonio, Texas.  
In the precognition tests one per-  
son, the "precipient," describes a  
randomly selected place that a col-  
league, "the agent," is about to visit.  
Miss Dunne says in a test which  
she conducted when she was at Mun-  
delein College in Chicago, the agent  
picked a sealed envelope from a  
stack of 10 containing sites chosen  
by outsiders.  
The Rockefeller Chapel at the  
University of Chicago was the site  
picked and the precipient, some  
miles away, described the chapel in  
extraordinary detail: "I am getting  
the little turrets around the building  
... long windows in a row quite high  
... a heavy wooden door with a black  
bolt on it. ... My feeling at the mo-  
ment is that it is a building like a  
church, and I can see the pews."  
Miss Dunne said that about 15  
percent of similar tests at Princeton  
produced results equally rich in ac-  
curate detail.  
The main emphasis at Princeton,  
however, has been on psychokinesis,  
which can be more easily fitted into  
scientific controls. Robert G. Jahn,  
dean emeritus of the School of Engi-  
neering and Applied Science, Miss  
Dunne and others have reported the  
results of 78 million trials in which  
voluntary operators have tried to in-  
fluence the behavior of natural  
background static, called "white  
noise," and the distribution of free-  
falling balls.  
In the first experiment an elec-  
tronic device produces 1,000 white-  
noise pulses a second. Left to  
chance, half would have positive  
electrical charges, half negative.  
The participating volunteers try  
to influence the impulses by concen-

trating on a desired outcome. The  
results over the years show a diver-  
gence from the norm 10,000 times  
greater than indicated by chance.  
In the second major experiment,  
called the "Random Mechanical  
Cascade," a specially designed ma-  
chine drops 9,000 polystyrene balls  
through a matrix of 330 pegs.  
Left to chance, the balls would be  
distributed among 19 bins in a uni-  
form, perfectly balanced fashion,  
with a few at each end and most in  
the middle in what is known as a bell  
curve.  
Operators will the balls to one side  
or the other. And results over 15  
years, according to Miss Dunne,  
have, again, been 10,000 times as  
great as anticipated.  
The other major psychokinesis  
experimenter, Helmut Schmidt, a  
quantum physicist formerly of Duke  
University and currently of the  
Mind Science Foundation in San  
Antonio, has achieved even more  
striking results. His subjects try to  
influence the clicks of a Geiger  
counter.  
The clicks, which measure the  
emissions of radioactive materials,  
come at predictable rates. Operators  
try to speed or slow them. Mr.  
Schmidt says they have outscored  
chance by 10 million to one.  
The scientific interest in para-  
normal events has a historical fon-  
dation. Thomas Edison was a firm  
believer in the paranormal, and  
physicists Albert Einstein, Max  
Planck and Neils Bohr took open-  
minded attitudes.  
In the 1920s, J.B. and Louisa  
Rhine were appointed to the faculty  
of the Department of Psychology at  
Duke University, where they  
touched off a new interest in psychic  
phenomena.  
Reports by today's experimenters  
have received considerable atten-  
tion, but less than total acceptance  
in the scientific community. John

Palmer, of the Foundation for Re-  
search of the Nature of Man, in Dur-  
ham, N.C., says in "An Evaluative Re-  
port on the Current Status of Pa-  
rapseudology" (1985) that the ex-  
periments do support the existence  
of anomalies.  
A report by the National Re-  
search Council, "Enhancing Human  
Performance" (1988), which was  
funded by the Army, concluded that  
they "fall short of an experimental  
ideal" and do not "justify any conclu-  
sion." The report praised "the sin-  
cerity and dedication" of the investi-  
gators and recommended that the  
Army continue to monitor the work  
at Princeton, SRI and San Antonio.  
Mr. Truzzi takes a more positiv  
view. He says scientists prefer to de-  
scribe test results as "anomalies," o  
abnormalities, and avoid such term  
as paranormal phenomena.  
He says he would prefer to hav  
their significance explained i  
terms of physical laws. If they tur  
out to be paranormal phenomena, h  
says, "it would shake my world to it  
foundations."  
Mrs. Gehman, a board member o  
the National Spiritualist Associati  
of Churches, who charges a min  
imum "gift" of \$100 for a 60-minu  
session and who says she has mar  
people from Capitol Hill among h  
clients, believes that she can cor  
municate with "those who have go  
through the process of death," and  
certain situations can heal and be  
metal.  
But she says 99.9 percent of r  
ported physical phenomena — tat  
rapping, levitation and such — a  
fraudulent and that any mediu  
who guarantees physical pheno  
ena is a "liar, a cheat and a fraud."  
She says that if the scienti  
eventually prove that their ano  
alies are rooted in natural law  
won't bother her at all.  
"Whatever the explanation," s  
says, "I will be content."