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Uri Geller

URI GELLER

Uri was born in Israel December 20, 1946, and attended Israeli schools. At age eleven, he moved with his parents to Cyprus where he learned to speak English. Returning to Israel at age seventeen, he served as a paratrooper in the Israeli army, and saw action in the Six Day War.

Uri first noticed his powers when he was seven years old. While in class at school he noticed that the hands of his wristwatch moved. Not disclosing this to others, he told only his parents who did not take it seriously. Subsequently he learned that watch hands moved when he "wished" them to move.

After service in the army, he went to work as an export manager in a textile firm. In mid-1970 he began appearing before small audiences to show his powers of moving and changing objects by mental concentration. By the end of 1971, he had already become very well known and seen by almost everyone in Israel.

Uri had never been tested by any scientist until August 1971, when he was approached by Dr. Andrija Puharich, an American physician with twenty-five years of research experience in parapsychology. (Dr. Puharich is listed in "Who's Who In The East", "Leader's In American Science", and "American Men of Medicine"). Dr. Puharich interested Uri in being tested by scientists at scientific institutions in the United States, England and Germany.

In April of 1972, Uri left Israel to go to Europe where he immediately attracted wide attention. It was in Munich, Germany that Uri with journalists and photographers as witnesses stopped a cable car in mid-air, as well as an escalator in the center of Munich. In late August 1972, he came for a short visit to the U.S., at the request of ex-astronaut, Captain Edgar D. Mitchell and other leading scientists. At that time, he also met with Wernher von Braun, space scientist, at the invitation of Captain Mitchell.

In November 1972 Uri returned to the U.S., spending six weeks at Stanford Research Institute in California as a research subject. On March 9, 1973, SRI scientists participated in a Physics Colloquium at Columbia University in New York, where they were introduced by Columbia Physicist, Dr. Gerald Feinberg. SRI issued in March a press release of their findings indicating that "further investigation is clearly warranted." The SRI scientists, Dr. Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ, also showed a film at the Columbia University Physics Colloquium of the controlled experiments with Uri, held at SRI.

While in the U.S., Uri has met with representatives of many leading newspapers as well as radio and television networks. He has given demonstrations to mass audiences at the University of California, Berkeley, Yale University, Kent State University and in New York.

Uri plans to continue demonstrating his powers in public and working with scientists. He hopes to be able to make a significant contribution to the scientific understanding of major mysteries of the human mind.

The other example of the scientific off-beat has yet to attract much attention among the general public, although the subject—parapsychology—is one of great interest in student circles. While the paranormal still carries the aura of charlatantry and stage magic that it has borne for nearly a decade, it is becoming more respectable as a topic of study in scientific laboratories. In early March two physicists from the Stanford Research Institute presented a Columbia University Physics Department colloquium with a report on recent studies involving two psychics.

The colloquium had all the trappings of a grand scientific occasion. The hall was crowded with physics professors, the parapsychology establishment of New York, journalists, and graduates and undergraduates attracted either by genuine interest or cultish curiosity. Murmurs of excitement greeted the appearance of the SRI physicists—Russel Targ and Harold Putoff. Their presentation was certainly spectacular in a scientific sense—a brief description of experiments in which New York artist and psychic Igno Swann influenced the readings of a shielded magnetometer simply by thinking, followed by a film of Israeli psychic (and stage magician) Uri Geller in action. Geller's profession is designed to raise the hackles of critics of parapsychology, who claim that scientists are simply too naive to cope with adept stage performers but, according to Targ, he and his colleague took just about every precaution imaginable—including consulting with a professional magician—to make the experiments cheat-proof. For example, they monitored Geller with a magnetometer before and after every experiment, and conducted many of the studies in double-blind fashion. Nevertheless, Geller recorded 100 per cent success on a variety of studies that included reading figures concealed in double sealed envelopes, detecting hidden objects in aluminium film cans, and causing a laboratory balance to respond as if a force were being applied to it.

The audience was generally friendly, and questions were concerned more with improving the experimental procedures than with attacking the concept of studying psychics in the laboratory. Targ was equally subdued in his conclusion: "We do not claim that either man has psychic powers," he said. "We draw no sweeping conclusions as to the nature of these phenomena or the need to call them psychical. We have observed certain phenomena with the subjects for which we have no scientific explanation. All we can say at this point is that further investigation is clearly warranted." With a cautious approach of this nature, it could be that parapsychology will finally undergo a genuinely disinterested study of its validity.

Peter Gwynne



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Even Pentagon bets on his magic

By DAVID E. DIX

Twenty five-year-old Uri Geller is enough to give a normal guy the creeps.

Wednesday evening before some 2,000 town and gown people at the new Kent State University Center, Geller, an Israeli, started faulty wristwatches handed up from the crowd by passing his hands over them. Using the same approach, a metal ring volunteered from the audience and held in the hands of a pretty co-ed, was bent.

Earlier, when another co-ed drew a fish on a blackboard, the performer was able to identify what she had drawn without seeing or hearing of it first.

Geller, like a lot of magicians, claims he can do these feats because of supernatural powers.

But unlike the same magicians, the United States' Pentagon believes in Geller and is willing to bet money that his powers exist by verifying them

through research.

Handsome enough to pass for a modern Ben Hur, the dark-haired ex-paratrooper (wounded in the battle for Jerusalem during the Six-Day War) is currently the subject of an on-going investigation at the Stanford Research Institute, a California outfit that does some classified work.

There, scientists have published a paper that tells of controlled experiments in which trickery was impossible. Geller was able to identify a steel canister - one of 10 - with a steel ball bearing concealed inside. He did it often enough that statistics showed the likelihood of his doing so at one in a trillion.

2,000 at KSU impressed by Israeli magic

Before the same scientists and under conditions over which he had absolutely no control, Geller identified pictures drawn by scientists by sketching likenesses of his own. Careful

measuring techniques showed him to be able to project a force of about 1-50 of a pound through a bell jar and on to a weight placed on a sensitive set of scales.

"He is no fraud, but if he is proved so, I'll be the first to admit I was wrong," said Andrija Puharich, 55, a New Yorker who brought Geller to this country for serious study last year.

Puharich, who has made a career out of studying strange psychic phenomena and writing books about them, heard about Geller in 1971. Geller had become a celebrity, first in Israel, later in Europe, by using his powers to perform stunts, for a price, before audiences.

Convinced after several experiments that the young Israeli's supernatural powers were for real, Puharich brought him to America and turned him over to the scientists at Stanford.

Between experiments performed on him there, Geller manages to squeeze in appearances that are still 'show biz' in nature. Three weeks back, he upset Jack Paar with his feats and Paar walked off the show. Yesterday he was on Cleveland TV. He has appeared on the campuses of Berkeley and Yale.

At a reception at Kent State University President Glenn Olds' following his town-gown show last night, Geller continued to start faulty watches and bend metal with his touch. A woman watching claimed to see a halo over his head. Another, a man, said he saw a light hovering about Geller's body.

That interested Geller who said he cannot explain his powers, but has known he has had them since he was seven. He discovered them by getting angry at his wristwatch which had stopped. He told it to run and it started up again.



URI GELLER

Psychic Who Can 'Make Clocks Run Backwards'

A psychic researcher came to the defense yesterday of a young Israeli who claims to have supernatural powers even as Time magazine's latest issue declared him a fraud.

Uri Geller, a 26-year-old Israeli army veteran, "is throwing doubt on almost every known law of nature," said Andrija Puharich, 55, before 1300 persons at Zellerbach Hall on the University of California's Berkeley campus.

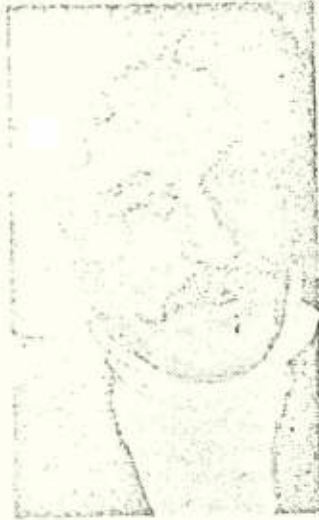
Puharich, a New Yorker who has studied psychic and parapsychological phenomena for more than 25 years, said he has seen Geller use psychic energy to make clocks run in reverse, erase magnetic tape, bend and break metal objects, and occasionally make things disappear and reappear elsewhere.

POWER

Geller is little known in the U.S. but has become a minor celebrity in Europe, where he is reported to have stopped streetcars and escalators 'with mind power alone.

As a result, he has been the subject of intense scientific scrutiny by a team of physicists at the Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park, a private institution that does highly classified work for the American military.

The Menlo Park group has clamped a strict news blackout over its work, but it is known to involve several persons with psychic pow-



ANDRIJA PUHARICH
Psychic expert

ers. What was leaked out indicates the scientists there have been unable to refute the existence of psychic phenomena.

Yesterday, Time magazine in New York said this week's issue declares Geller a fraud, based largely on a demonstration given the magazine's editors. The feats performed, says the magazine, are easily duplicated by any competent night club magician.

AUDIENCE

Puharich, speaking before a young and hip audience made up almost entirely of believers in psychic phenomena, pleaded with the scientific establishment to "disregard yellow journalism" attacks on Geller and wait for a report from the Menlo Park group.

"If he's a fraud, I'll be the first to admit it," said Puharich, who over the years has authored several books on psychic phenomena, including "Beyond Telepathy" and "The Sacred Mushroom."

"But let's first wait for the report from the scientists," he said.

Rumors about the Stanford study have been circulating for more than a month, but all attempts to check on them have been rebuffed by the SRI (not to be confused with Stanford University).

"We're just not ready," said the SRI public relations chief Ron Deutsch. The only thing Deutsch has acknowledged is that "psycho-energetic" research is being performed, but nothing about who is paying for it or what is being found.

Later this week, two of the men running the study, Harold Puthoff and Russell Targ, are to deliver a paper at a physics colloquium at Columbia University in New York.

THE VOICE

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Voices: Fred W. McDarran

THOMAS MACKELL:
WE TOLD
YOU SO!
(see center column)

**THE MAN WHO
BENDS FORKS
WITH HIS EYES**
(see page 17)

COSTA-GAVRAS:
WHAT COMES
AFTER 'Z'?
(see pages 79 & 81)

THOMAS HOIVING:
CAPTAIN OF
THE MET PACK
(see page 13)

CECIL BEATON:
TURNING LADIES
INTO SWANS
(see Centerfold)

Psychic Uri Geller

The man who bends forks with his eyes

by Helen Kruger

What's a nice Jewish boy like Uri Geller doing busting up people's silverware with his bare hands? Uri, who is 25, Israeli, and devilishly handsome, does not commit such mayhem with frenzied karate chops. It would appear that he doesn't even have to use his hands. Sometimes he just stares.

When not causing forks, spoons, knives, jewelry, and other metal objects to split in two, shatter, or curl up like pretzels, Uri may, though not always intentionally, cause watches to stop, videotape to erase, and items to fly through the air. This rare PK (psychokinetic—moving matter through mental energy) ability is not confined to the snap, crack, pop department. Uri has repaired watches by passing his hand over them, and once "fixed" Wernher von Braun's computer—temporarily—so it ran for five minutes after having konked out.

Then there's his Christ bit (my term for it, not his). Without meaning to, he has apparently turned milk into water. And at the Waldorf, while he was dining with a Greek Orthodox archbishop, a fine rose wine turned red in the bottle, to the astonishment of the archbishop, not to mention the sommelier.

Then, too, Geller has evidenced a pronounced telepathic ability, along with a talent for out-of-body travel (otherwise known as astral projection). In one test, following instructions, he "went" to Brazil and brought back some native

coins, so I've been told. Little wonder the Department of Defense and certain other highly-placed Washingtonians have expressed an interest in Geller and the experiments he took part in last winter at the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in California.

One can only speculate on the reasons for Washington's curiosity. Maybe it's our perennial keep-up-with-the-Russians paranoia. The Soviets are way ahead of us in psychic research, and it's rumored they're exploring the use of psychics in espionage. So who knows, maybe the folks who brought us Watergate are looking for a bugless way to carry on their patriotic work.

I was curious about Uri, too. I'd seen his handiwork (broken, twisted utensils) at the home of Judy Skutch, Den Mother to the psychic research community and president of the Foundation for Parasensory Investigation. And I knew an intense controversy raged about him. On the one hand were the "cheat-proof" tests conducted at SRI, demonstrating Uri's ability to "perturb" a shielded magnetometer by generating an apparent magnetic field. Also double-blind ESP experiments in which the probability of anyone matching his scores by chance was one in a million in one test, one in a trillion in another. On the other hand, Time's senior science editor Leon Jaroff, after killing a pro-Geller story, wrote a blast that called the SRI testing "sloppy" and Geller "a questionable nightclub magician." James ("The Amazing")

Randi, a bona fide nightclub magician (now touring with Alice Cooper) whom Jaroff does not question, was present when Uri gave a demonstration at Time. Convinced that Geller used trickery, Randi has made it his mission ever since to denounce him as a fraud on various talk shows.

Speaking of talk shows, the night before I was to meet Geller I caught him on the Paar show. He'd brought a seven-inch steel spike which he asked Paar to grip while he gently stroked the exposed tip (I know it sounds pornographic, but it really wasn't). Within minutes, the spike bent in the middle. It was an impressive performance, made all the more so by the presence of ex-astronaut Edgar Mitchell (a trained scientist) who has studied Uri and says, "He's able to do things we cannot explain."

When I told Voice camera wizard Fred McDarrah about our joint assignment, he was almost as enthusiastic as John Marchi must have been when he heard Bob Wagner was running for mayor. "You don't believe in psychic stuff?" I asked. "I don't believe in anything," said Fred.

As a precaution against, well . . . who knows what? I brought my own collection of sturdy metal objects, including two forks I'd stolen from Sardi's the night before. The meeting was at the Skutches' apartment.

Psychics, unlike stage magicians, can never be certain their "tricks" will work, for their mood, the weather, and the vibes they get from those around them can affect their performance. So I didn't push things. We chatted first. Uri is a most engaging fellow, at once charismatic yet unassuming, warmly outgoing yet supremely self-involved ("Will I like what you're going to write about me?"). He first realized his telepathic gift when he was three or four. His mother would return

home from playing cards and he'd tell her how much she'd won or lost. ("I was always right.") At seven, he began noticing that the hands of his watch unaccountably moved about—but only when he was in school. ("I believe I use the energy of others. I'm a channel.") In time, his PK and ESP repertoire increased and he was asked to do his "act" at various schools. Three years ago, after a hitch as a paratrooper, Uri started to perform professionally in Israel, until Dr. Andreja Puharich, a psychic investigator, persuaded him to come to the U. S. to be tested under controlled laboratory conditions.

Enough of talk. It was "show me" time. Uri asked Fred (he felt a positive "force" from Fred) to grip one of the purloined forks. Then Uri placed his hands about Fred's, yet without touching. Fred felt a pulsation (possibly his own pulse). While "sending energy" Uri does not close his eyes, meditate, or enter a trance state. Instead, he kept up a lively conversation with the half-dozen of us in the room. ("One part of my head is concentrating. When it starts happening, I know it.") Nothing happened. "Maybe the room is no good," he suggested, so we changed rooms. A stratagem to distract us while he secretly bent one of the forks? Apparently not. Before resuming, we compared the two forks. They were identical, as before.

For some reason, Uri had been reluctant to try the fork-zapping with me—the wrong vibes, I suppose. But I persisted (somewhat suspiciously, I confess) until he agreed. So while I held the tines, Uri put one index finger under the middle of the fork and the other hand above it. He asked me to push gently, thus rocking the fork. At no time did I feel any stress exerted on the fork, yet within minutes the handle began to curve downward. Immediately

Uri held up the fork, placing it on top of its mate for contrast. Sure enough, the handle had arched in the center—and continued to arch before our astonished eyes.

Cheered by success, Uri now chose the sturdiest item in my collection, a brass L-bracket whose sides measured one-and-a-half by one-and-a-quarter inches and a tenth of an inch thick. Each man tried to squeeze it with his hands. It wouldn't budge. "It'd take a vise," someone said. Now Uri cupped the bracket, stroked it, stared at it (staring without stroking takes longer, maybe a half hour). "Come on, baby, go!" he commanded. No go. "I know something will happen," he said, returning the bracket to the coffee table.

We switched to ESP ("I have a television set in my mind"). First, Uri mentally projected one geometric shape within another. None of us got it. (He'd drawn a circle within a triangle. Charley

Continued on next page

Reynolds, a Time photographer and magician, told me Geller used the same geometries at the magazine, and that mentalists know people will choose a circle in a triangle 90 per cent of the time. Our group was obviously in the 10 per cent bracket.)

Next, I took my foolscap pad to the far corner of the room and, carefully shielding pad, pen, and hand, drew an odd geometric shape, then tried to project it mentally to Uri. "I don't get anything," he announced. Try again. A sailboat. Uri got an image, but was sure it was wrong—a vertical semi-circle. I marked it a partial hit—the hull of my little boat was a horizontal semi-circle.

Third try. I sketched a flower. Uri passed. Fourth try. A balloon. "I've got something," Uri said excitedly as he sketched a flower. A hit once removed—a known occurrence in ESP experiments.

Now Fred took the pad and made a drawing. "I feel something strongly . . . it's amusing . . . like a . . . Mickey Mouse," Uri said, drawing a cartoony animal face. Fred held up his drawing and we all gasped. He'd drawn a Mickey Mouse, not identical to Uri's but eerily close.

As if that weren't shocker enough, Uri called our attention to the L-bracket on the table. *It was scrunched almost flat.* "Sometimes it starts working when nobody's looking," Uri explained.

I'm not sure Fred has recovered from that session. Nor from the fact that Uri got my blitzed-out heating pad to warm up. Nor from the weird behavior of my recorder. The tape kept streaming out of the cassette. *That had never happened before.*

As for me, I've been on a mental teeterboard. For example, I asked a number of rugged men to take a crack at an identical L-bracket. All failed, except one Goliath-sized moving man who collapsed it, not with his hands, but with his heel. At once point, Uri had stepped out of the room for some moments. Could he have palmed the bracket? I honestly don't know. Randi and Reynolds are convinced Uri is skilled in the magician's arts of distraction and switching. (But there was only one bracket.) Both magicians are adamant, as is Jaroff, that there is no such thing as psychic phenomena. While sincere in that view, they seem frantically bent upon exposing Geller. In fact, both sides of the Geller question are generating enough verbal heat to keep my electric pad going for the next year. Examples:

Jaroff on the SRI researchers: "Tenth-rate physicists." Jaroff on Puharich: "A quack . . . he associates with faith healers."

Puharich on Jaroff: "He'll go down in history as one of those people who believe the world is flat." (By the way, Puharich told me he's convinced 99 per cent of faith healing is "garbage.")

Professor Gary Feinberg (Columbia University physicist who chaired a recent colloquium concerning Geller) on the SRI researchers: "They're reputable physicists . . . interesting work . . . There's no obvious way to explain what Geller did."

SRI spokesman on Jaroff: "He wrote the article without seeing our report . . . Time just set up a straw man, then shot him down."

And so on. Why such pyrotechnics? Nobody trades insults over Kreskin. But Kreskin doesn't bend metal. Granted, Geller did

not perform for us under laboratory conditions. And, sure, he might have pulled off a trick or two. I can't prove otherwise. But Fred and I are ready to swear that the fork bent without any hanky-panky. And what about the Mickey Mouse drawings? And the fact that my heating pad *still works?* (Even G. E. doesn't bother fixing them; it's easier to give you a new one.)

But the clincher, particularly for Fred, was the Kirlian-type photographs we saw before we left. Kirlian photography, also known as radiation field photography, originated in Russia, and involves the photographing of objects in a high-voltage field—without a camera—by placing them in contact with film which, in turn, is in contact with a metal plate. The resultant picture shows a luminous energy discharge form, say, the subject's fingertips. Uri's pictures showed something else—*thought-projected forms.* He was able to make letters and numbers appear on the film by *thinking* them there. Nobody else has managed to accomplish this remarkable feat, as far as I know.

Anyway, if you'd like to check out Geller for yourself, he'll appear at the United Engineering Hall, 345 47th Street, on May 4 at 7.30. Tickets \$5—unless you're planning to attend via astral projection.

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HOME EDITION

MONDAY MAY 14, 1973

Psychic Research-- The Curious Results

By Charles Petit

The prestigious Stanford Research Institute in Menlo Park is deep into a study of persons who claim to have psychic abilities — and some of the results have the researchers baffled.

Using the most rigorous and "cheat-proof" tests the scientists can devise, at least two persons with supposed "para-normal" talents have been examined.

Such tests have been performed before, of course, and the far-out claims of believers in mystic powers and supernatural phenomena have been around for thousands of years.

However, the respectable credentials of the Menlo Park institute (which is separate from Stanford University), and the fact that physicists there have not exposed their subjects as frauds, lends an added air of interest to goings on there.

REPORT

The only official report of results, delivered last March at a physics symposium at Columbia University said "we do not claim that either of these men have psychic powers. We draw no sweeping conclusions."

But, the report also said, "We have observed certain phenomena with the subjects for which we have no scientific explanation. All we can say at this point is that further investigation is clearly warranted. Our work is only in the preliminary stages."

The researchers are Dr. Harold E. Puthoff, a senior research engineer, and Russell Targ. Both men have extensive backgrounds in laser physics.

ARTIST

The two men being studied are a 40-year-old artist named Ingo Swann, and a 25-year-old Israeli named Uri Geller, both of whom are well known among those persons who take parapsychological research seriously.

In studies that began last fall, Institute researchers observed:

- Swann was able to "fix his attention" on the interior of a shielded, superconducting magnetometer and cause magnetic oscillations inside the device to respond to his will.

- Geller can pass his hands over a sensitive laboratory balance, covered with a bell jar, and cause it to deflect with a force up to 100

times that of what would have been caused by striking the bell jar or jumping up and down on the floor.

- Geller passed his hand over a row of ten identical aluminum film cans, only one of which contained anything, and without error found the can with the object inside. He did this with different objects 12 straight times. The odds against him doing so were a trillion to one.

- Geller correctly guessed the orientation of a die shaken in a box eight out of eight times. The odds against him were about a million to one.

- Geller, apparently with the force of will, could bend and break metal objects (an experiment called "unsatisfactory" by the scientists because Geller was permitted to touch the objects).

It is possible, they said, that he has extra strong fingers and the ability to make "micro-manipulatory" movements not observable in hundreds of feet of film taken of his performance.

For the most part, institute officials are reluctant to say much about the work — except to say what was reported at Columbia and that the project continues.

Ron Deutsch, the SRI public affairs officer, said this

week that withholding some of the information gained is not unusual.

"It is customary to wait until a project is complete before releasing a report to the general press," he said, "and this holds true for any field — physics, chemistry, biology, or whatever."

One of the sponsors of the project is Edma Corporation of Houston, which was founded by astronaut Edgar Mitchell. Mitchell has become heavily involved with studies in parapsychology in recent years. Another organization of his, the Institute for Noetic Sciences, is located near SRI in Palo Alto.

SPONSORS

Other sponsors of the project are the Mind Science Foundation in Los Angeles and the Science Unlimited Research Foundation in San Antonio, Tex.

Deutsch said the institute hasn't tried to conceal the work, but added, "please don't sensationalize this stuff. It may be something, and it may not. Until we're finished, we just don't think a big thing should be made of it."

A report on the experiment with Swann and the magnetometer (a magnetometer is a device for measuring magnetic fields) illustrates the sort of work being

In the experiment, Swann was apparently able to control supposedly well-shielded magnetic vibrations simply by thinking about them.

In the report, Puthoff wrote, "I consider this an observation, not a controlled experiment," but adds, "if further work were to validate the observation, the implications are staggering to say the least."

TEST

The test used a magnetometer in the Varian Physics Building of the Stanford University Campus that had been shown to be unperturbed even when powerful electromagnets were brought up next to the casing.

In other words, the magnetic field inside was supposed to be immune to outside influences.

Before Swann came into the room with the magnetometer, a precisely known decaying magnetic field was set up inside the device.

Swann, said Puthoff, "placed his attention" on the interior of the machine, at which point the frequency of the wave inside doubled for a period of 10 seconds.

An apparent ability to briefly stop the wave altogether was also demonstrated. Swann could even de-

scribe the interior of the device apparently with some form of direct observation. "I am quite certain," Puthoff said, "that he would not have had a chance to look at a diagram beforehand."

ABILITIES

Swann says his abilities go back to when, as a three-year-old, he says he left his body during a tonsillectomy and watched the doctor operate.

In a recent interview with *Psychic Magazine*, published in San Francisco, he claimed he can now leave his body at will — he said his view of the world in that state is distorted as though through a fisheye lens, but he can go anywhere he pleases.

Equally strange are the abilities claimed by Uri Geller, the other subject studied at SRI.

Geller, who often does his stuff on stage (his next local appearances are May 28 and 29 at Memorial Auditorium at Stanford University), is best known for breaking metal rings and repairing watches simply by looking at them. At least, witnesses say he can do those things.

FRAUD

Some have denounced him as a fraud, but the Menlo Park scientists have run electron microscope analyses of the broken rings.

The microscopic examination of the fracture surfaces revealed a break pattern never before seen by the researchers, but the results were labeled "scientifically useless" because Geller did not break the rings in the presence of the SRI personnel.

Deutsch said Friday that attempts are being made to arrange more tests with Geller, "but things are still up in the air."

Israeli to demonstrate psychokinetic powers at Stanford benefit show

Uri Geller, 25, an Israeli whose apparent psychokinetic powers have been studied by scientists at Stanford Research Institute, will demonstrate his abilities in benefit performances May 28 and 29 at Stanford University.

The demonstrations will begin at 8 p.m. each night in Memorial Auditorium on the Stanford campus.

Proceeds will benefit The Bridge, a campus drop-in center which offers peer counseling and other student services.

Tickets may be obtained by advance sale only, and are available at the Tres-sider Union box office at Stanford, all Macy's stores and the Peninsula Box Office.

Doors to Memorial Auditorium will open at 7:15 p.m. There will be no reserved seating.

Geller has said he has possessed telepathic and psychokinetic abilities since

the age of seven. His first public appearance was in March 1970.

Andrija Puharich, a neurologist and leading parapsychologist, met Geller in August, 1971. He took Geller to Stanford Research Institute (SRI) in Menlo Park in November, 1972, for a five- to six-week session of laboratory tests.

The tests, funded in part by former astronaut Edgar Mitchell, were conducted by Harold E. Puthoff and Russell Targ of SRI. Geller was one of two men tested.

All experiments with Geller at SRI were designed to be as "cheat-proof" as possible. Wherever feasible they were performed on a "double-blind" basis — neither subject nor experimenter knew the "right" answer in advance.

In one double-blind hidden object experiment 10 identical aluminum film cans were placed in a row. Geller would pass his hand over the row of cans or simply look at them. He would identify them as empty and they would be removed. When only two or three cans remained he would announce which one

contained an object. In the 12 times this task was performed, Geller had no errors.

Not all experiments were considered conclusive. However in a report to a Columbia University physics colloquium, the scientists said, "We have observed certain phenomena with the subject for which we have no scientific explanation. All we can say at this point is that further investigation is clearly warranted."

THE PLAIN DEALER

OHIO'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER
CLEVELAND, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1973

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THE PLAIN DEALER, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1973

Psychic Dazzles Crowd at KSU

KENT (AP) — A noted Israeli psychic held an overflow audience at Kent State University spellbound with a demonstration of mind reading and telekinesis.

Uri Geller, 26, who is on tour, has to try five times

before he was able to flatten a ring held in the palm of a girl's hand, but few in the crowd of 1,500 at the KSU Student Center complained.

"The convinced were wowed; the skeptics, well,

they're still skeptical, of course," said a member of the audience after the demonstration.

While blindfolded, Geller also described a girl's clothes as she stood behind him and, in some cases, he was apparently able to "read" colors or words written on a blackboard.

He also "repaired" three broken watches by waving his hand over them.

Geller said he could feel his unusual mental abilities at an early age but con-

firmed them at 7 when he discovered he could move the hands of his watch.

He said he is able to use the power only once every few weeks and that sometimes "nothing happens."

The university also showed a film of tests Geller performed while under study at the Stanford Research Institute last year. In some of the tests, he was able to pick a can containing ball bearings from among 10 identical cans 12 out of 12 times.

MAR 12 1973

Allen's P. C. B. Est. 1888

Scientists Baffled By Psychic Feats

NEW YORK (AP) — Two physicists from the Stanford Research Institute, a private organization, reported they have examined claims of psychic powers by an Israeli nightclub magician and found he could perform feats for which they could offer no scientific explanation.

The Stanford physicists emphasized their work is in very preliminary stages and said "further investigation is clearly warranted. This is a legitimate subject for scientific inquiry."

Many other scientists, however, have argued that psychic phenomena are not matters of scientific interest and that there is no real proof they exist.

An institute spokesman said the Israeli, Uri Geller, was presented to the institute by former astronaut Edgar Mitchell, who is interested in psychic phenomena. The work according to the spokesman, was financed by private sources, which do not want to be identified.

While Geller did perform certain feats beyond explanation, the institute said, there were other attempts such as manipulating metal objects without touching them, that did not work out.

The work, said to be under controlled laboratory conditions, was reported by physicists Harold E. Pothoff and Russell Targ at a physics meeting at Columbia University and released by the institute. The institute, in Menlo Park, Calif., was once part of Stanford University, but has since been severed from it.

Here are three of the experiments, as described by the spokesman, Ronald I. Deutsch, who quoted the physicists as saying they were performed under rigidly controlled laboratory conditions.

—Face box: A die from the institute was placed in a metal box, the box shaken. Geller looked at the box without touching it and named the face figure 10 times. He was correct 8 times and passed twice, Deutsch said. The odds are one in a million, he said.

—Hidden object: An object, identified ahead of time to Geller, was placed in one of 10 identical aluminum film cans, Deutsch said, and Geller was asked to pick which can, by first naming all the empty cans. Geller did this 12 times without error, a one in a trillion chance, Deutsch said, although Geller declined to answer twice.

—Picture drawing: Simple pictures of airplanes, houses, symmetrical objects were drawn on file cards when Geller was not at SRI, sealed in two envelopes and locked in a safe. When shown the envelopes,

Geller drew seven "almost exact" reproductions with no errors, Deutsch said.

In two other experiments reported by the institute physicists, Geller appeared to exert a force on a measuring device without touching it and appeared to perturb an instrument sensitive to magnetic field.

In tests of Geller's reputation for bending metal objects without touching them, it appeared he could not do it.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

MAR 28 1973

Allen's P. C. S. Est. 1888

Psychic Uri Geller beats trillion-to-one odds

(Continued from page 1)

at the University of California.

Another public demonstration is tentatively scheduled the following day, Saturday, April 14, on the UC campus.

The Stanford Research Institute has released detailed reports on the work with Geller performed by Dr. Harold E. Puthoff and Russell Targ.

They issued a statement which held: "We draw no sweeping conclusions as to the nature of these phenomena or the need to call them psychical. We have observed certain phenomena with the subjects (Geller was one of two men tested) for which we have no scientific explanation. All we can say at this point is that further investigation is clearly warranted. Our work is in the preliminary stage."

THE RESEARCH was done late last year. Targ related what happened when Geller was tested.

To begin, all experiments were under the design and control of the experimenters and not the subject.

The experiments were designed to be as cheat-proof as possible.

When feasible, the experiments were performed on a "double-blind" basis with neither experimenter nor subject knowing the answer to the problem beforehand.

On any given repetition of an experiment, the subject was allowed to pass, to choose not to answer without it being

considered a failure.

Here is what Geller did:

A double-blind experiment was set up and involved a single die placed in a closed metal box. The box was shaken vigorously by an experimenter and placed on a table.

Geller would look at the box and call out the number he thought was facing up on the die.

The experiment was tried 10 times. In two cases Geller passed. The other eight times he was correct.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT:

Ten identical aluminum cans were placed in a row. An outside assistant placed the cans in random position and put target objects in them.

Unaware which cans contained what, the experimenters entered the room with Geller.

Geller would either pass his hand over the row or look at it. Then he would indicate without touching them the cans he felt confident were empty. When two or three cans remained, he would indicate the one he felt contained the target object.

He did this 12 times without a mistake. Targ says the odds against it are a trillion to one.

AND ANOTHER test:

Simple pictures were drawn on file cards and double-sealed in envelopes. The experimenters opened a safe, took

out an envelope, noted the picture, revealed it and went into the experiment room.

In seven tries Geller was able to draw almost exact reproductions of the pictures. He made no errors.

Two experiments were performed to measure physical perturbation of laboratory apparatus.

Geller improved with repetition as he apparently caused a laboratory balance to move. It was sealed under a glass dome. He was also apparently able to interrupt the flow of magnetic fields.

The experimenters also told of other experiments "that were labeled unsatisfactory or inconclusive."

TARG SAID: "Among these were attempts to bend or manipulate objects such as rings or spoons without physical contact. In these cases, physical effects were observed, but it was unclear without further instrumentation how Geller changes physical appearance of the objects since he was not permitted to touch them." Other reports have noted Geller can produce cracks in metal without touching it.

Geller had never shown his powers until three years ago, the story goes, until friends convinced him to make them public.

For a short time he performed in nightclub situations but has abandoned this now that the scientific world is interested in what he can do.

GELLER RAPS TO BARB

TELETRANSPORTATION SOMETHING HE DOES BUT CAN'T TELL HOW

by Dave Haldane

If Israeli psychic Uri Geller is a fraud as Time Magazine claims, he's certainly not a polished one.

The handsome 26-year-old army veteran made his American "debut" before 2000 onlookers in UC's Zellerbach Auditorium Friday night and while those expecting a polished, smooth performance may have been disappointed, those coming with an open mind, good pair of eyes, and ears with which to hear what the man said, must have been moved.

"What you are going to see tonight is a demonstration of telepathy and hopefully, psychokinesis," Geller told the audience at the outset.

In the two-hour "performance" that followed, Geller more than once failed to bring off attempted psychic feats, but his successes on the other hand were impressive and in some cases dramatic.

Most of the "show" consisted of more-or-less standard demonstrations of telepathy. Geller, sequestered behind a screen, asked the audience to concentrate on various words and drawings chalked onto a blackboard by a volunteer and by "listening" was able to identify them. At one point he described with amazing accuracy a woman standing behind him in plain view of the audience but invisible to him.

Everyone's seen or at least heard of such telepathic demonstrations. The real jolt in this one, however, came when Geller managed to go beyond telepathy and cause a metal ring to break and flatten by concentrating on it. He calls this ability "psychokinesis", and it has made him famous in Europe.

In an uncontrolled situation such as exists on an auditorium stage, it is very easy to stage a dramatic event and call it anything you want. I'm not a scientist, nor a magician. What impressed me about Geller was his honesty-- his willingness to discuss openly himself and what he does.

I called Geller Sunday morning at his hotel and was pleased to be invited for breakfast. Following is an edited version of our conversation.

DH: "I was very impressed by last night's demonstration.

What's your purpose, really, in doing a public kind of thing like this?"

UG: "I'd rather do something public, then work in laboratories. Right now in laboratories the only thing they are testing is whether I can do it all over again. There is no clue for how it's done. By appearances I get contact with people and I learn things.

DH: "Was last night's appearance the first of this size you've made?"

UG: "In America, yes. I've appeared in big happenings with 5000 people in Israel-- in big open arenas, but I must admit this was the first time that I feel --- and I want you to write

this--- the first time I felt in my whole life that people in the audience were out to see these things, really. I mean it, in Israel they just saw, and they were amazed, and that was it.

DH: "They don't take it seriously. They think, well it's a power, but here they want to know more about it, they want it to happen. I wanted to say it last night. It's unbelievable how really open the people are-- and I really want to thank them for being that way, first towards me and towards, you know--- everything.

DH: "What did you mean about being part of a plan? Are you part of a plan?"

UG: "YES, but not me only. Even people without powers are part of it. The kids yesterday are a part of it. All around the world, these things are part of something big that's going to happen, and it's about time. In the past, you see, they were more open to it, until they started hanging people and burning them for having powers. In Jesus's time

and way down to Abraham and Moses, the powers were acting openly because we weren't mechanized-- we were expecting for things to come from God or whatever. Today we are getting more mechanized and computerized up and we're closing, somehow, the gap that something wants to pass through. These people that I appeared in front of yesterday are going to open the gap again and zoom out towards whatever is coming.

DH: "Have you had these powers all your life?"

UG: "I believe that I was not born with them. I believe that somehow I was given these powers when I was very young, people around me noticed them.

DH: "Do you find your powers developing and evolving?"

UG: "If I look back now on seven years ago, I couldn't do these things very fast then. I believe I'm getting more powerful, but maybe one day I'll wake up and I'll have no powers. I can't know.

DH: "Do you feel insecure about it?"

UG: "No, I don't--- not any



more. I could say I felt insecure two years ago but today I know that they are behind me and very strongly behind other people.

There is a reason, a plan. There's a reason for me appearing here in Berkeley, there's a reason for positive articles about me. YOU know, somewhere it hits the right people who are cruising this map, who have to pick other people who pick others and so on and so on, it's happening. There's a pattern of things going on that we don't even feel at all.

DH: "Was last night's performance typical or does it usually go more quickly-- more successfully?"

UG: "Look, just imagine you up there, OK?"

DH: "I can't.
UG: "I'm no different than anybody else. I'm not a showman. People who are 25 or 30 years in the business, they might say, well, we're used to it, but I'm really very much like you are and other people are. You go up on the stage and there's 2000 people in front of you, but not only that---

I have to perform and do things that I'm not sure will come. A magician puts his hand in the cylinder and pulls a rabbit out. But, look, at the last minute it worked. The ring broke.

DH: "I've heard you've transported things across oceans.

UG: "Yes. Andrija (Dr. Puharich, a psychic researcher) had a camera case. We were down in the Sinai Desert and he was sorry that he didn't have the case. We flew to Tel Aviv that night and the next morning I woke up and the case was lying in my room. He had left it locked up in New York near Ossiny. The thought was there in my mind and it made it.

DH: "So you don't actually have to be concentrating on something for it to happen?"

UG: "No. That's why I believe that the powers are channeled through me and it's not me. Things happen very intelligently around me. Everything that happens has a meaning. There are some things that happen that we don't understand, but somewhere they have a meaning.

DH: "Why is it that you can read some people and others you can't?"

UG: "I think everybody has telepathy, but everybody's telepathy is on a different velocity--- a different range. If you find somebody who is working on the same wave line as you, you can contact them wherever they are in the world, or on the moon, or wherever. It's like people's faces, you know. Each face is different and I think each wave somehow is different. It's very difficult to find two people who have the same wavelength. If I could ever find someone who is receiving and transmitting to me on the same wavelength, then I could look at him and he at me and we could talk without moving our heads, without speaking, by pure telepathy. I'm hoping that one day I'll find a man or a woman like that."

MAR 21 1973

Allen's P.C.R. Est. 1938

Gifted Psychic Tested At Stanford Institute

By DALE F. MEAD
Staff Writer

MENLO PARK — A gifted "psychic" tested at Stanford Research Institute was able to identify the location of hidden objects to beat odds of a trillion to one and a million to one against it, researchers have disclosed.

Even while acknowledging results of preliminary experiments with Israeli subject Yoni Geller, however, the institute's spokesman refused to label him a "psychic."

Results of experiments with Geller were released by the two SRI researchers at a recent physics colloquium in New York, based on a movie they made of their work.

Subsequently the institute recapped that presentation in a statement for the press detailing tests in which Geller

located hidden objects without error.

He also correctly identified the uppermost number on a hidden die 10 times without error, reproduced seven illustrations he had not seen and influenced two laboratory measuring devices from a distance.

All the tests were shown in the movie along with other feats such as bending rings and spoons. But the latter feats were discounted as legitimate experiments because Geller touched them, introducing the possibility he could have faked the result.

The experimenters attempted to make all tests as "cheat-proof" as possible, and discounted them if a later review led them to believe results could have been achieved through trickery — even without evidence any cheating had occurred.

The experiments were carried out last November and December, arranged and partially financed by astronaut Edgar Mitchell who only this month set up his own psychic research facility in Palo Alto.

SRI spokesman Ron Deutsch said that researchers Russell Targ and Dr. Harold E. Puthoff are continuing their probe of the unexplained phenomena on a small scale.

The experiments with Geller were "a one-shot deal," Deutsch said, but Targ and Puthoff still are probing the abilities of Ingo Swann, 39, a New York artist with whom they experimented last July.

Swann was able to change the reading of a magnetometer, although it was shielded by a shield of advanced design.

Geller was asked to identify the side of a die which was up as it sat in a closed box after one of the experimenters shook the box. Out of 10 attempts, he named it correctly eight times and twice declined to choose.

"The probability this could have occurred by chance is approximately one in a million," their statement said.

Geller then was required to choose which of 10 aluminum film cans placed in a row contained an object placed in it by an assistant beforehand while neither experimenters nor subject were in the room.

Geller would either lock at the cans or pass his hand over them, and would indicate the ones he felt were empty. They were removed until only two or three remained, and then he identified which can contained the object.

He was correct 10 times and declined to answer twice in a dozen attempts. The probability of such success by chance was put at "about one in a trillion" by the researchers.

The objects that defied his locating were a paper-

wrapped ball bearing and a sugar cube. Water, steel ball bearings and small magnets were located by Geller inside the aluminum cans.

The pictures were drawn on 3-by-5-inch cards and placed in double-sealed envelopes by an outside assistant when Geller was not at SRI, opened and identified by the investigators, resealed and shown to Geller.

He drew almost exact reproductions of the target pictures without error, the report said.

Geller also caused the laboratory balance, placed under a bell jar, to shift as if a weight were put on it, and deflected a magnetometer reading by moving his empty hands near the device.

Targ and Puthoff, laser experts with extensive experience in investigating psychic phenomena, will continue searching for a scientific explanation, seeking cause-effect relationships.

They draw no conclusions from the documented experiments — particularly about the existence of psychic powers — except to consider them justification for further probes, according to a statement.

Deutsch indicated Targ and Puthoff will probably use both so-called gifted individuals and others trained for future experiments.

Although the pair have no pending contract to continue working with Mitchell, a spokesman for his fledgling Institute for Noetic Science said he was "in close touch with them" and probably will work with them further in the future.

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The man who can 'interfere' with physical 'laws'

SAUL PAUL-SIRAC

There is a fantastic tug-of-war going on between *Time* magazine and Stanford Research Institute about psychokinesis of all things. Don't think it's a small war. The struggle is over Uri Geller, the man "who can make clocks run backward," and the foundations of the powerful are shaking.

Uri Geller, a 26-year-old Israeli linguist, has under closely controlled laboratory conditions demonstrated his ability to change matter in scientifically inexplicable ways, such as: bending metal, disappearing metal, creating fractures in metal, repairing fractured in metal, repairing torn-up leaves — all in a matter of seconds. This was the bombshell that Andrija Puharich, an M.D., who has studied psychics for 25 years, and Geller for the past 18 months, threw to a large audience at a parapsychology symposium at UC Berkeley on March 4.

Two days later *Time* magazine came out on the stands with an article accusing Geller of fraud. They also bitterly attacked the Stanford Research Institute and smeared the physicists, Harold Puthoff and Russell Tang, who checked out Uri Geller and found him genuine. I say "smeared" because *Time* does not have much of a scientific leg to stand on.

The Department of Defense, which funds most of SRI research, brought in two psychologists to give opinions about the methodology of the Geller research. One equivocated, and the other said he detected flagrant errors. Puharich said that the Department of Defense official came out to SRI because a computer was going haywire. And if a man could mess with a computer as easily as Geller could, well . . . So the DOD official charged the researchers with incompetence and brought in the psychologists to do a hatchet job.

Meanwhile *Time's* editors had Geller put on a private show for them. They called in some magicians who said any competent magician could do what Geller does. *Time* claims one magician duplicated Geller's tests. Puharich says, "Just let them try!"

Just like Moses and the magicians of Egypt in a Cecil B. DeMille spectacular. That's how strange it's getting to be.

In the case of the SRI experiments, preliminary tests were done with Geller — with astounding results. The procedures and results were taken to many distinguished parapsychologists and specialists in scientific method for evaluation. They approved of the soundness of the methodology and made further suggestions. Then further research was carried out. Present their results to the public on March 9 at Columbia.

Time really jumped the gun. And if anyone was sloppy it was *Time* because they were overly impressed with Geller's resemblance to a stage

magician. True, Geller is a showman, and has demonstrated his abilities on many stages, especially in Israel and Germany (where he stopped a huge escalator, and a new "fail-safe" cable car system).

But Geller, in these shows, can make a silver dollar disappear, and come back a few minutes later bent in half. Sure, he has the coin in a tightly-closed fist when it disappears, but you can hold his hand with yours, and you can provide your own coin and check the serial number before and after. No magician lets you do all that. He can fix a watch (with the main spring busted, say) by putting his hand around the watch for a few minutes. (He fixed a small, solid-state electronic calculator for Werner Von Braun this way.) He can change the temperature of objects at a distance,

change the mass of objects, levitate objects, move them from one continent to another.

Puharich once asked him to go out of his body to a particular location in Brazil and bring back a particular object. "Back" in this instance was Israel, where his body was, with Puharich standing by. He was able to do it. This is getting pretty far-out, I admit, but Puharich says that he has been very hard put to find anything Geller can't do. He does telepathy very easily, but precognition is his weakest point, so far. He could develop it tomorrow. It seems likely that Geller can interfere with every known "law" of physics!

Time is a very elemental thing and a test is planned to pin down just how much Geller can affect time. The problem is that it is hard to isolate pure "time" from other effects. Geller can make a clock disappear and come back showing a different time from control clocks. But how do we know he didn't just affect the mechanics of the clock? Radioactivity is the most accurate clock we know, and plans are afoot to have Geller make a radioactive sample change its rate of activity. Of course, the same

problem will crop up in the radioactivity sample, but on a deeper physical level. Just let *Time* magicians try their hands at stopping radioactive time!

Once we understand the "laws" governing Geller's abilities, Puharich foresees the time when these abilities will be shared by everyone. Ideas of the mind might be immediately realized in matter. Manufacturing, marketing, educating, practically every institution as we know it will be done away. The Establishment could fall like a house of cards. But Puharich warns, this can happen only if the information about these phenomena are widely disseminated. This is not time for groups hoarding secret knowledge, or Big Brother will result.

It could go either way, but the powermongers are trembling. Perhaps *Time* really believes more than it is letting on. *Time* has clearly tried to create news rather than report it, for *Time* knew that the public disclosure of the details of the SRI research was to be on March 9 at Columbia. *Time* tried to pre-empt any response to that disclosure. But, what Geller can really do, only time will tell.

Los Angeles Free Press
3/23/73

exposed to: Puthoff/Targ/Cox

major"; Mozart's "Fantasy in F minor"; Franck's "Chorale No. 3 in A minor"; and Sowerby's "Arioso."

of Organists San Jose chapter and a performance at the First Presbyterian Church of San Mateo.

Uri Geller to demonstrate telepathic, psychokinetic abilities

Uri Geller, who reportedly has been able to affect objects, often without touching them, will demonstrate his telepathic and psychokinetic powers at 8 p.m. Monday and Tuesday, May 28-29 in Memorial Auditorium.

His appearance, for which advance tickets are necessary, will benefit The Bridge, campus drop-in center where peer counseling and other student services are available.

Geller's powers have been under study by scientists at Stanford Research Institute (SRI).

When Geller was seven he realized his abilities in telepathy and psychokinesis but the reaction of his schoolmates made him close up and not show his powers again until about 1969-70. He then privately showed some of his friends and they suggested he perform professionally.

In March 1970, Uri had his first public appearance. Dr. Andrija Puharich, neurologist and leading parapsychologist for the past 25 years, heard of Uri's abilities and finally met him in August 1971. He began to check out the reports he'd heard and Geller was able to show repeatable accuracy 90-100 percent of the time in experiments conducted by Puharich.

Those experiments ranged from telepathy tests, moving a compass needle and the hands on a clock to repairing clocks (if no parts are missing) to bending metal objects such as keys, rings, and spikes and

creating fractures in metals. During these experiments and demonstrations, Uri does not close his eyes, meditate or enter a trance state.

In November 1972, after exposing Geller to scientists and conditions abroad, Puharich brought him to SRI in Menlo Park for a 5 to 6-week series of highly controlled, on camera, laboratory tests.

These tests, funded in part by former astronaut Edgar Mitchell, were conducted by Harold E. Puthoff and Russell Targ of SRI. Targ is a specialist in lasers and plasma research as well as parapsychology and parapsychical phenomena. Puthoff is a specialist in lasers, quantum physics, parapsychology and parapsychical phenomena. He is a graduate of Stanford.

In a presentation to Columbia University's Physics Colloquium, March 9, Targ and Puthoff reported on their research involving perception experiments and alleged ability of subjects to interact with laboratory equipment (Geller was one of two men tested).

All experiments with Geller at SRI were under the design and control of the experimenters and were designed to be as "cheat-proof" as possible. Wherever feasible they were performed on a "double-blind" basis—that is, neither subject nor experimenter would know the "right" answer in advance. A few of the experiments involved a single die placed in a closed metal box. Geller correctly

answered each of the eight times the experiment was performed.

In the double-blind hidden object experiment 10 identical aluminum film cans were placed in a row. Geller would pass his hand over the row of cans, or simply look at them. He would identify them as empty and the experimenter would remove them from the row. When only two or three cans remained he would announce which one contained the target object. In the 12 times this task was performed Geller had no errors.

Another experiment included drawing pictures, almost exact reproductions, of target pictures which were in double sealed envelopes. In seven tries he had no errors.

The tests also included a precision laboratory balance measuring weights placed under a bell jar. The balance generates an electrical output voltage in proportion to the force applied to it. A chart recorder monitors the force applied. On several occasions Geller caused the balance to respond as though a force were applied.

A Bell gaussmeter was used to determine if the subject could perturb an instrument sensitive to magnetic fields. Geller would move his empty hands near (but not touching) the instrument. In carefully filmed experiments he was able to perturb the magnetometer without touching the measuring head of the

instrument.

Not all experiments were considered conclusive. However, the scientists said, "We have observed certain phenomena with the subject for which we have no scientific explanation. All we can say at this point is that further investigation is clearly warranted.

"We are well aware that this area of research is one of the most controversial topics in modern science, in part because of its history of charlatanism and fraud. Questions raised about the background of subjects with whom we have worked have been taken into account.

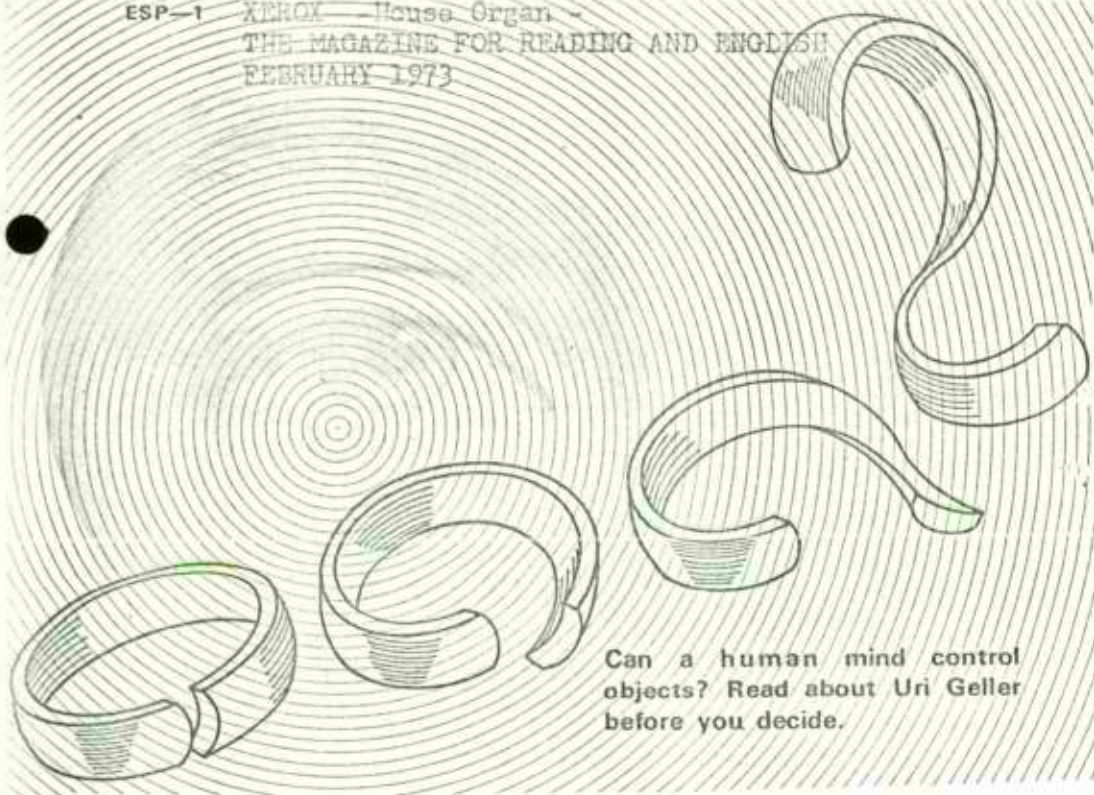
"Wherever it was felt that any experiment could have been influenced by trickery or subterfuge—whether we had any proof of that or not—that experiment was summarily dismissed from consideration. On that basis, we feel our work should be judged on its merits. If there is an area that can be explored to the benefit of mankind, it should be explored without prejudice."

Tickets, by advance sale only, are available at Tresidder box office, all Macy's stores and Peninsula Box Office. Prices are \$2 for students and \$2.50 for nonstudents.

Will call tickets must be picked up at Tresidder box office prior to the performance. No tickets will be sold at the door. Doors open at 7:15 p.m. There will be no reserved seating.

Reclad

ESP-1 XEROX House Organ
THE MAGAZINE FOR READING AND ENGLISH
FEBRUARY 1973



Can a human mind control objects? Read about Uri Geller before you decide.

Mind over matter

The objects grouped around the staring eye above are illustrations of a gold ring going through some weird changes. Very weird changes, as you'll notice.

Notice in the first drawing on the left that the ring is split.

Notice in the next two drawings that the ring is slightly twisted.

Notice in the last drawing that the ring forms an S-shape.

Got any answers for these changes? Don't even bother. You'd never come up with the real story behind them. Because, according to people who actually saw it happen, the ring pictured above was sheared through and then slowly twisted into an S-shape—*simply by the power of a man's mind.*

It sounds incredible, we know. But then *psychokinesis*—the power of the mind to control objects—is an incredible idea.

Psychokinesis (PK) is one kind of psychic phenomena that EDMA Corporation (pp. 2-3) plans to investigate. It will study the man who caused the weird changes in the rings. His name is Uri Geller.

Uri, a 25-year-old native of Israel, is well-known in that country for his ability with telepathy. (*Telepathy* is a form of ESP that involves the exchange of mental messages between two or more people.)

Uri's ability with telepathy attracted the attention of Dr. A. Puharich, a physician from New York City who has done much psychical research. When Dr. Puharich was convinced that Uri possessed PK ability, he arranged a trip to America for a series of tests and psychic experiments.

While here Uri demonstrated a whole string of seemingly unbelievable PK experiences—all witnessed by a

group of distinguished doctors and scientists, including Capt. Edg. Mitchell. Based on an interview with a member of the group, here is what Uri's audience says they saw.

REPORT OF EVENTS

The day began at Dr. Puharich's home with a gold ring containing a stone. The stone was attached to the band with heavy gold prongs. Uri, using only concentration, caused the prongs to bend back from the stone. The wearer felt nothing.

The second occurrence involved Captain Mitchell's astronaut watch—a very large instrument with double stems and lots of hands. Everyone noted the time: 10 a.m. The watch was placed facedown on a table, and Uri announced he would move the hands back.

He went into deep concentration, and when Captain Mitchell turned the watch over, the hands had been moved back one hour and eight minutes.

Next, a 14-carat gold ring—large and hard—was placed on the table. Uri concentrated and told the group to watch the ring. Suddenly there appeared a smooth cut through one side of it.

As the group watched, one-half of the ring began twisting out of shape. It continued to twist for several hours, even after Uri had stopped concentrating on it. It ended up as the S-shaped object pictured on page 4.

The afternoon brought even more PK demonstrations. Uri shattered a long needle—merely by concentrating on it. Then he caused the pointed end of a safety pin to bend out of shape by rubbing it between his thumb and forefinger.

The power followed Uri outdoors, also. While outside getting a breath of fresh air, he closed his hand over the hand of someone who was holding a young green bud from a bush. Within 20 seconds the bud was brown and withered.

IS HE FOR REAL?

Those are the reported events. Were they all part of a hoax? Remember, Uri was carefully watched by trained scientists and doctors, an audience not easy to fool.

Nobody pretends to know how Uri's ability works. But EDMA Corp. intends to try to find out. It hopes to do tests on Uri, monitoring his brain waves, heartbeat, and muscular activity to find out what happens when he goes into his PK state.

That might be tough, because Uri himself says that his power comes and goes. And when the power is gone, he couldn't shear through a ring any more than you could. But further studies of Uri Geller could be very interesting. Very interesting.

XEROX

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Changes

in the arts

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Issue No. 81
April/May 1973

Plants, Magic & New Mythologies

By ELSA FIRST

Science takes a new interest in old magics where mind seems to be directly affecting matter.

I began to feel that in approaching Backster's lab I was approaching a temple of the new animism. The heaviest indicator to me of Backster's cultural weight at the moment was the fact that he was listed as one of the scientists of the future by William Irwin Thompson, author of *At The Edge of History*, in his New Year's Day *N. Y. Times* op-ed piece on Apollo 17.

Thompson was in town last week attending what was certainly a major event in the emergence of parapsysics into the light of day and the media: the presentation at Columbia University's Department of Physics of the first report from the two Stanford Research Institute physicists who have been studying the twenty-five-year-old Israeli Uri Geller, said to have powers of telekinesis (The ability to move or change physical objects by psychic means.) Geller is reputed to be able to cause spoons, rings, and other metal objects to bend out of shape without touching them.

On Geller, suffice it to say: a) The SRI physicists, Puthoff (specialist in quantum physics) and Targ (laser and plasma physics) — both independently interested in parapsychology — gave an engagingly low-keyed, rational, convincing presentation, in the language of the scientific community, of some amazing stuff.

(At SRI, besides such traditional tests of psychic ability as drawing concealed pictures, Geller was tested for his ability to affect laboratory equipment, namely, the read-out on a shielded magnetometer. (He did.) Under lab conditions, Geller was only able to bend rings if he held them, and these data were



Sy Johnson

*Uri Geller:
The power of a
new dimension?*

therefore discounted. However, the rings he bent had been cast at the labs, and tested against 150 lbs. of pressure.)

Their preliminary conclusion is that Geller does legitimately warrant further study, though they have no statement yet as to whether his abilities are an extension of ordinary sensory abilities or something unknown; b) New York opinion-makers are about to face an interesting problem: how many personal acquaintances do you have to know who tell you that they have personally had their rings, keys, tape-recorders or cutlery zapped by Geller before you start to believe in telekinesis? (The number is growing as he is being selectively exposed to media people in private demonstrations.)

I learned from William Irwin Thompson at Columbia that he had known about Backster's work only by hearsay. The packed Columbia lecture room (seating 400) was studded with major and minor figures of the parapsysics sub-culture, a number of whom have had contact with Backster. I found no one who could tell me clearly what part of Backster's researches he found scientifically sound, but the consensus seemed to be, as engineer Douglas Dean said, waving his hand at the tiers of seats, "he is a part of all this."

Mittwoch, den 14. Juni 1972 • 30 Pf

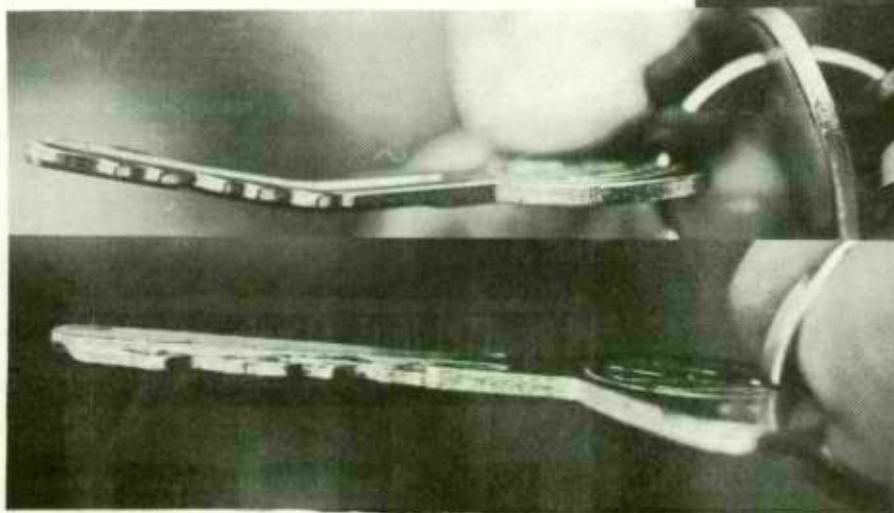
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Bild

MÜNCHEN
UNABHÄNGIG · ÜBERPARTEILICH



Without touching it,
URI GELLER, only by
fixing his gaze, bends
a car key, bends and
breaks a ring, stops
a cable car, etc.



Test studies are being organized at major universities in Europe and America to learn if known laws of nature are being used in the Geller effects, or whether science shall have to look for new laws to explain these effects.

Available for limited dates:

WRITE CALL OR WIRE FOR DATES:



URI GELLER IN WEST GERMANY

A SERIES OF SIX ARTICLES THAT APPEARED
IN THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER "BILD-ZEITUNG"
MUNICH, GERMANY

EDITORIALS: GOTTFRIED SCHEM

PHOTOS BY: JOCHEN VOIGT

SCIENTIFIC COMMENTARY BY: DR. FRIEDBERT KARGER OF THE MAX PLANCK
INSTITUTE FOR PLASMA PHYSICS, MÜNCHEN
WEST GERMANY

ISSUES DATED: JUNE 8, 1972, THURSDAY
JUNE 9, 1972, FRIDAY
JUNE 10, 1972, SATURDAY
JUNE 12, 1972, MONDAY
JUNE 13, 1972, TUESDAY
JUNE 14, 1972, WEDNESDAY

PHOTO CAPTIONS
for June 14, 1972 article

- ① The man with the mysterious powers. Uri Geller the uncanny one
- ② Super natural powers or just a trick? Uri Geller Bends a ring without touching it
- ③ Marks of reworking on ring: Physics engineer Manfred Lipa

TEXT of JUNE 14, 1972 ARTICLE

Heading: "Uri Geller: phenomenon, charlatan, or super-artist"

Subheading: "Now science looks at the 'uncanny one' under the magnifying glass. What is the secret of this man who drives cars blindfolded and who successfully forced a cable car to a standstill over a 140 meter drop"

by: Gottfried Schemm and Jochen Voigt (photos)

Munich, June 14, 1972

What kind of secret powers are these that Uri Geller from Israel mobilizes in an inexplicable way? The man, who like a phantom goes through Munich, bending rings, breaking chains, and stops the Hochfelder cable car in the Chiemsee mountains. Without touching a ring, a charm or a gear lever? We spoke to Munich physicist Dr. Friedbert Karger at the Max-Planck Institute. He, along with other renowned scientists, is studying the yet inexplicable riddle of psychokinesis, the movement of objects by mind.

BILD: How do you feel about the unusual talents of Uri Geller?

"The literature of para-psychology describes an abundance of similar events. The existence of these phenomena has long been proven. However, it is still not yet possible for theoretical physics to describe -- because even though we know the demonstrable results, we cannot classify them within physics."

BILD: "Is progress being made?"

Dr. Karger: "We distinguish between the following phenomena: the perception of case facts without having access to information sources known to us, and the movement of matter without the use of known forces."

BILD: "Both are super-natural?"

Dr. Karger: "Not in the slightest. It happens in nature, in the world in which we live, which we are investigating. We are today somewhat in the same situation as a person in the 16th century, who saw lightning. The man living then indeed knew the phenomenon. But in physical terms the phenomenon of lightning was inexplicable to him."

BILD: "But who still believes in ghosts and miracles?"

Dr. Karger: "The existence of special phenomena is repeatedly denied, but mostly by people who are not adequately informed, or are those who cannot tear themselves loose from the past century's picture of the world. Based on preliminary investigation of Uri Geller I cannot establish any fraud. The result of these preliminary observations is a strong recommendation for further investigation."

BILD: "Who can command such mysterious forces besides Geller?"

Dr. Karger: "Through the literature for example, we know about the Russian Nina Kulagina. She is the wife of an engineer from Leningrad. She can allegedly cause objects like matches, cigarettes and watches which are a short distance away, move toward her, without touching them. Recently she is supposed to have been able to cause metal balls to float between her hands. Ted Serios from Chicago can allegedly photograph thoughts."

BILD: "How can Uri Geller bend a ring without touching it or using any concealed gadget?"

Dr. Karger: "From the point of view of physics, for the moment, one cannot say anything regarding the energy that he uses. One does know that the energy only occurs in connection with people. But all energy, hereto known to physics, is independent of people."

BILD: "Could one not measure Uri Geller's powers on an instrument?"

Dr. Karger: "In terms of physics -- not yet. But each time a demonstration takes place, the bent ring, the watch changes, for example -- one could connect the objects to a measuring device."

Dr. Karger: . . . continuing, "The power has nothing to do with electricity or electro-magnetic forces."

BILD: "What happened in the cable car -- which was allegedly braked by Geller's unknown power and actually brought to a stand still?"

Dr. Karger: "Obviously it was not an electrical effect, but a mechanical change, which for the time being is inexplicable. In Uri's presence, without being touched by anyone -- the switch dropped. How? We don't know."

BILD: "Does science really seriously regard as credible, these and other similar incidents?"

Dr. Karger: "In universities all over the world, you will find an ever growing number of departments of research in this type of phenomena." In Munich Uri Geller had altered a decorative ring that belonged to Dr. Karger. The ring was not only bent, but it was also cracked in two places. Immediately after the demonstration, BILD asked Dr. Karger, "Couldn't the ring be split just by applying a strong pressure?"

Dr. Karger: "No."

BILD: "A laser beam?"

Dr. Karger: "Nonsense."

BILD: "Did Geller have any chance at all to play a 'trick' on you?"

Dr. Karger: "Actually he could only have tried to hypnotize me. This I consider as not very likely. A dis-association through hypnosis, would have been the only 'trick' possibility."

In the Max-Planck Institute, Dr. Karger's colleague, the physics engineer, Manfred Lipa, 27, closely examined the cracked ring.

Lipa: "If Dr. Karger had not told me anything, I would state: the ring has been mechanically altered by a tool, with a pair of pliers for example, or with a small chisel or a hammer.

Then near the crack site, one can ascertain clear signs of reworking."

But Dr. Karger assured us, "During the demonstration I never took my eyes off the ring, or let it out of my hand. Geller only touched it lightly with his fingers." Also the BILD photographer, Jochen Voigt, who was present during the demonstration confirmed: "If Uri had been able to conjure up a pair of pliers, or any other tool, I would have noticed -- I was fully aware. Uri Geller -- a phenomenon? A charlatan? Or a great artist, who with elegant tricks keeps everybody including science holding its breath? Hereto it has not been possible to unlock the secret of this uncanny man.

Dr. Karger: "For this purpose further investigation is needed."

Yesterday Karger telephoned the U.S. astronaut Mitchell, who successfully worked as a telepathic medium on his last moon flight.

Dr. Karger: "He said, 'I am happy to work together with Geller.'"

No at the end of this unbelievable story, you ask yourself: what do I... really believe of all of this, and what do you simply consider as impossible? We have only reported here, what we experienced, saw, and what we have heard from those we consider to be objective research people.

PHOTO CAPTIONS
for June 8, 1972 article

- ① This is the man with the uncanny powers: Uri Geller
- ② The bent ring belonging to the mayoral candidate and beside it a "normal" ring
- ③ The link bracelet from the cosmetic shop on Leopold Street
- ④ And then the bracelet broke in the hand of the saleslady
- ⑤ His wedding ring looked like an egg: Georg Kronewitter (r.)
- ⑥ His watch runs backwards: Flight Engineer Max Driendl
- ⑦ Her ring is bent: Birgitte Rutherford

TEXT of JUNE 8, 1972 ARTICLE

Heading: "Where he emerges, rings reshape, bracelets break, and the hands of clocks suddenly move backwards"

Subheading: "An uncanny man goes through the city"

by: Gottfried Schemm and Jochen Voigt (photos)

Munich, June 8, 1972

A man with uncanny powers has been in Munich these past four days.

Where he emerges, clocks suddenly run topsy turvy, rings bend, bracelets and chains break.

The man who causes all this to happen is a 24 year-old Israeli, Uri Geller. The events are so unusual that one could almost not believe them if one had not been present.

Who is this Uri Geller? A charlatan, an artist, a phenomenon? Renowned scientists are now trying to answer these questions.

BILD-München accompanied the young Israeli for four days step by step throughout our city.

The first person to meet the uncanny Israeli was ironically the political candidate for Lord Mayor, Georg Kronewitter. He had just finished a speech in front of an election campaign bus on Leopold Street.

Uri Geller spoke to the flabbergasted speaker: "Would you please step inside the bus with me for a few moments. I will try to perform a 'trick.'"

Inside the bus Geller asked: "Please slip off your wedding ring. I will try to bend it without touching it."

Kronewitter smiled unbelievably, but then he complied with the request, and held the heavy gold ring between the thumb and index fingers.

The very nice young Israeli held his hand flat over the ring for about ten seconds. His face had a look of concentration. He stared at the ring as if it were a snake to be hypnotised. He appeared to be in trance. His hand came closer, within a few millimeters of the ring--without touching it.

Kronewitter who obviously did not yet know what was actually happening, said almost amused, to the BILD reporter: "See, he can't do it."

In the same instant Geller clenched his fist and suddenly pulled his hand back. "It is successful," he said. "Look at your ring." Kronewitter observed his wedding ring and turned pale: his ring had the shape of an egg!

BILD: "Do you understand this?"

The candidate for Lord Mayor helplessly shrugged his shoulders. In the "Aumeister-Beer Garden" Uri Geller successfully tried the same "trick" on an American tourist, Birgitte Rutherford, 27, from Cleveland who sat at a table with her sister Marianne Jucks, 27, and a student of business management Henning Schmidt, 28.

For her he also bent a ring. Completely confused the three young people stared at the successful "demonstration."

The American: "I noticed suddenly that my hand became warm, then it tickled, then my hand was as if it were numb. And then, then the ring was bent!"

Her companion, the student Henning: "I don't believe in miracles, but I have seen the demonstration with my own eyes. I have no explanation for it."

In a cosmetic shop on Leopold Street, Uri Geller shortly thereafter amazed the saleslady Helga Wetzel with another "trick."

He bought a link bracelet for 12 Mark 50 Pfennig. Then he asked the saleslady: "Take the bracelet in your hand and make a fist."

Again he passed his "wonder hand" over the saleslady's fist. Speechless, Helga Wetzel stared at the piece of jewelry, after she had again opened her hand. The bracelet had broken into two pieces while in her hand. She had not felt this happening at all. She shook her head in disbelief. "I do not believe in supernatural things."

Munich-Riem: 10:20 am, 25 minutes before the departure of the Lufthansa Boeing 707 Flight #408 to New York. Uri Geller appears in the cockpit of the plane. In the cockpit he amazed engineer Max Driendl, 53, with a demonstration. The cool technologist gave Uri Geller his wrist watch. As he turned it around, Driendl could not believe his eyes. The hands of the watch had been turned back a full hour.

Lufthansa engineers are people, who must rely unconditionally on technology. The flight engineer could not explain how Uri Geller with his mysterious power could bring off the "trick."

"These Powers are a Phenomenon"

Dr. Friedbert Karger of the Max-Planck Institute in Munich, who was brought by the BILD newspaper to a demonstration stated afterwards: "The powers of this man are a phenomenon, which in theoretical physics can not yet be explained. Science already knows of similar cases. It is like atomic science. At the turn of the century it was already known as a reality. It was just that at that time one could not yet explain it in terms of physics."

Read tomorrow: in BILD-München, the further happenings on board the Lufthansa jet and how an experienced Munich jeweler believes in miracles since his meeting with Uri Geller.

PHOTO CAPTIONS
for June 12, 1972 article

- ① Uri Geller gazes at the stop switch. Silently this moved to the down position. The cable car was brought to a halt.

TEXT of JUNE 12, 1972 ARTICLE

Heading: "Uri stops the cable car"

Subheading: "Suddenly the most modern cable car in Bayern is brought to a stop over a 140 meter drop. The penetrating gaze of a mysterious Israeli stopped it. The cable car engineer dismissed it saying: 'This is totally unexplainable to me!'"

by: Gottfried Schemm and Jochen Voigt (photos)

Munich, June 12, 1972

The uncanny man, who has been walking around Munich these past few days, and in an inexplicable way, causes watches to run topsy turvy, and bends rings, has "struck" again.

The young Israeli, Uri Geller, performed a demonstration that no one really believed possible. Without moving a finger, he stopped the Hochfelln cable car, the most modern cable car in the mountains of Chiemgau. And so we come to the new mysterious incident for which there is no physical explanation.

We had proposed to Uri Geller: "Try to stop a cable car." "I don't think it can be done," said Uri.

Despite saying this, he drove with us to the mountains, and to the valley-station of the large car funicular.

The director, Christian Doblinger, 50, gave the authorization for the demonstration. His opinion was: "This is just a "trick." How could the man possibly do this?"

The cable car engineer Heinrich Bloderer, 29, said to his boss: "If he can stop the cable car, I am turning in my notice. After all I am an engineer, and I would be at a complete loss."

At 12 noon the uncanny one boarded a cable car gondola for the first time in his life. "I don't think it can be done," he repeated.

Physics professor Pascual Jordan of Hamburg commented on the mysterious stopping of the cable car as follows:
"From a physics stand-point you can do nothing with such incidents. My objective observation is that one is forced to realize, that the fact is, most people will give no credence to this."

The gondola was suspended in the air. Uri Geller noticed a control panel on the door which governed the steering mechanism. Suddenly, he cried out, "I think I can bring it off!"

Sunken in deep meditation, he stood by the window opposite the switch plate. Several times the gondola moved according to Uri Geller's wish, up toward the summit, or down toward the valley. In between this Geller moved the hands of engineer Bloderer's watch by about one hour without touching it. The engineer turned pale.

"What happens if you stop the cable car?" he asked. Uri Geller replied: "That I don't know."

And suddenly exactly at 12:47 pm the cable car stopped between support positions 2 and 3 -- above a one-hundred and forty meter drop to the ground. Engineer Bloderer stared terrified at the switch. The control switch had silently moved down from "forward" to "stop."

The engineer and the BILD reporter were witnesses -- Uri Geller had not touched the switches. He had also not been able to do so, as he was standing about two meters away from the switchbox during the experiment.

After the experiment, the director of the cable car line confirmed:

"The switches cannot be governed by remote control. If the switch is manually changed in the cabin -- there is a loud click."

Engineer Bloderer: "There was absolute silence; I would have to have heard the clicking. But it didn't click."

The cable car moved again after three full minutes.

After he had recovered from the shock, the director of the cable car line, Doblinger, made the following statement to BILD: "On Wednesday we have a board meeting. We still owe the Swiss a couple of million for the cable car line. I will propose that we do not pay these millions, since a man's gaze alone is obviously sufficient to stop the cable car."

Read on Tuesday: Uri Geller, blindfolded races a car through Munich at night.

PHOTO CAPTIONS
for June 10, 1972 article

- ① The mysterious power of Uri Geller is contained somewhere in his hands. Nevertheless, he does not have to lay hands on an object, but just gently make a pass over it with his hands.
- ② Geller: "I truly perform every demonstration . . . I never fake."
- ③ When naked Uri Geller can affect metal -- at will
- ④ Naked, in front of all eyes, Uri "magically" makes the car key bend
- ⑤ Lawyers test Uri Geller and are astounded: Hermann Messmer (right) and Klaus Wirmshofer
- ⑥ Publicity agent, Monika Muller, Holds the fork in her fist and everybody saw how it was again bent even more, when Uri gave the command

TEXT of JUNE 10, 1972 ARTICLE

Heading: "Naked, Uri works his powers and bends a key"

Subheading: "The man who bends rings, and breaks chains, without touching them, has not concealed any gadgets underneath his clothing. Disrobed he bends each piece of metal"

by: Gottfried Schemm and Jochen Voigt (photos)

Munich, June 10, 1972

Is the Israeli, Uri Geller, 24, who is in Munich and just for fun makes watches run riot, bends rings and breaks chains without touching them . . . a charlatan? Is he really not a phenomenon? Is his work just clever trickery?

An Israeli newspaper claimed recently, without being able to prove it however, that Uri Geller uses a laser beam in his demonstrations. said he conceals the energy-cell in his clothing.

This statement was now refuted by the young man in the simplest manner possible. In a suite in the Hilton Hotel in Munich, he undressed in front of eye-witnesses until he stood there naked as a jay bird. Then clad only in a bath towel which the BILD reporter gave him, he stepped in front of a mirror. This time he wanted to test his powers on a car key, which belonged to BILD photographer Jochen Voigt. Again his face took on an almost mystical expression and Uri shut his eyes. Have you ever tried to bend a car key? It would be quite difficult for you to accomplish this with just your hands.

But Uri Geller's fingers just passed gently over the object. And suddenly the metal key was bent. The investigators who were present strove in vain to bend the key back to its original straightness.

What "trick" could Geller have used? Dr. Friedbert Karger, the Munich scientist stated: "The conjecture that he works with a laser-beam is complete nonsense."

Is there any possibility at all that these powers could be faked?

Dr. Karger: "Actually only one. When conducting his demonstrations, the man would have to, at the same time, succeed in hypnotizing all on-lookers. They would then not be witnesses, when he forcibly reshaped the metal pieces. But this I feel is out of the question."

In the Hilton Hotel in Munich, the Israeli with the uncanny talent is the talk of the day.

Unknown souvenir hunters had in the meantime secretly broken into his suite and had stolen his leather jacket as a souvenir. Since then a hotel detective guards the suite. In the dining room, the fine flatware used for the Hilton guests is of heavy silver.

Uri Geller played a joke. He held his hand over some heavy eating utensils and the metal became soft as butter. Forks bent under his outstretched fingers like eels.

Bluff? Optical illusion? Or then again -- an inexplicable power -- inexplicable also to scientists, which manifests in a clearly visible fashion, but the cause is shrouded in fog. After the fork demonstration had succeeded, Monika Muller, the publicity agent enclosed the fork prongs in her fist. Again Uri Geller stretched out the flat of his hand over the closed fist of his "medium."

Busboys were rooted to the spot. Guests at neighbouring tables stretched their necks -- a waiter forgot to serve.

All were witnesses to an uncanny happening. They saw how the fork protruded out of the fist, as if moved by a ghostly hand, and continued to be bent further.

The prominent Munich criminal defense lawyer Hermann Messner, 37, whom BILD wanted to bring there as an incorruptible witness for such a demonstration stated on the telephone: "I find what you are telling me very amusing but I don't believe a word of what you are saying."

But then he came anyway. Messmer met Uri Geller in the Hotel Königshof in Munich. As a precaution he brought along his colleague, lawyer Klaus Wimshofer, 30.

Uri Geller felt that he must first warm up. To that purpose he performed two telepathic tests. He wrote down the name of a color, on a scrap of paper, turned it face down and challenged Messmer.

Give me the name of a color? It was the same, that Uri Geller had written on the scrap of paper.

"O.K. we'll perform a demonstration," cried Geller.

He went with the two lawyers into the next room. Ten minutes later the "fun" attitude had completely disappeared from criminal defense attorney Hermann Messmer. In disbelief he looked again and again at a bent gold wedding ring. It belonged to his colleague. But Messmer himself, had held the ring in his closed fist during the demonstration.

Messmer: "If I am to be honest, I must say I did not feel anything. Then I opened my fist and there was the ring -- bent!"

A noteworthy lawyer, who has taken an oath before the courts, cannot permit himself any hocus pocus, and must be truthful in the matter.

Messmer had only one additional thought. "Who can convince me that this was really so? Have we actually experienced this, or have we only been hypnotized?" he asked his colleague.

Read on Monday in the BILD: Uri Geller stops cable car in Bayern in a mysterious fashion.

San Francisco Chronicle

PAGE 1

The Largest Daily Circulation in Northern California

★★★★

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1973

TOP OF THE NEWS

Uri Geller, using some kind of psychokenetic force, bent a reporter's housekey and stopped a photographer's watch. Page 4.

*'I'm Just
An Instrument
Of a Power
That Allows
These Things
To Happen'*



By Larry Tiszenia

Uri Geller and key he bent with energy

Demonstrations by Israeli Psychic

His 'Mind-Force' Bends Metal

By Donovan Bess

Uri Geller, apparently using no physical force, bends keys, breaks spoons and forks, and stops watches.

He says he's not really doing it. He speaks of himself merely as an instrument of a power that "allows these things to happen."

Yesterday, after concentrating on my house key and bending it all out of shape, he said, "I very deeply believe there is a power outside our galaxies that somehow is generated through us."

There is nothing mystical about this effervescent, 26-year-old Israeli who, when he's not confounding the scientists with psychic feats, loves to relax by playing basketball, going speedboating and, above all, enjoying women friends.

CHALLENGE

"I am Uri," he said, as he sat down at a table in a Sheraton-Palace Hotel suite and faced an array of objects that might challenge him to do his thing.

Uri said he would work with the objects that were attracted to his energy.

He put a pocket knife and three four-inch nails in his hand and had photographer Larry Tiscornia put his hand over the objects. Then he held his hand just above the photographer's.

Uri closed his eyes and said he repeated in his mind, "Bend, bend, bend."

NAIL

After 15 seconds, Tiscornia removed his hand and Uri lifted up a nail, bent about an eighth of an inch.

"The feeling in my hand was incredible," said Tiscornia. "First it was very warm, then very strange, tingling."

"The heat coming from my hand," said Uri, "is not body heat."

What was it? "I don't know. I know that in this nail there are universes and beings. I don't bend the nail—it is bent by an intelligent energy with a purpose of its own."

PARENTS

He relaxed for awhile and talked about his parents—his father an army officer for 20 years, his mother

"just my mother," a distant relative of Sigmund Freud.

He closed his eyes and asked me to do an abstract drawing. I drew one triangle and another one jutting into its base from below.

Uri said, "I see two lines slanting down to a base. It's a triangle. I see two other lines pointing into the triangle."

He talked about some feats he has performed for scientists at Stanford Research Institute who have been subjecting him to various controlled experiments—with results they cannot explain.

KEY

As he talked, he picked up my brass housekey.

"Look," he said—the key was curling up at the end.

"I just felt it going suddenly," he said. "I wasn't thinking about it."

He said he gives lots of demonstrations because "I think what can happen is a change in people—that people will start believing and open up their minds."

Does he do these things while all alone? Seldom, he said. "If nobody else is there, what's the use of things happening?"

CURLING

He had the housekey in his hand again, toying with it. "Look," he said. It was curling more.

An hour later, when Tiscornia arranged the key for a photograph in Uri's hand, the key curled upward sharply.

The official observer of the scene, Robert Stollberg, associate dean of natural sciences at San Francisco

State University, gave his estimate of the first bending of the key as between three and four millimeters from base line.

Later, Stollberg measured the degree of rise after the third bending and found it to be 15 millimeters.

"Allowing all possibility for error," he said, "the rise was at least doubled."

WATCH

Uri also worked on Tiscornia's Mickey Mouse watch. Pressing on the glass above the face, with his thumb, he caused the hour hand to move out of position and go under the minute hand—locked together tightly.

"I believe what I saw," said Stollberg. "The key was the thing that impressed me the most . . . I don't believe there was any hanky-panky."

During the interview David Hammond, who is making a film of Uri, dropped in. He said the young man recently stopped his battery-operated watch, then started it up again.

Uri has confounding observers all week on radio and television and in campus appearances.

FORK

On Thursday, during a lunch with half a dozen people at the Stanford University faculty club, his powers boggled the mind of Jeffrey Smith, professor emeritus of philosophy.

"When his fork was poised to go into a jello salad," said Smith, "it bent without his putting pressure on it."

"He told me, 'Sometimes it bends and sometimes it just breaks.'"

"For no accountable reason, at that moment I turned my head to the right and the spoon beside his plate, which he had not touched, broke in two."

FORCE

"The events seem to be geared to conversation. It seems to be not a blind force but a meaningful force."

On Wednesday, said Smith, Uri "put his hand over my watch and willed that the time change from 6:30 p.m. to 5:20 p.m., and it did."

A 15-frame photograph of a fork breaking up is featured in the June issue of *Psychic* magazine, along with a cover story on Uri.



RELEASE DATE: Advance for Saturday, March 10, A.M.'s

CONTACTS:

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New York, N. Y., or Menlo Park, Calif. --Stanford Research Institute (SRI) has issued the following statement in connection with its research in the field of psychic or psychoenergetic effects:

"Our scientists have drawn no conclusions as to the nature, or indeed the existence of psychical powers. They are prepared to suggest only that further investigation of this subject is warranted and that it is a legitimate subject for scientific inquiry.

"Any published reports to the contrary are clearly a distortion of the facts.

"For the past several months a team of researchers has been seeking to determine whether so-called psychic phenomena--presently not explained by science--can be verified by experiments performed under rigorous laboratory conditions.

"Throughout mankind's history there has existed a folklore that certain gifted individuals have been capable of producing physical effects by means of some agency generally referred to as psychic or psychoenergetic. Substantiation of such claims by accepted scientific methodology has been slow in coming, but recent laboratory experiments, especially in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia,

(more

and more recently in our own laboratory, have indicated that sufficient evidence does exist to warrant serious scientific investigation.

"From the evidence it would appear that experiments could be conducted with sufficient scientific rigor to uncover not just a catalog of interesting events, but rather a pattern of cause-effect relationships of the type that lend themselves to analysis and hypothesis in the forms with which we are familiar in the physical sciences.

"As scientists we consider it important to examine various models describing the operation of these effects so that we can determine the relationship between extraordinary human functioning and the physical and psychological laws we presently understand. It is not the purpose of our work at SRI to add to the literature another demonstration of the statistical appearance of these phenomena in the laboratory, but rather we seek to achieve an understanding more compatible with contemporary science, and more useful to mankind.

"The work at SRI is only in its preliminary stages.

"We are well aware that this area of research is one of the most controversial topics in modern science, in part because of its history of charlatanism and fraud.

"However, we do not feel that controversy should deter us from what we believe is a legitimate subject for scientific inquiry.

"Our work is being performed within the framework of a research organization dedicated to the pursuit of knowledge and its application rather than from a position of advocacy."

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"Our role in this area, as in all other areas of research we undertake, is to be neutral and objective.

"Questions raised about the background of subjects with whom we have worked have been taken into account.

"Our scientists are well aware that many persons who claim psychic abilities can seem to have extraordinary powers while actually employing only sophisticated deception.

"We do not discount or minimize the possibility of trickery. Indeed, we proceed on the assumption that any subject could seek to circumvent laboratory safeguards and try to fool our researchers.

"Whenever it was felt that any experiment could have been influenced by trickery or subterfuge--whether we had any proof of that or not--that experiment was summarily dismissed from consideration.

"On that basis, we feel our work should be judged on its merits. If there is an area here that can be explored to the benefit of mankind, it should be explored without prejudice."

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New York, New York--Two Stanford Research Institute (SRI) scientists said today (Friday, March 9) that they are conducting experiments to determine whether so-called psychic or psychoenergetic functioning can be observed under rigidly controlled laboratory conditions.

In a presentation to Columbia University's Physics Colloquium, Dr. Harold E. Puthoff and Russell Targ reported that they have been carrying out their work with two subjects.

"We do not claim that either of these men have psychic powers," they said. "We draw no sweeping conclusions as to the nature of these phenomena or the need to call them psychical.

"We have observed certain phenomena with the subjects for which we have no scientific explanation. All we can say at this point is that further investigation is clearly warranted. Our work is only in the preliminary stages," they said.

Research with the subjects--carried out last year in SRI's Information Science and Engineering Division--involved perception experiments as well as their alleged ability to interact with laboratory equipment.

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Dr. Puthoff discussed research initiated in July, 1972, with a preliminary series of experiments with Ingo Swann, 39, a New York artist. Using a shielded magnetometer, Swann apparently demonstrated an ability to perturb the operation of the magnetometer, Puthoff said.

The scientist said that the magnetometer was shielded by one of the best known techniques--namely a superconducting shield.

Targ, who spoke on the work with one of the subjects, Uri Geller, 25, an Israeli, showed a movie on the experimentation with Geller.

Before showing the movie, he explained that the experimenters were aware that many purported psychics have resorted to trickery to supplement claimed extraordinary capabilities. Therefore, he said, in order to minimize the possibility of fraud, the researchers set up the following ground rules:

- o All experiments were under the design and control of the experimenters--not the subject.
- o All experiments were designed to be as "cheat-proof" as possible. If in retrospect, the experimenters concluded that the subject could have achieved positive results in a particular experiment through trickery, the experiment was discounted even though there was no evidence that cheating actually had taken place.
- o Whenever feasible, the experiments were performed on a "double-blind" basis--that is, neither subject nor experimenter would know the "right" answer beforehand.

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o On any given repetition of an experiment, the subject was allowed to "pass"--that is, choose not to answer without being considered to have "failed."

The experiments performed with Geller are summarized below:

Dice Box--A double-blind experiment was performed in which a single die was placed in a closed metal box. The box was vigorously shaken by one of the experimenters and placed on a table. The orientation of the die inside the box was unknown to the experimenters at that time. The subject would then look at the box without touching it and call out which die face he believed was uppermost. He gave the correct answer each of the 8 times the experiment was performed. The probability that this could have occurred by chance is approximately one in a million. The experiment was actually performed ten times, but on two occasions the subject said his perception was not clear and he was allowed to pass.

Hidden Object Experiment--Ten identical aluminum film cans were placed in a row. An outside assistant not associated with the research would place the cans in a random position and put the target object into one of them. He would then put caps on all the cans and leave the experimental area, notifying the experimenters that the experiment was ready. The experimenters, who were not aware which can contained the object, would then enter the room with the subject. The subject would either pass his hand over the row of cans or simply look at them. He would then call out the cans he felt confident were empty, and

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the experimenter would remove them from the row. When only two or three cans remained, the subject would announce which one he thought contained the target object. This task was performed twelve times, without error. The probability that this could have occurred by chance is about one in a trillion. On two occasions he declined to answer. One of the targets that apparently "stumped" him was a paper-wrapped metal ball bearing. The other was a sugar cube. He had no difficulty identifying water, steel ball bearings and small magnets.

Picture Drawing Experiment--In this experiment simple pictures were drawn on 3 x 5 file cards at a time when Geller was not at SRI. The pictures were put into double-sealed envelopes by an outside assistant not associated with the experiment. To conduct the experiment, the experimenters selected an envelope from a safe, opened it to identify the picture, sealed it again and went into the experimental room. The subject made seven almost exact reproductions of the target pictures, with no errors.

Two experiments to measure physical perturbation of laboratory apparatus were also carried out. One of these involved apparently exerting a force on a laboratory balance, and the other was the generation of an apparent magnetic field recorded by a magnetometer. Both of these experiments were performed several times with results improving with repetition, showing apparent evidence of learning taking place.

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Laboratory Balance--A precision laboratory balance measuring weights from 1 milligram to fifty grams was placed under a bell jar. This balance, made by Scientech Corp., Boulder, Colorado, generates an electrical output voltage in proportion to the force applied to it. The balance had a one-gram mass placed on its pan before it was covered with a bell jar. A chart recorder then continuously monitored the force applied to the pan of the balance. On several occasions the subject caused the balance to respond as though a force were applied to the pan. This was evidenced by a corresponding displacement shown by the chart recorder. These displacements were ten to a hundred times larger than could be produced by striking the bell jar or the table or jumping on the floor.

Magnetometer Experiment--A Bell gaussmeter was used to determine if the subject could perturb an instrument sensitive to magnetic fields. The instrument was set to a full scale sensitivity of 0.3 gauss. The subject would move his empty hands near the instrument in an effort to cause a deflection of the chart recorder monitoring the magnetometer output. In carefully filmed experiments, the subject was able to perturb the magnetometer without touching the measuring head of the instrument.

The movie showed other experiments carried out with Geller that were labeled unsatisfactory or inconclusive by the scientists.

Among these were attempts to bend or manipulate objects such as rings and spoons without physical contact. In these cases, physical effects were

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observed but it was unclear without further instrumentation how Geller changed the physical appearance of the objects since he was permitted to touch them.

The experiments were carried out in November-December of last year.

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RUSSELL TARG

Russell Targ, 38-year-old specialist in lasers and plasma research, as well as parapsychological and parapsychical phenomena, came to SRI in 1972.

A member of the Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers, the American Physical Society, and the Optical Society of America, Mr. Targ did early work in the development of the laser, in the technology of ultra high vacuum and ion pump design and is the inventor of the tunable plasma oscillator at microwave frequencies. He has published more than 25 technical papers in the fields of laser research, gas plasma technology, and optical communications.

Mr. Targ graduated from Queens College, New York, in 1954, with a B.S. degree in physics and did two years of graduate work at Columbia University. He is a native of Chicago.