

Truth-Driven ThinkingSM

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AIDS: the Impact of Irrational Beliefs, with Dr. Stanley Krippner

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Truth-Driven Thinking for Wednesday, April 19th 2006. AIDS: the Impact of Irrational Beliefs, with Dr. Stanley Krippner

And welcome back to Truth Driven Thinking where we challenge emotion-driven thinking and overly simple conventional wisdom. And we also discuss how taking action based upon emotion-driven thinking can have real consequences in a real world as evidenced for instance by today's discussion with Dr. Stanley Krippner about irrational beliefs and how they might be hindering the battle against AIDS, the global pandemic. At Truth Driven Thinking we do four important disclaimers I will repeat quickly now.

- 1) I am an emotion driven thinker fallible like the rest of us.*
- 2) I have no unique claim to what is true and what is not.*
- 3) We will never know for absolute certain what is true and what is not but I do believe that one truth exists for all questions. And that,*
- 4) Science, reason and logic are the most appropriate tools for estimating truth and for taking action in this world that will result in that most benefit for the greatest number of people possible.*

Now, on to our announcements for the week; I do want to plug by the way some video clips that are on our website at truthdriventhinking.com. We get fair amount of hits and feedback on our little DHML – DiHydrogen Monoxide clip, this is an old ruse by the way, that demonstrates correlation is not causation. In other words, DiHydrogen Monoxide is H₂O, which is water, but if you go out and explain to people that it's used in the creation of nuclear weapons, it's a universal solvent, it's causing 3000 deaths – directly attributable according to government statistics every year to DiHydrogen Monoxide. People will actually get a bit upset and vote to ban it at the - - in surprising numbers. There is also a link in our link's page to the website that keeps track of some of those surveys and it's least useful, it's still a great illustration and a little humorous so, we have a pretend video news story. That clip is up on the website at truthdriventhinking.com, you can entertain your friends with that one. Also, while we were talking about the website, I want to mention Dr. Stanley Krippner's website, while I am thinking of it, it is stanleykrippner.com. I want to mention that there could be a guest change for next week. It is currently scheduled to be the legendary detective, Joe Nickell featured quite recently with the major Today show segment on NBC. Joe is the senior research fellow for the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. A real intellectually honest guy and I know that we are going to enjoy that conversation. He has covered everything from Hauntings to extensive study of the Shroud of Turin and we'll talk about all that. May be next week, scheduled to be next week but might also be bumped for a few reasons to May 10th. So, just heads up, we will certainly be here next week but it may be a special mystery guest or it may be Joe Nickell, but we hope you are here for that. I do want to request help with ratings and reviews for some reason the existence of ratings and reviews seems quite significant in the podcasting world. So, if you like our content and wish to help us out, I would sure appreciate if you could visit any of the podcasting listing services iTunes, podcastalley et cetera, and

enter something – anything just to help us get the word out there. There are links to these sites from our site. If you are unfamiliar with those you can still go, write something, good, bad or otherwise on there for us. As always, we would really appreciate your feedback on this show or previous episodes, or content in general, or our format. You can leave a voice feedback message at toll free 888-247-2103 or sgibson@truthdriventhinking.com. In fact, last week I mentioned some bonus episodes that may be coming and with my pile of feedback commentary, there are some news clippings and some comment that I like to offer as well in response to some of the feedback I have gotten, and again I want more of it. That's the whole idea here is to have dialog. But, we thought it may be appropriate to have an episode in and of itself for that since the files are getting bigger. So, in fact that could be along with a mystery guest what we do next week.

Now, one thing that I have noticed already really is that my goal here is sharing this journey of discovery that I am an emotion driven thinker and that many of my own beliefs that turned out to be unsupported by science and reason, and literally to open up my struggles and evolution so that I can learn from you as part of this dialog and perhaps you from mine mid-western Socratic inquiry. So, the 100% guest format, I think it occurs to me is maybe going to be modified a little bit so that we have time for your feedback and other things. But I think part of it is, I have been so addicted to, I have kind of been on a guest bender because I have so much excitement about these people that we get to talk with and when they say, yes, I am jumping on these things, but anyway in the future we may have just a little bit more perspective as well.

Now, while we are on that topic and as Paul Harvey would say another sharp talk item that's related, it's actually a bit of a teaser. You see the challenges I have like many podcasters is I do this because I am passionate about it. In this case, I am passionate about the belief that emotion driven thinking in height can have on anticipated consequences when we are not at least self aware of our emotion driven fallibility. That's said, there is time and even money involved in the production of these episodes and I hope that if I keep building it, they will come so to speak. Build it and they will come, they being a few dollars, not necessarily from listeners, those who can certainly can make donations on our website. We also have the store where you can pick up the book, or the DVD companion with James Randi, Stephen Moore and Dr. Barry Glassner. The I am a truth driven thinker wristlet or certainly again the tip jar, but other options have been challenging though because I am so incredibly picky about not lining myself with anything or anyone that could bias us or detract from our pursuit of truth. So, and keeping that in mind, however, I think that by next week I'll have the beginning of at least one solution and I am truly quite excited to share that with you next week, I hope. I think we have got a couple of affiliate options that can both spread knowledge and inquiry, help our listeners that would be you and also help us through a win-win. So, more on that next week. Okay, enough announcements for this week. I am glad you are here.

Our guest this week is Stanley Krippner, Professor of Psychology at Saybrook Graduate School in San Francisco. Dr. Krippner is a fellow in three American Psychological Association Divisions. Formerly he was Director of the Kent State University Child Study Center and the Maimonides Medical Center Dream Research Laboratory in Brooklyn, New York. Dr. Krippner's writing includes authorship and co-authorship of a great number of books and over 500 articles at various Journals. Some recent works include co-authorship of *Extraordinary Dreams* and co-editor of *Varieties of Anomalous Experience: Examining the Scientific Evidence*. Krippner has conducted workshops and seminars on dreams and/or hypnosis in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Cuba – a very long list of countries all around the world and has presented at the last 4 Congresses of the Interamerican Psychological Association. He serves on an impressive array of international and cross-cultural boards – too lengthy to list, but I will mention that he is a fellow of the Society for the Scientific Study of Religion and has lectured on Parapsychology in Brazil, Columbia, Russia and China. Now, outside of the Parapsychology field, Dr. Krippner has also contributed to do research on the treatment of children with reading and general

learning disabilities. And in his 2003 book, which is really most relevant to what we are talking about today, *The Psychological Impact of War on Civilians: An International Perspective* was the title of that book. This topic led to a presentation I heard Dr. Krippner gave in January at James Randy's annual Amazing Meeting about how emotion driven irrational beliefs could be costing us lives in the global war on AIDS. Here is how we began our conversation with a background question for Dr. Stanley Krippner.

Steve: I guess what I am curious about with your extensive background on Psychology and Parapsychology is how did you come to study the impact of war on civilians?

Stanley: Well, this has been a long time interest of mine, I have actually published on this topic for decades and so this is nothing all that new or novel. I think that it comes out of a sense of social responsibility that I think we should all have, regarding war council resolution and peace issues. I think that there is at the present time some 3 dozen wars raging in the world and I think that Psychology in recent years has become more and more responsive to issues of war and peace, and one of my colleagues in Russia has actually organized an annual Peace and Conflict Resolution conference in Saint Petersburg, which I have been attending and that is a chance for people to come together from all over the world to consider ways of peaceful resolution of ethnic religious and political conflicts. So, this is something - - actually the pre-days, my interest in parapsychology because I have been interested in this topic since I was a child growing up in the middle of the Second World War and my interest in parapsychology and even psychology in general didn't come till some years later.

Steve: Very interesting. And presumably then it makes sense where I can see the work that you have done in looking at AIDS, Rape and War, which was the title of the presentation I heard you give. Tell me a little bit about that and the relationship between AIDS, Rape and War?

Stanley: Well, the conference which we were both at, really emphasized the needs for rational thinking about important social issues and if you look at the whole HIV AIDS problematic throughout the world, you'll find that much of it is the result of irrational belief systems, irrational practices and irrational perspectives on causation and treatment in general. So, I think this is a very natural and logical topic for the conference and something that I have been involved in since the early 1980s, when the AIDS scare first came out even before AIDS had such a name as AIDS, it was a disease or condition of disease or collection of diseases, more probably, that was attributed to the four Hs - to the Haitians, to the homosexuals, to the Hemophiliacs and to the health care workers who were accidentally getting jabbed by hypodermic needles that had the virus in them. And I was telling my friends, you know, this just doesn't make sense, this is primarily identified with those 4 groups. This is obviously a communicable disease and it's communicated by human contact whether in virus or bacteria or some other microorganism form and because it's communicated, it can be prevented. Well back in those days people blaming it on the life style of gays or the poverty of Haitians, or the weaknesses Hemophilia actually were just way off the mark and happily or unhappily as the case may be, I was right because I started to tell my friends if you want to avoid this so called gay play, which is actually a more general play, you should clean up your sex act, watch who you are having sex with and use sexual protection and many of them remember this from those days, this advice from those days. And so, I've really followed the whole course of the pandemic and the belief systems, both rational and irrational that goes along with it.

Steve: And obviously somewhere along the line, and I am probably leaping ahead a decade or two or more but you started to see this correlation, this interaction between War and Rape and AIDS. Can you tell us a little more about that?

Stanley: Well, I do a lot of traveling overseas, especially in Latin America and at that time I was doing some work in South Africa. This of course was before it became such a serious pandemic in South Africa and many of the belief systems were so obviously incorrect about sexuality and sex behavior in general that when AIDS finally got its name and we finally learned that Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) leads to Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome or AIDS, I was dismayed by the superstition that started to surround us. In Africa for example, in one part of Africa it's believed that you can cure yourself of AIDS by having sex with a virgin. So, a lot of young girls were being raped and of course both their aggressor and the girls themselves are long since dead of the disease. In another part of Africa, it was women postmenopausal, who you have sex with if you want to get cured of AIDS and of course that just spread AIDS even further. In rural Kenya there was a belief that eating fish can prevent AIDS. In Northern Mozambique there is a belief that one sexual encounter cannot produce AIDS and then when all of these Civil wars broke out in Africa, especially Sub-Saharan Africa you saw a jump and I saw the jump as simply by following the reports of the World Health Organization and the other international organizations that the trail of civil war is also the trail of AIDS. The revolutionaries, the insurgents and the government troops up to fight them would either have sex with sex workers or would rape women and there would be massive AIDS directly as the result of the war that was breaking out.

Steve: And in your presentation, I believe, did you not also talk about the peace keeping forces even playing a function in that or is that?

Stanley: Oh that was so sad, especially from Uruguay where there was no AIDS to speak of an Uruguay until the peace keeping forces from Uruguay brought it back from their assignments in Africa and spread it throughout the country, and you know this is before anybody knew much of anything about safe sex, and Uruguay is a Roman Catholic country and so any instruction on safer sex procedures is basically prohibited by the church, and so the peace keeping countries, who are out to do some good work really got punished for, just they say no good deed ever goes unpunished and this was certainly the case in the peace keeping forces from countries like Uruguay and Latin America, the countries like Pakistan in Asia, countries from Africa like Nigeria and yes they came back with the AIDS virus and started to spread it among people in their own country. So, it is not only during the civil wars and the insurgencies themselves including the former Yugoslavia -- this didn't only happen in Africa I should add. It was also what the peacekeepers and the peacekeeping forces brought back to their home countries.

Steve: Well, it's interesting. Back to kind of your opening point about irrational believes and really that's what caught my attention. I sometimes get taken the task for being a little too rational in other words, two of our primary questions we ask at Truth Driven Thinking are what we do know that isn't so or may not be so according to our estimation from science and reason and mainly articulating the point that there can be harm in taking action based upon emotion-driven thinking or irrational believes and you hit on one level of this which is these beliefs such as eating fish can prevent AIDS, but it kind of happens at another level that we are taking action in the war on AIDS based on emotion, doesn't it?

Stanley: Yes, it does. Now again, developing countries aren't the only countries that have irrational belief systems. In the United States back in the 1980s there was the irrational belief system. Well, only gays can get AIDS and also AIDS is God's punishment against homosexual man and I said, "well, what about women why don't lesbians get AIDS?" And of course they don't get AIDS unless they are also having sex with man, but there was this irrational belief system, I go to church so I can't get AIDS. So here religion came into the picture and then on top of that all there is this belief that is deliberately spread by the Roman Catholic church that the AIDS virus is so tiny that it can get through a condom, which is absolute nonsense. And as a result of this there have been actually in Kenya church organized burnings of condoms and sex education literature. The Kenyan Archbishop he says, "AIDS has actually grown because of condom availability; and in the Vatican itself, Cardinal Trujillo has claimed that the AIDS virus can permeate a condom.

Steve: Wow, so- -

Stanley: The only exception to this is a group of Spanish Bishops, who just last year accepted the use of condoms to prevent AIDS and the Opus Dei, a very conservative Roman Catholic lay organization was scandalized by this and they have taken the Spanish Bishops up before the Vatican for condemnation.

Steve: Wow!

Stanley: Now, again the points that I keep making is that there is no such thing as safe sex, there is only safer sex. If you want safe sex to be protected from AIDS you either go abstinent or have one sexual partner who does not have AIDS. Outside of that there is a risk, it's a small risk even with condoms, male or female condoms, but even something that's 99.9% effective always has a margin of error.

Steve: Well sure and that's the point that we hear quite often from the conservative religious crowd and that's valid, which is only certifies way as you say as abstinence. I guess this is surprising to me, this Kenya situation this is well documented this sounds like there is...

Stanley: This is from the BCC Special on AIDS in Africa.

Steve: Wow! You mentioned, I believe, in your presentation that we know how to help these developing nations reduce the spread of AIDS. Is that accurate assessment of what I think heard you say?

Stanley: Yes.

Steve: And how is that that we know -- what is it that helps?

Stanley: For one thing we know that there are treatments for people with AIDS and we know that there are ways to make this treatment available at fairly low cost. Now, former President Clinton has been a great pioneer in getting the government of India to allow pharmaceutical companies to manufacture the antiretrovirus medicine for AIDS patients at a very, very low cost. And this is already been used in China because they have this AIDS epidemic in China in some of the rural areas. And this really undercuts all of the money that the pharmaceutical companies are making from the various AIDS medications. But then it was said, all of these Africans, these people from poor countries they are not going to know how to use these medicines, they're are not going to take them on time, but the reverse is true. In South Africa 95% of the men who are taking medications for AIDS, take the medication everyday. What's the percentage in the United States of all men who are taking AIDS medication? 80, 81, 82%. So, these poor men in South Africa are taking the medication more seriously and more frequently than the so called educated men in the United States who have access to the medication, even though it's at a much higher cost.

Steve: How about the condom distribution efforts? Have they been effective?

Stanley: They have been effective, but there is so little this being done in contrast to the great need. There are some places in Africa where men are lucky to get one condom a month much less this steady supply. Well, I hate to say it but one of the problems here is that in the United States efforts to send money and supplies to developing countries, they really stress abstinence and to buy into the program the government have to have an abstinence only component to the program now...

Steve: How do you mean buy in, in order to receive?

Stanley: Yeah, in order to receive the money. Now, this is why Brazil refused money from the US government. Not only did they refuse to have this abstinence only program, but they refused to condemn sex workers, which is again part of the US imposed package. Now, officially the US package is the ABC program, which was originally started in the country of Uganda. A for abstinence. If you can't be abstinent, B - be faithful. If you can't be faithful, C - use Condoms. And we have to give credit or credit is due, the United States is giving more condoms to developing countries than it ever has before. But as part of this package that stresses abstinence and sort of undercuts the sex education programs like the proper way for condoms to be used, both male condoms and female condoms without knowing how a condom is to be used, they are going to be even that 99.9% effective, their effectiveness rate is going to drop several percentages.

Steve: So, help me understand a little bit better, what I think I hear you saying is that we are providing an increased quantity of assistance in terms of condoms for instances, but we are on one hand providing them and on the other withholding education?

Stanley: Not withholding education, but giving the Bush Administration a spin to education. Sex education, experts in Canada, United States, Western Europe have what's called the Comprehensive Sex Education Program, which includes stressing the value of abstinence, but also saying especially for young people be faithful if you can't be abstinent. And if you can't be faithful here is how you use a condom, here is how you use birth control. Now, that's a comprehensive program. And this also includes how to prevent disease. The government-supported programs in the United States for sex education are totally abstinence only programs. And as a result these kids do delay sexual initiation for several months, but once they become sexually active, they have no idea how to prevent pregnancy, or how to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. And so within a year after the program is over, the incidence of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases, is just as high as the people who have not have the abstinence only programs. Now, the person who has really stressed this is Congressman Waxman of New York and not only has he put out these statistics, but he has found that of the government supported programs in public schools, most of them have absolute errors and misstatements of facts in what they are telling on people and children. So, the outlook really isn't good, but back to what the United States is doing overseas, I am sorry to say, we have to give credit what creditors do, the Bush administration has put millions of dollars aside to fight AIDS, most of that being used for AIDS treatment. And what is used for AIDS preventions does stress abstinence but they have not cut off giving away condoms altogether that still is a part of the program. And I think at least that's better than nothing.

Steve: Very interesting. In last week we spoke with the Right Reverend John Shelby Spong, the Episcopal Bishop retired from New Jersey and he has certainly a very different take I think on traditional Christian dogma, but I find it interesting than that our -- I don't know how else to say it that other than ours sometimes fundamentalists views of morality, sexuality be they found it in reality or not, if I hear what you are saying and certainly when I heard you speak in Vegas, those things could be having, those things could be costing lives, is that a fair statement?

Stanley: I think they are costing lives, it's not only in Africa that you have the catholic church taking the steps, the same thing is happening in the Philippines, in Nicaragua and much of the Latin America. And I think that there is no doubt in my mind that not only superstition and irrational thinking, but the church dogma and not only of the Catholic Church and the Evangelical Protestants Churches and the Muslims are also coming up with the same line. Yes and all of this is costing lives. I should say that in Bangladesh, the women of Bangladesh have been instrumental in getting the government to provide low cost or free condoms; this is the only Muslim country where this is happening. And it's basically do to well organized female groups in that country.

Steve: It is interesting and this kind of have been my again simple Mid Western and its realization that sometimes emotion-driven thinking has these consequences call it statistical murder, call it what you want, but it's so easy for us to laugh at others who believe that eating fish can prevent AIDS, but not so easy for us to recognize when our behaviors maybe costing lives.

Stanley: Well exactly that's quite true. And again, I don't have anything against emotion. I think that the emotion is a valuable human potential, what would our life be without feeling, or without emotion? But emotion, you know, well it works hand in hand with reason, with critical thinking and with common sense to be effective.

Steve: Well said, none of us wants to be a robot or a computer.

Stanley: Exactly.

Steve: What fun would that be? You cited some figures in terms of the scope of this problem that frankly surprised me. I think its easy to live in our little cocoon here, but can you give us a sense of the - - how many people have AIDS in the world, right now, do you have a sense of that?

Stanley: Yeah sure. According to UNESCO approximately 50 million people throughout the world are infected with the AIDS virus. And AIDS has already killed more than 20 million people. In the United States, 1 million people are HIV positive and one person is actually infected every six seconds.

Steve: Every six seconds.

Stanley: Every six seconds, yeah, it's very sobering. In the world at large 10,000 people per day die of AIDS related diseases. And so, the numbers, the numbers are pretty staggering. This is something we really have to take seriously and its something that there is a lot of heat and a minimum of light about because it touches on political and ethics and religious divisions and differences. And so, there certainly is a need for rational thinking here, which is I am afraid sadly lacking. In the state of California, we started abstinence programs years ago, but it was really not found to be effective in preventing both sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy. And California now has what we call a comprehensive prevention strategy, and then when the Bush Administration came in and started to fund program with the abstinence only bias, California actually refused federal money. It was one of two states, the other being Pennsylvania that said, no we would prefer to have our own comprehensive program, because the abstinence only program we have found simply doesn't work.

Steve: You know what's interesting that you describe that we are almost more pragmatic out in the world outside the US than we are with our own policy?

Stanley: I know it's very ironic isn't it? That's true. But the evidence about abstinence only programs comes from recent article from the Society for Adolescents Medicine and their journal, the journal of Adolescent Health. And it's just right there for anybody to see.

Steve: Very sobering indeed.

Stanley: I was going to try to inject some humor in to our conversation, but the only humor I can think of is that back in the late 1980s some friends of mine at Harvard were called to rural Mexico where women were coming down with AIDS and they were complaining how can I get AIDS, I have done only sleeping with my husband. And of course that was the answer, the husbands were having sex in the big cities with the sex workers or with some other partner and they were coming back and giving their wife the AIDS virus. And so, this group actually developed a film for AIDS prevention and showed men

how to use condoms. Now, in the past they would take condoms and put them on to banana or put them on the finger and hope that banana could make the transition. At times the man simply kept the condom on their finger and had sex. So, what the Harvard crew did was to hire a Mexico actor who actually put the condom on his penis showing how you do it and how not to make a mistake. Yeah, that was very effective and you know that that film is still being shown. I was lecturing on this topic in Mexico just a few weeks ago, and the Director of the AIDS Education Program in Juarez Mexico said, yes we have that, we now have it on video tape and we use it in Juarez, but the people across the border in Texas delete that explicit section of the film before they use it.

Steve: Oh! No kidding.

Stanley: I said, well, you know what can you expect from our President's home state.

Steve: (Laughs) Oh! That is interesting. Well I really do appreciate you taking the time to shed some light on the both the scope of the problem and all these things do just intrigue me when it comes to reason and evidence and trying to take action that we all want the same thing, I think which is the greater good.

Stanley: Lets hope we want the greater good, exactly.

Steve: On a lighter note and perhaps sometimes we could get you to join us again and talk about some of your work. I have to ask since we are onto lighter things, I have this picture in my head, I happened to come across a quote about you from James Randy that was very complementary, it sounds like you have become pretty good friends over the years.

Stanley: Oh! We have known each other for decades.

Steve: And I just couldn't to think to you two sitting at his home having a cocktail probably is not dry conversation. I picture that to be quite an entertaining time.

Stanley: Not at all, not at all. We have a lot of the fun at his home and he showed me and my friend a magic trick, which was so uncanny that I spent probably close to an hour trying to figure it out and then I wrote Randy a letter in which I explained how I thought he did it and I got a very nice letter back, saying you came so close I am never going to show you that trick again.

Steve: (Laugh) Oh! That is just great.

Stanley: But the whole point is that when you investigate parapsychological phenomenon another anomalies in psychology you have to know about objects, you have to know about sleight of hand, you have to know why people believe in strange things, you have to know about self-deception and that's all part of a package if you are going to do a creditable job of recording, measuring and hopefully explaining some of these strange phenomenon that occur in our world.

Steve: And that was exactly that quote that I had read from Mr. Randy about you, was he was really celebrating your intellectually honest approach to the science of this, this pursued and that as he said, "you kind of have to believe in it to pursue it, but yeah you can still apply the scientific principles" and that's what he so admires about your work.

Stanley: Well very kind of him and in response I said that I am really disturbed by some of the terminology in this field, because I don't think if there anything happening here that supernatural, I think its all natural we just don't understand the full extent of what is natural. I and I'd also don't think its

paranormal I think it's all normal, once we get to understand it better we will see that it does fit into the balance of natural, normal phenomenon.

Steve: Very interesting. Can I ask you one more question, then we will -- I really won't keep you, but would love to explore this further some other time perhaps even, but I was just taking someone to task because I had received some information, well I'll spare you the long story, but are you familiar with Dr. Emoto from Japan?

Stanley: Yes.

Steve: Is there any credibility in your eyes to disclaim that people can change water crystalline structure with their minds?

Stanley: I am waiting to see him publish something in a pure reviewed scientific journal. What we have so far is interesting, its provocative, its certainly is very colorful, but for me the jury is out until we actually see it published in article forum.

Steve: I think that's the honest answer and as a matter of fact I do have a document on my website from a gentleman. There was a movie, What the Bleep Do We Know Anyway? And the gentleman who has done a lot of research, who came really from that church that's referenced who has posted that article. We have posted his article with his permission on our website. And that's how when I saw another article recently about Dr. Emoto that kind of came to mind, because his article was a pretty good criticism I thought of some of the methodology and claims, but I appreciate your input on that.

Stanley: Well absolutely the great success of the Bleep Movie indicates that people are very curious they want to know more about some of these strange phenomenon, especially those that are linked with quantum physics and I think that quantum physics sort of opens up a whole area of investigation for people. The problem however, is that quantum physics is what happens at the micro level, the very, very small level. Now, can we extrapolate the strange things that happen in quantum physics at the micro level to what happens at a macro level with human beings, I am not so sure about that.

Steve: Right, right. Let alone up to...what do I want to say?...

Stanley: Thank you. The mega level.

Steve: Thank the mega level. That is certainly interesting I appreciate your input on that and I think to that point, when I saw What the Bleep Do We Know Anyway, absolutely loved the movie. And some things rang very untrue to me the water thing frankly from the beginning rang untrue to me, but it really wasn't until this paper that I have referenced and I apologize I can't think of the author's name. As always, when I get exposed to the other side of the argument that's well reasoned and has data behind it, there is always two sides.

Stanley: Exactly at least two sides.

Steve: That's right. Well Dr. Krippner, thank you again for your work, certainly internationally and we wish you the best with that and thank you again for spending some time with us to give us your perspective.

Stanley: Well thank you are doing some frontier work in media, which I really greatly applaud. It's a new way of reaching people and I just wish you all the greatest of success with this venture.

Steve: Well, thank you so much. It's very kind of you, I am certainly following in the footsteps of many much, much greater, but my little two cents worth even if it's through my own Mid Western ignorance, I am delighted to share.

Stanley: Well, thank you again and good luck.

Steve: Thanks so much. We'll talk to you again.

Stanley: Sure.

Steve: bye-bye.

To learn more about Dr. Krippner you can visit his website at www.stanleykrippner.com. So then I'll wrap up, a few more baby steps down the road to every illusive truth. Thanks again to Dr. Stanley Krippner of Saybrook Graduate School and whether it's paranormal investigator Joe Nickell or the aforementioned mystery guest, we will be here next week as usual and look forward to hearing from Joe for sure within the next two weeks. Have a great week, and we'll see you again on the road to Truth Driven Thinking.