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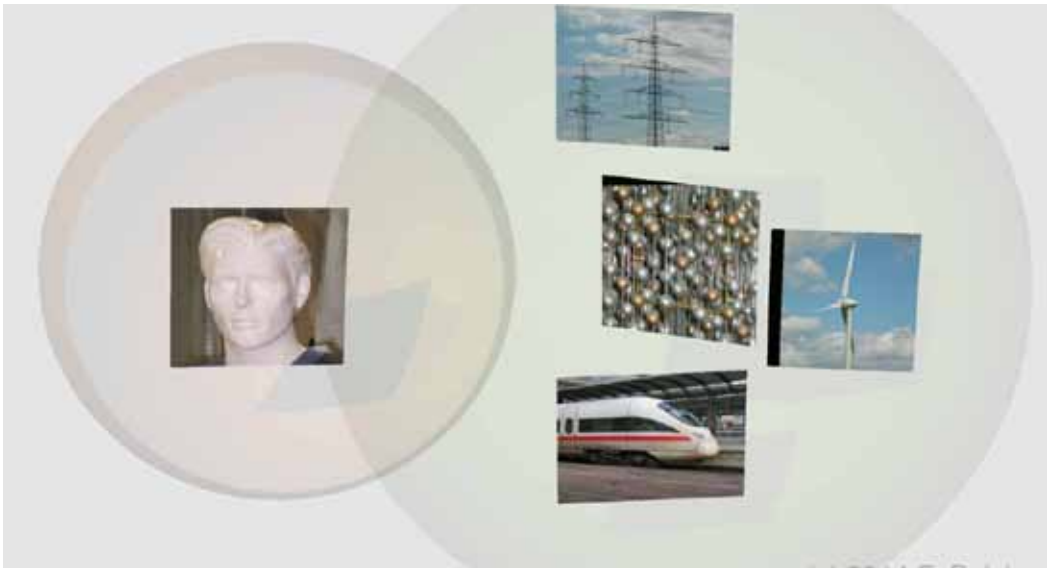
Radiaesthetics as an Important Tool for Physical Experiments - Part 4 Consciousness and matter, mental paths

If one conceives of **consciousness** as spiritual clarity, mental experience, and intellectual processes, but characterises **matter** as objective, material, and mass-bearing, then consciousness and matter appear to be completely independent and unrelated phenomena (figure 01). However, the results of more recent research indicate the existence of a bridge between these two concepts – as known since time immemorial among ancient cultures. (figure 02)

Figure 01: Consciousness and matter
In this set-up, they are arranged perpendicularly to one another, as if they were mutually independent.

Figure 02: The world in which we live consists of real matter, on the one hand, and subtile matter, on the other hand. Many overlapping links exist in this subtile matter.



1. Matter influences consciousness

1.1 Experience

It is well known that the conscious mind can be temporarily influenced by alcoholic beverages, other drugs or pharmaceuticals, as well as by acoustic or electromagnetic waves, and also by special music. However, it is not so well known that military organisations can likewise influence the conscious mind with the use of technical equipment and wave phenomena. In the past, methods of this kind have been

applied, not only for research purposes, but also for inducing psychic changes. Whoever can incapacitate his enemy without the use of firearms – and even inaudibly or unnoticed – that is, by "mind control", is certainly in an advantageous position.

In addition to the usual five senses, humans also possess **further senses** or extended senses, by means of which dowsers operate, for instance. These extended senses evidently offer the possibility of exerting influence on the human body and soul. The incidental observation and subsequent investigation of one such potential means of exerting influence provided the incentive for the project, Water in Motion and Alternating Magnetic Fields, which has been receiving financial support from the Forschungskreis für Geobiologie since 2010.

1.2 The experiment with flowing water and magnetic fields

The frequency of brain currents ranges between 0.1 Hz and 30 Hz. Furthermore, certain frequencies are often associated with various other functions of the human body. A long list of frequencies and associated properties has been compiled. If the brain is excited at a frequency of 2.2 Hz, for instance, sound **sleep can be spontaneously induced** in a few test persons. [1]

What are the paths along which these subsonic low frequencies and thus inaudible sounds can reach the brain?

Well known mechanisms include:

a) **Seeing:** The periodic light flashes in a discotheque can be dangerous for persons who suffer from epilepsy.

1 Precisely this frequency occurs if one drives along an acoustical barrier at a speed of 80 km/h (about 22 m/s), if the elements are supported by concrete piers with a spacing of 10 metres. In this case, the brain receives a visual or acoustic impulse 2.2 times per second by way of the nerves. This phenomenon could be the cause of the numerous accidents involving trucks and lorries on motorway A2 north-east of Braunschweig. An acoustical barrier of this kind is located there and is almost two kilometres long. If a slightly tired driver travels along this section of highway at the corresponding speed, his brain receives an excitation pulse at 2.2 Hz, and momentary sleep may thus be induced. At a speed of 70 or 90 km/h, the resulting frequency would be different and would not cause momentary sleep.

Figure 03: (m) Water flows through the coiled blue hose. An insulated copper wire is wound in parallel with the coiled hose. A weak alternating current with a frequency of 5.4 Hz flows through this wire. The current signal is supplied by a computer and consists of several pulses with a duration of 30 s each and separated by pauses of 30 s. (l.0.)
A test person is seated approximately two metres to the right of the coil and keeps his or her eyes closed (lower right). Electrodes have been attached to the person's head for recording electro-encephalograms (EEG). The director of the institute, G. Haffelder, is seated nearby (upper right).
Electro-encephalograms (lower left) have been recorded for both the left and right halves of the brain. The frequency has been plotted along the axis to the right, the intensity along the upward axis, and the time toward the rear.
The red bars mark the resumption of each duty phase after the associated pause of 30 s. The reaction occurs upon resumption of each duty phase, but only in the right half of the brain.

Figure 04: Simplified set-up
Water flows from the pressurised tank of a garden sprayer through a thin metal pipe (copper, inside diameter: 1 mm) from left to right. A thin jet of water emerges from the end of the pipe (l.). Two alligator clips are fastened to the end of the pipe at the centre of the figure. An electric current flows from the headphone jack of a dictaphone through circuit consisting of the pipe and the connecting leads. Sinusoidal alternating voltage signals of various frequencies have been recorded as MP3 files on the dictaphone.

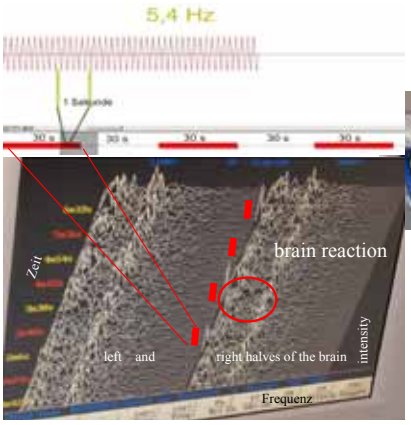
Figure 05: Example of such a music file at 5.44 Hz; stereo format (red or blue), below: the total time t of 300 seconds; above: section over just about 3 seconds

b) **Hearing, Feeling:** Pieces of music with rhythms which repeat at regular intervals in the range of the pulse frequency, such as loud and **low bass sounds,** are effective. Evidently, additional senses also exist.

c) The **regular beat** of wind turbine blades can cause reactions in one's brain, even if the wind turbine is located behind the wall of a building and is neither visible nor audible.

d) If **alternating magnetic fields** in this frequency range occur in combination with flowing water, the human brain reacts, even though it does not do so in the presence of alternating current alone. This reaction has been demonstrated by experiments performed at the Institut für Kommunikation und Gehirnforschung, G. Haffelder, Stuttgart http://www.haffelder.de/ in 2010.

Influence of water and a very small, alternating magnetic field on the brain



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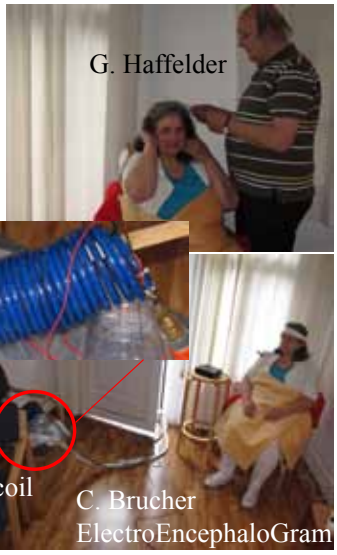
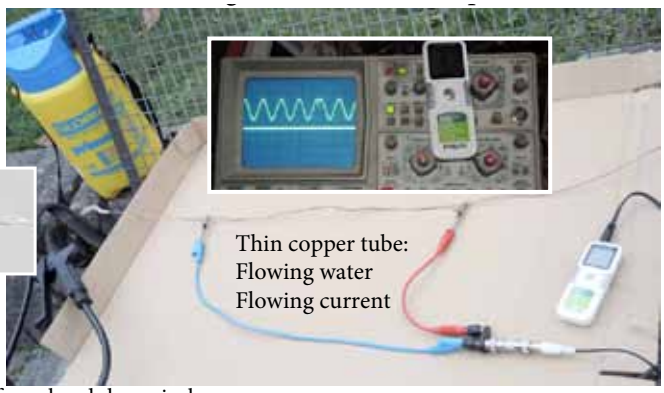


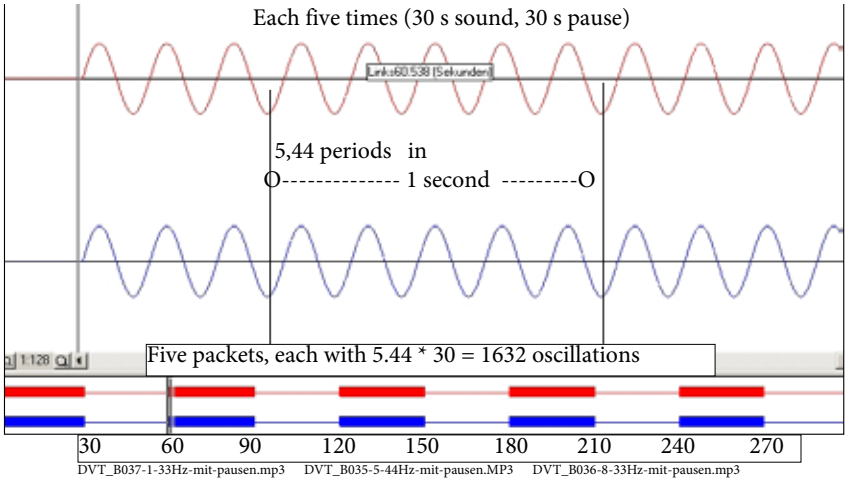
Pressurized tank with water



Thin jet with water

Thin copper tube:
Flowing water
Flowing current

Electric current from headphone jack:
MP3-files at 8,3 Hz; 5,4 Hz; 1,3 Hz each five times (30 s sound, 30 s pause)



By means of electro-encephalography (EEG), the possibility of exerting influence on the human brain has been demonstrated. The transmitting element was a coiled hose through which water was flowing in combination with a coil of copper wire. (An insulated copper wire was fastened to a plastic hose along its entire length. The combination was subsequently wound to form a helix.) If water was allowed to flow through the hose, and if a very weak alternating current was allowed to flow through the wire, a reaction occurred in the brain of the test person when the current was switched on. (figure 03). During the experiment, the distance between the coil and the test person was about two metres. [1] (Balck) The calculated value of the alternating magnetic field at the location of the test person was about one millionth of the terrestrial magnetic field. Evidently, a hitherto unknown transmission mechanism is involved in this case.

During the interim, the experimental set-up employed for excitation has been simplified to comprise only a few components. (figure 04) Water flows from the pressure tank of a garden sprayer through a metal pipe of small diameter. Two leads are connected to the pipe by means of alligator clips. Alternating current is supplied from a dictaphone on which music files have been recorded for generating the required slowly varying sinusoidal voltage.
During his lectures, the author demonstrates this effect. As a test for the audience, he executes one of the files with several sections, each with 30 seconds of sound and 30 seconds of silence. (figure 05) With the use of this set-up, a perceptible reaction can be induced in sensitive persons in a lecture hall, even over a distance of many metres. In many cases, a few listeners come forward at the end of the lecture and voluntarily describe their unpleasant impressions at the beginning of each "duty" (sound) phase.

The effect which is observed with the use of this set-up is not of **electromagnetic nature** and is not described in textbooks on physics. This effect passes **almost without hindrance even through metal or stone walls**. [2] (Balck) It may be assumed that effects of this kind have been known for a long time in the military field. („Torsionsfelder", „torsion fields") [10] (Kernbach)

2. Consciousness as intellectual work influences matter

The fact that some physicians and alternative practitioners (naturopaths) are capable of healing without classical medicine and without bodily contact has been recognised. Similar practices are common among nature worshippers. The manner in which the healing process actually occurs cannot be explained within the scope of classical science.

2.1 Consciousness

2.1.1 Extended senses

Further senses evidently exist, in addition to the usual five senses. Invisible structures can be perceived by means of these **extended senses.** (figure 06) In particular, a few persons are capable of "seeing" or perceiving structures consisting of subtle matter by means of these extended senses. These senses are presumably very ancient and were extremely important for survival in the course of the evolutionary process. Many animals still possess abilities of this kind. Seals can perceive the trace or track of their prey with their whiskers in three dimensions in the water, even if they are blindfolded and their ears are plugged. We humans do not have long whiskers with sensors, but the trigeminal nerve in one's cheeks may possibly still provide the necessary access and allow the corresponding spatial perception in one's brain. Some people possess **extended senses** right from their birth, or they may even be trained to develop such senses later.
The fact that no corresponding **measuring instruments** are yet available for reproducing perception of this kind is not surprising. Nowadays, of course, there is a constant demand for measuring instruments with which

all observations can be performed. However, proponents of measuring instruments often forget the fact that the development of such instruments did not become possible until the corresponding observations had repeatedly been performed with the natural human senses. Persons who can "see something invisible" in everyday life, that is, something which others cannot see, are often not taken seriously and are sometimes the object of ridicule. For the purpose of our physical experiments, however, precisely this ability is an advantage, since the effects of various parameters can thus be quickly determined very effectively, both qualitatively and quantitatively. If the **results are reproducible**, they provide evidence for the existence of such phenomena and for the special abilities of the observers.

The ability to "see" in this manner can be either suppressed or intensified by technical devices. Experience has shown that this "ability to see" can be **partially suppressed** if a person wears a magnet on his or her body. In this case, the zones of subtle matter around the magnet may possibly be superimposed on the other impressions. Conversely, the "ability to see" can be **enhanced** if one wears a small battery in each ear. The cells must be oriented in such a way that the positive poles point in the same direction, such as left (as if one were wearing two hearing aids).

A few thousand years ago, communication over a distance was possible without the need of a telephone or of the internet. The aborigines of Australia are still capable of doing this today. One might ask how this can function, if not by way of senses or abilities which are associated with the world of 'subtle matter'. On the other hand, this question must remain a puzzle for science, if subtle matter and the associated structures are not taken into consideration as transmitting media.

2.1.2 Structures surrounding a body

With their extended senses, a few sensitive persons can "see" or perceive things which are designated as an **"aura"** in the field of esoterics. Every person is surrounded by manifold structures of this kind. If described in a highly simplified manner, these structures consist of subtle matter with several spherical orbitals of different radii. It may be assumed that some of these bodies are generated by moving matter, such as **Blood, Lymph, or nerve impulses.** (figure 07)

On the basis of experience gained by dowsers, certain conclusions concerning a person's medical, emotional, intellectual, or spiritual state can be reached from the size of some bodies. For instance, the body which corresponds to a person's emotional state normally has a radius of about half a metre. If this body has grown to a size of a few metres, however, one may conclude that this person is suffering from stress associated with his or her medical condition.

No comprehensive answer is yet available for describing the constitution of such bodies of subtle matter. However, the results of a few weighing experiments suggest that mass is associated with subtle matter. The weight variations which occur during mental activity may be related to the volume change in one or more of these bodies.

One of the inner bodies behaves in a manner similar to that of an automobile tire or an elastic balloon. This conclusion is suggested by the result of an **experiment** performed with a ring (hula hoop):

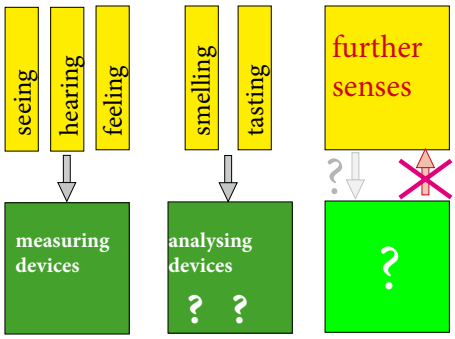
The ring lay flat on the ground. A test person stood in the ring. As this person then slowly (in about ten seconds) raised the ring to a level above his or her head, a "seeing" observer noticed that the body was first entrained upward over a certain distance as with a viscous liquid and subsequently slid back downward between the person and the ring.

2.2 Intellectual work

2.2.1 Emanation from the hands

Some persons have occasionally noticed that "something" perceptible emanates from the fingertips or from the hand surfaces of another person. This emanation is not thermal (infra-red) radiation, but rather something with with which alternative practitioners can treat their patients. In the course of scientific experiments with an alternative practitioner, (healer) the

Perception with the five senses of humans (possibly also animals)

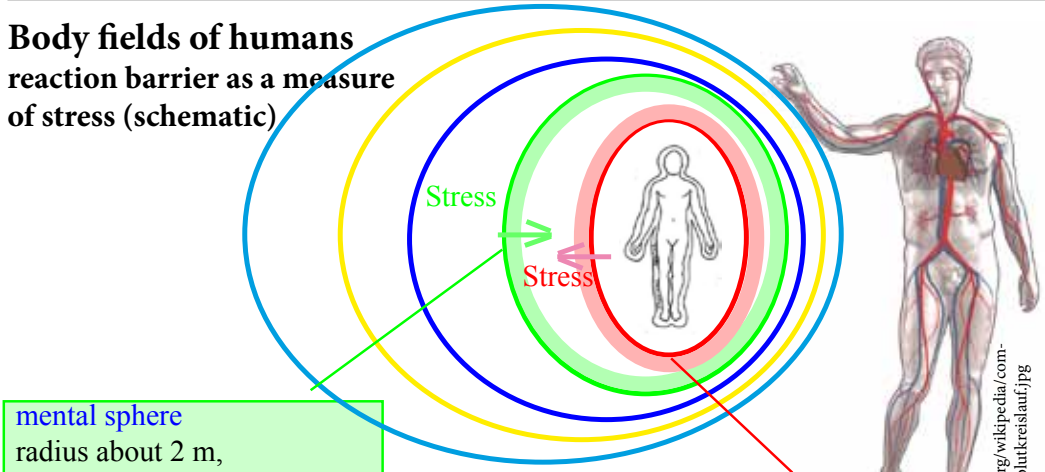


antennas for subtle interactions?

Since about 1600: Improvement by measuring and analysing devices

However, the inverse conclusion is not possible!
"Not measurable" certainly does not imply that something does not exist.

Body fields of humans
reaction barrier as a measure of stress (schematic)



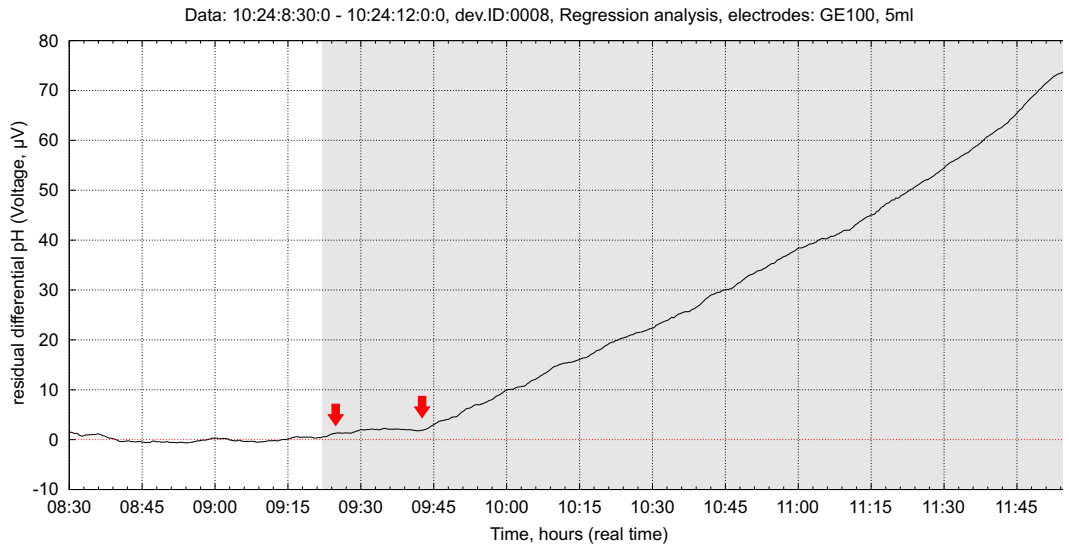


Figure 06: Normal and extended senses
Prior to 1600, only one's normal senses were known, and one relied on one's sensory impressions.
Measuring intruments later became available, and their importance progressively increased. Thus, the predominant opinion today is that those things which are measurable are those which actually exist.
However, the inverse conclusion is not possible:
"Not measurable" certainly does not imply that something does not exist.

Figure 07: Further structures, perceptible bodily fields
Humans are surrounded by several zones; sensitive persons can perceive or "see" these zones. Some of these structures react quickly, for instance, under the influence of stress or other effects, such as electric smog and similar phenomena. In such cases, the diameter or shape of the structures varies. In the event of stress, the emotional structure (red) grows, and the mental structure (green) shrinks.

Figure 08: Change in the properties of water by the power of thought
Experiment performed by Dr. Serge Kernbach in Stuttgart within the scope of a European research project
A container with drinking water from a glass bottle has been placed in each of several thermostatically controlled vessels. With a system of high-precision measuring instruments, the pH values of every two water samples have been mutually compared, and the differences have been recorded. A noisy zero curve usually results. However, an increase is recognisable in the grey zone of the plot. What has happened here?
A test person had attempted to influence the water in one of the vessels. The grey zone marks the beginning of this event. A reaction occurred a few seconds later. (red arrows)
Attempting a remote mental influence on three dpH devices (project Nr. 241015-3491-DE) cybertronica.de.com)

presence of low-frequency magnetic fields in the zone near his hand surfaces was demonstrated during his "Qi emissions". [12] (Seto)
The influence of the hands can also be demonstrated in a different experiment. Some persons can alter the "quality" of water in a glass, if they surround the glass with the inside surfaces of their hands and attempt to allow "something" to be emitted from their hands. In the event of success, the diameter of the perceptible distance around the water glass increases. The Bovis units may also have been altered.

2.2.2 Influence of thoughts on the pH-value of water

Experiment performed by Dr. Serge Kernbach, European research project: Attempting a remote mental influence on three dpH devices (project no. 241015-3491-DE) cybertronica.de.com)

A container with drinking water from a glass bottle has been placed in each of several thermostatically controlled vessels. With a system of high-precision measuring instruments, the pH-value is measured on each of two water samples and mutually compared. The recorded difference between the two values thus obtained normally yields a zero curve with slight noise-induced scatter. However, an increase in the grey (shaded) zone is evident on the plot (figure 08). What has happened here?
A test person had attempted to influence the water in one of the containers with his or her thoughts. The grey zone indicates the beginning of this process. A pronounced reaction occurred about 15 seconds later (red arrows).

2.2.3 Thoughts, waves, radiation, as well as locations cause quick changes in further structures and aura.

In WBM 4/1014, figure 5 [4] (Balck, Engelsing), the reaction of each of three further structures to radiation from a light-emitting diode (LED) is indicated for each of four test persons. For these experiments, the light-emitting diode was located behind a concrete wall 60 cm in thickness. On the average, the emotional body grows from about 0.4 m to 1.7 m, the mental body remains constant, and the spiritual body shrinks from 5.8 m to 4.5 m.
Many different external factors can affect the dimensions of the further structures.
These factors include:

- flowing water, water crossings,
- grids, grid crossings,
- locations with constructive or destructive influence,
- stones, magnets, worn on one's body,
- clothing made of plastic capable of becoming electrostatically charged,
- technical equipment and waves: electric power lines, electrified railway lines, WLAN aerials,
- "interference suppressors" or "harmonisers"

The radius of the mental body can decrease; that is, the thinking power is then limited.

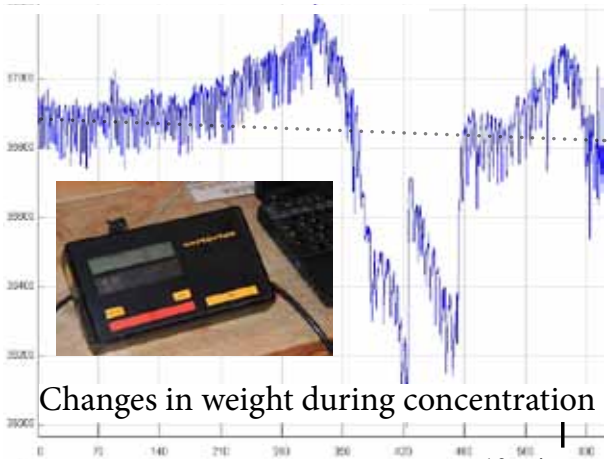
Dr. Klaus Volkamer, weighing experiments, April 2015
High-precision balance (Sartorius), resolution: 1 gram

Changes in weight during concentration

37000 g

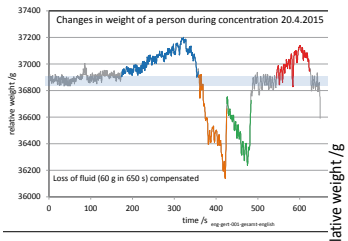
1000 g

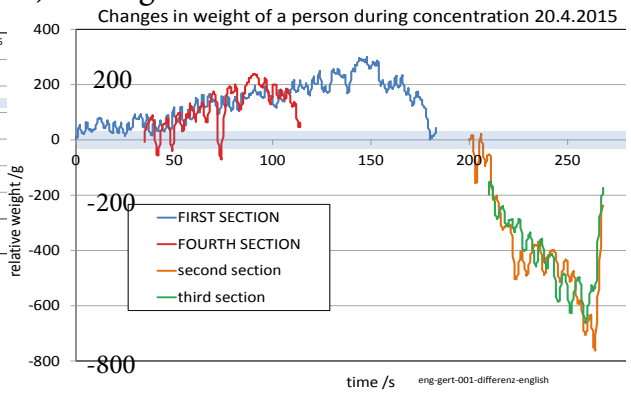
36000 g



Changes in weight during concentration

Changes in weight during concentration
Two sections each with an
increase (blue, red) and
decrease (brown, green) in weight





Dr. Klaus Volkamer, weighing experiments, April 2015
High-precision balance (Sartorius), resolution: 1 gram

Figure 09: With Dr. Klaus Volkamer:
A test person is sitting on a chair which has been mounted on the platform of a balance. The computer on the right is continuously recording the values.

Figure 10: Left: the set-up consisting of a balance with a chair mounted on the platform; right: the recorded curve with a duration of about 10 minutes
The dashed line indicates the weight loss which results from the loss of water by respiration and perspi ration. The accuracy (resolution) of the balance is 1 g. The weight is plotted along the ordinate, and the time in seconds is plotted along the abscissa. A section of about 1200 g and 10 minutes is shown in the window. Definite changes in weight are evident from the curve.

Figure 11: Evaluation
In the small figure on the left, the original data have been somewhat smoothed and marked in colour in correspondence with the events.
Increase in weight: blue and red
Decrease in weight: brown and green
If the sections are mutually superimposed pairwise, agreement is evident from the curve variation.
The variation with time is evidently similar for the change in weight.

2.3 Where is consciousness located?

If consciousness is located not only in the brain, but also in further structures, the results of the weighing experiments performed by MacDougall, Volkamer and Korotkov can be explained.

2.3.1 Weighing experiments performed by MacDougall: change in weight upon dying

At the beginning of the 20th century, the American physician, Duncan McDougall (1866-1920), noticed that the weight of tuberculosis patients decreased by an average of 21 grams immediately after death. He published the results of his observations in 1907 in the journal, American Medicine, in 1907. [7] (MacDougall)

Hypothesis concerning soul substance together with experimental evidence of the existence of such substance.

MacDougall had determined the variation of body weight for six dying patients. For this purpose, he employed a hospital bed whose weight could be measured with a large mechanical balance. His recorded results are as follows:

The patient's comfort was looked after in every way, although he was practically moribund when placed upon the bed. He lost weight slowly at the rate of one ounce per hour due to evaporation of moisture in respiration and evaporation of sweat. During all three hours and forty minutes I kept the beam end slightly above balance near the upper limiting bar in order to make the test more decisive if it should come. At the end of three hours and forty minutes he expired and suddenly coincident with death the beam end dropped with an audible stroke hitting against the lower limiting bar and remaining there with no rebound. The loss was ascertained to be three-fourths of an ounce.
This loss of weight could not be due to evaporation of respiratory moisture and sweat, because that had already been determined to go on, in his case, at the rate of one sixtieth of an ounce per minute, whereas this loss was sudden and large, three-fourths of an ounce in a few seconds. The bowels did not move; if they had moved the weight would still have remained upon the bed except for a slow loss by the evaporation of moisture depending, of course, upon the fluidity of the feces. The bladder evacuated one or two drams of urine. This remained upon the bed and could only have influenced the weight by slow gradual evaporation and therefore in no way could account for the sudden loss.
There remained but one more channel of loss to explore, the expiration of all but the residual air in the lungs. Getting upon the bed myself, my colleague put the beam at actual balance. Inspiration and expiration of air as forcibly as possible by me had no effect upon the beam. My colleague got upon the bed and I placed the beam at balance. Forcible inspiration and expiration of air on his part had no effect. In this case we certainly have an inexplicable loss of weight of three-fourths of an ounce. Is it the soul substance? How other shall we explain it?2

In the case of a beam balance, the weighing process is accomplished by comparison with adjustable counterweights at the other end of the beam. The correct

value has been approximately determined if the beam can slowly oscillate between the mechanical stops. For the fine adjustment, a small displaceable counterweight on a scale on the beam is usually employed. The correct value for balancing has been attained if the pointer remains stationary at the mark in the middle between the stops. The value indicated at the position of the displaceable counterweight is then added to the last digits of the other counterweights.

2.3.2 Weighing experiment performed by Volkamer:

Change in weight caused by thoughts

For more than thirty years, Dr. Klaus Volkamer has been performing weighing experiments. With his high-precision measuring instruments, he has found that the hitherto postulated condition of mass constancy, for instance, with chemical reactions, does not always apply. [14] (Volkamer) During the eclipse of the sun on 11th August 1999, for instance, he observed time-dependent differences in weight between two glass balls, one of which was silver-coated on the inside and one of which was not silver-coated. [13] (Volkamer) Volkamer assumed that additional invisible matter must exist, besides visible matter. For designating matter of this kind, he has coined the term "**subtle matter".**

In the course of his efforts to investigate this subtle matter, he made further remarkable discoveries:

As a result of intellectual activity, a healer can affect the weight compensation with the glass balls on the beam balance. (16.11.2004) [14] (Volkamer)

He also performed MacDougall's experiment in modified form. With the use of his apparatus, he monitored the weight of living persons before, during, and after sleep. Besides the usual water loss of several grams in ten minutes, he sometimes observed that the weight of a person decreased by about 100 g upon falling asleep and increased to its original value upon waking up.

In April 2015, the author visited him and had the opportunity to participate in a fascinating experiment. An upholstered chair was placed on the weighing platform of a digital balance (range 60 kg plus tare) with an accuracy of 1 g. The data output from the balance yielded about one value per second and was connected to a computer. A measuring cycle lasted about ten minutes. (figure 09, figure 10)

As a test, the author first sat on the chair and attempted to influence the indicated value by means of his thoughts. "I am a chafer beetle, I am very heavy..." However, nothing happened. Other than the usual loss of weight due to respiration and perspiration, only a slightly noisy straight line was dislplayed on the computer screen.

Subsequently, another person took a seat there. It was quiet in the room. The data were again recorded and indicated on the computer screen. Volkamer sat in front of the screen. The author stood somewhat to the side and observed what was going on. During the entire experiment, the test person kept her eyes shut. After a few minutes, she asked: "Should I begin?" Volkamer answered, "Yes". The measured value increased slowly. She then said, "I shall do something different". The measured value decreased and sank below the initial value. After some time, she said: "I shall (again) do something different". The value increased rapidly and then decreased again. Subsequently, the value again increased rapidly and exceeded the initial value. After some time, it returned almost to the initial value.

No agreements had been reached among the participating persons. All events had proceeded spontaneously. The test person had never participated in an experiment of this kind before. With the exception of her comments, no conversation had taken place.

How did the weight vary?

After the initial resting period, four time intervals were observed:

1. **Increase** by 200 g, 2. **decrease** by -800 g, 3. **decrease** by -800 g, 4. **increase** by 200 g.

A special feature is evident from the graphical representation (figure 11): The slopes of the two increasing variations with time and of the two decreasing variations with time, respectively, are similar. As indicated by the test person, she

had “heavy” thoughts during intevals 1 and 4 and “light” thoughts during intevals 2 and 3. These thoughts were emotions, (1, 4), thoughts concerning unpleasant things or persons, or (2, 3) thoughts concerning pleasant and joyful things. Thus, “**heavy**” thoughts generate an increase in weight, and “**light**” thoughts generate a decrease in weight - as the name implies.

Many minutes later, the experiment was repeated with the same person. This time, however, the experimenter provided a list of specific instructions to be followed: “Now please think of.....” The result was negative. Other than a slight loss of water, the balance did not indicate any change at all. As admitted by Volkamer, test results with a change in weight are rare. Nevertheless, the fact that such results are possible at all suggests the potential feasibility of new experimental approaches and conclusions. The parameters which may be decisive in preventing consistant reproducibility are not yet known.

2.3.3 Weighing experiments performed by Korotkov

The same relationship between emotions and changes in weight had already been described earlier by Dr. Konstantin Korotkov (St. Petersburg). In the former USSR and later in Russia, a sufficient supply of test persons from the military was available to Korotkov for his research (private communication). Korotkov writes that weight changes by as much as 2 kg were observed. However, these changes disappeared upon termination of the experiments. [16] (Yakovleva, Korotkov)

For many years a healing society „Cosmo-Energy“ founded by Emil Bagirov in Russia successfully organizes training and healing sessions for thousands of people. Since the end of 1990s a series of complex experiments have been regularly held during „Cosmo-Energy“ sessions under the guidance of Professor of Physics, Victor Sharkov (phD.). In the course of healing sessions a lot of unusual effects were recorded and documented, some of the results have been published in Russian and in [11] *[Sharkov, Bagirov 2011] .*

73 people were weighed before and after several healing sessions.
Instrument: electronic scales, „Terraillon“, BE-515G
(error < 100 g).

- *In 85% of cases the change of weight was recorded, both decreasing and increasing, from 100 to 2000 g (from 3.5 to 70.5 oz) which constituted 0.15-3% of the weight of the participant.*
- *Maximum changes of weight were recorded during first 20-40 min. of the session.*
- *After the end of the session the weight returned to the background value within l5-30 min.*
- *The weight changes direction depended upon the emotional state of participants: positive emotions related to „Spiritual“ aspects resulted in the decrees of weight, while negative emotions and memories resulted in the increase of weight; thoughts about everyday matters (work, home, children) in most cases had no effect on weight.*

2.4 Mental paths

2.4.1 Psi-track

Quite by accident, the Swede, Göte Andersson, discovered that a structure can be mentally displaced from one location to another. Dowsers have the ability of detecting a track. Andersson wished to determine whether or not he could mentally extend his own aura to a chair. As an observant dowser, his father Arthur assisted him in the experiment. The result was surprising. A track from Andersson to the chair was indeed detected. However, it was not his aura, but rather something different. He designated this phenomenon as **psi-spåret** (Psi-trace or Psi-track).

Göran Brusewitz has written the following about Göte Andersson [8] (Brusewitz)
It all started with Göte getting the idea to „concentrate my thoughts on expanding his aura, to find out if the diving rod responded at a distance from my body. My father (Arthur) *tested again, but the aura did not seem to be expanded. I got the strange idea to see what happened if I concentrated my thoughts at a*

distance, at a chair 4 meters away. Could my father get a response with his rod on the chair? Arthur regarded his idea to be rather crazy, but still tried it over the empty seat on the chair. To our big surprise there was a strong response. He tried again, to make sure that tbis was not only coincidence. This time the response was even stronger."

(Thus, the first Psi-track had been established.)

In the research project carried out in the beginning of 1990s by Jacobson and Tellefsen (1994), 40 double-blind experiments were carried out, out of which Andersson regarded at least 30 „to be really successful"

In 2009, the descriptions given by N.O. Jacobson and J.A. Tellefsen stimulated the author's curiosity and inspired him to perform experiments of his own, in order to determine whether or not the indicated tests really function. The result was positive.

If one mentally creates a relationship with a distant object, that is, if one intensively imagines this object in the zone of one's forehead, a **Psi-track** to the object is installed within a few seconds. This track can be found and followed by sensitive persons, such as dowsers. (figure 12)

Properties of a Psi-track

- The track begins with the transmitting person, initially along his or her line of vision, but is then deflected along an arc toward the target after a few metres of length, and then extends more or less parallel with the linear distance to the target.
- Sometimes the track avoids "barriers" (such as larger mental structures) and passes around these structures along an arc.
- The track consists of five groups of parallel stripes and has a total width of about 30 metres. The inner group comprises a central stripe 20 cm wide and two stripes 8 cm wide with a spacing of about 70 cm on each side. (figure 13)
- The stripes converge and merge at the starting and end points. (figure 14)
- The duration of this structure is about 30 hours.
- In principle, anyone is capable of generating such a structure.
- There are no local prerequisites to be observed.
- Complex structures are present along the sides of the zones.
- Psi-tracks can be deleted and displaced. However, this is possible only with structures which have been generated by persons of the same sex. Yin or Yang information is evidently impressed on these structures.
- Psi-Tracks can extend over long distances, even up to several thousand kilometres.

Example of a psi-track which extends over a distance of about 250 km (figure 15) [3] (Balck)

2.4.2 NINS Neolithic information and navigation system

"Six-packs" from prehistoric times

Several approximately 4000 year-old menhire are located along the northern edge of the Harz Mountains. These menhire are parts of a larger system* of such six-packs. (figures 17 and 18) The mid-point stone at the railway station in Blankenburg acts as one of the centres. (figure 19), [6] (Diesing)

Results of the authors' own experiments have indicated that one can also generate one's own structures of this kind:

As a prerequisite, a water crossing must be present at both the starting and end points. A siliceous stone (such as granite or concrete paving stone) must be placed over each water crossing. The stones must possess pronounced, impressive properties, in order to allow convenient visualisation. The presence of water crossings is vital for ensuring constant excitation and thus very long persistence of the structures. Subsequently, an appropriate person attempts to mentally establish a link between the two stones. For this purpose, the person concentrates intensively in the forehead area and tries to imagine a link from the first stone to the second stone. After a few seconds, the link should be established. This link consists of **six stripes** and has therefore received the working

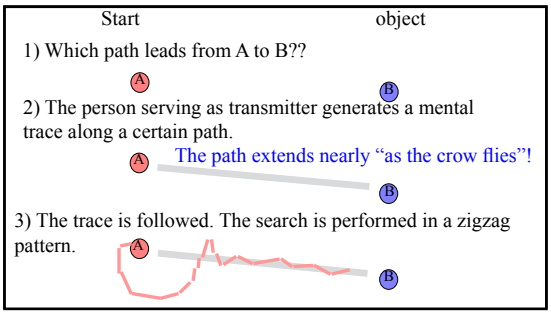


Figure 12: How does one establish and follow a Psi-track? (schematic)
Researh incentive from the work performed by N.O. Jacobson, J.A. Tellefsen [8]

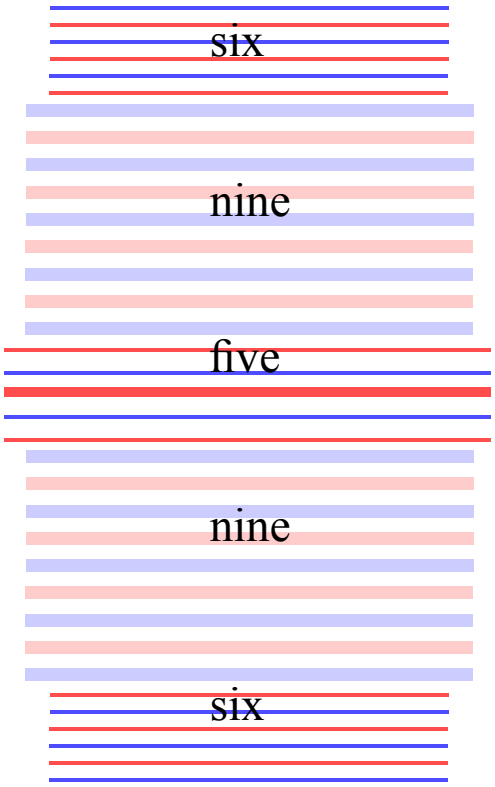


Figure 13: Structure of the clearly distinguishable zones:
Inner region:
five zones, middle zone about 20 cm wide, outer zones about 8 cm wide, period: 0.7 m
Outer region:
nine zones, about 0.6 m wide, period about 13 m; six zones, about 0.3 m wide, period about 0.6 m

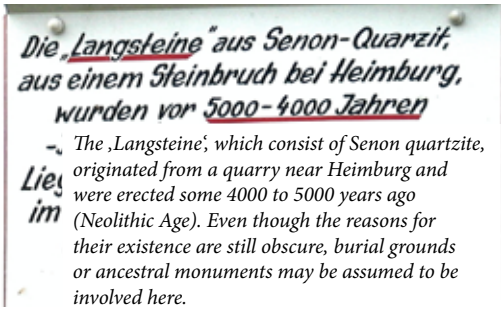
Figure 14: Beyond a few metres from the starting point (1), the five inner zones of the Psi-track have attained their final width and continue mutually in parallel.
Width of the stripes: about 20 cm (inner) and about 8 cm (outer) photograph: G. Engelsing

Figure 15: Psi-track between Clausthal-Zellerfeld and Igensdorf near Nürnberg
Distance: about 250 km
At selected points, the track was found near the direct connecting line (as the crow flies), and its direction was recorded by means of GPS. The track thus found extends in parallel with the direct connecting line in each case. At Eschlipp, approximately 20 km to the north of the target point, the deviation of the track thus found from the direct connecting line as indicated by Google Earth was about 100 metres.

Figure 16: The Psi-track extended over this field, as viewed toward the north.

Figure 18: In Clausthal, 2 km to the south of the starting point, the Psi-track is located west of the direct connecting line (violet). The path followed during the search is indicated in light blue. The red dash corresponds to 100 m. (openstreetmap.de)

Figure 17: Near Eschlipp at St2260, 20 km to the north of the target, the deviation (violet) from the direct connecting line was about 120 m.
The red dash corresponds to 100 m.



The ‚Langsteine', which consist of Senon quartzite, originated from a quarry near Heimburg and were erected some 4000 to 5000 years ago (Neolithic Age). Even though the reasons for their existence are still obscure, burial grounds or ancestral monuments may be assumed to be involved here.

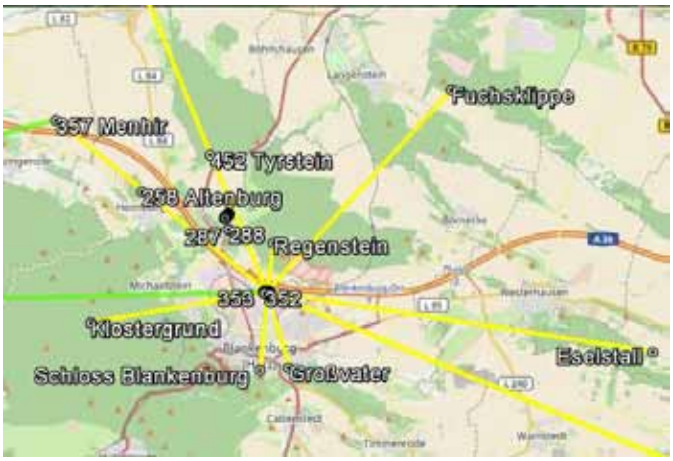


Figure 19a-c: A few ancient Menhire are located at the northern edge of the Harz Mountains near Blankenburg. These Menhire are about 4000 years old and belong to a larger system of six-packs. (openstreetmap.de)

Figure 19d: One of the centres is the mid-point stone at the railway station in Blankenburg.

Figure 20a-b: The internal structure of a six-pack has been traced out on a meadow or marked on the mid-point stone on the pathway near Blankenburg.

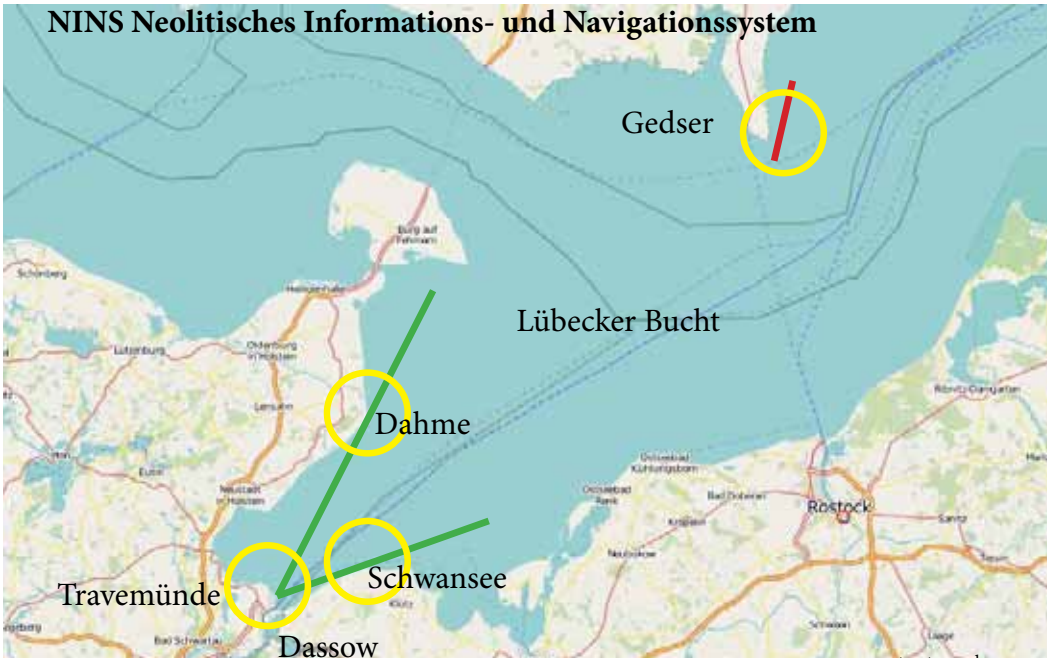


Figure 21: Lübecker Bucht with the cities of Travemünde, Dassow, Schwansee, and Dahme
The green lines mark the aperture angle of the bay. The mental paths are located here. The red line near Gedser belongs to figure 23.
(openstreetmap.de)

name "**Six-Pack**". The dimensions of the stripes are the following: width 0.3 m, spacing 0.4 m. (figure 20)

A kind of communication is also possible by way of these links, as has been demonstrated by experiments. If a particular object (such as a bottle of water, a tomato, etc.) has been placed on one of the stones at the beginning, this object is also perceptible at the other end of the link.
Did the Druids communicate in this manner a long time ago? For further information, see [3] (Balck).
Navigation systems with mental structures are known from the literature. [15] (Walli)
A system in which two structures mark the aperture angle of the Lübecker Bucht is present near Travemünde between the coast of Mecklenburg (1) and the promontory near Dahme (2). These structures can be very helpful for navigation on the Baltic Sea. With the use of these structures, one can find one's way out of the bay, even with poor visibility or, conversely, make a bee-line directly to the mouth of the River Trave. (figure 21) These structures can be detected if one walks attentively on the promenade along the Trave in a northwesterly direction. As soon as one suspects the presence of an indication, one should search for the characteristic features of the structures. These features consist of six parallel stripes, each several decimetres wide, with a corresponding spacing. In the event of agreement, one can continue along the sandy beach toward the Baltic Sea. One subsequently turns around and proceeds in the opposite direction toward the lighthouse. A GPS receiver is useful for protocol purposes during further tracking activity. If one follows a structure of this kind, one may possibly find a starting or end point in the vicinity. Further links with other objects usually originate from such locations. In such a case, an important starting point for navigation or communication must have been present there. Several such points are present in Travemünde.
A further system mutually connects the sites of the church spires at Travemünde (4), Dassow (5), and Schlutup (6). (figure 22)

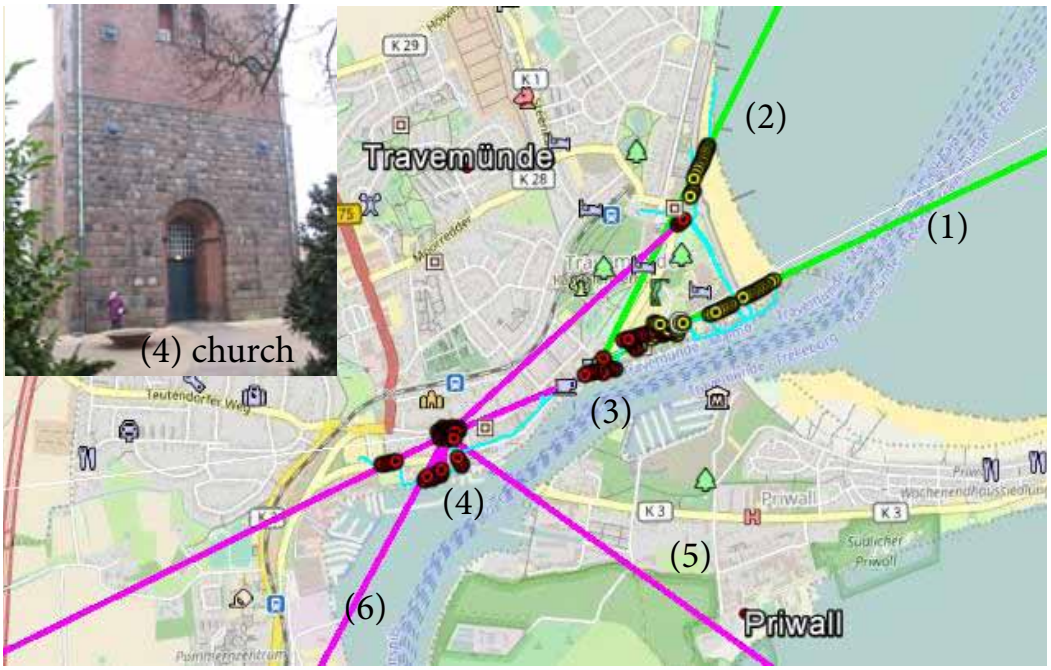


Figure 22: Navigation systems with mental structures are known from the literature.[14] A system of this kind is located near Travemünde. In this case, two structures mark the aperture angle of the Lübecker Bucht between the coast of Mecklenburg (1) and the promontory near Dahme (2). Star points of several lines are indicated by (3) and (4). A further system of this type connects the sites of the church steeples in the cities of Travemünde (4), Dassow (5), and Schlutup (6). (openstreetmap.de)

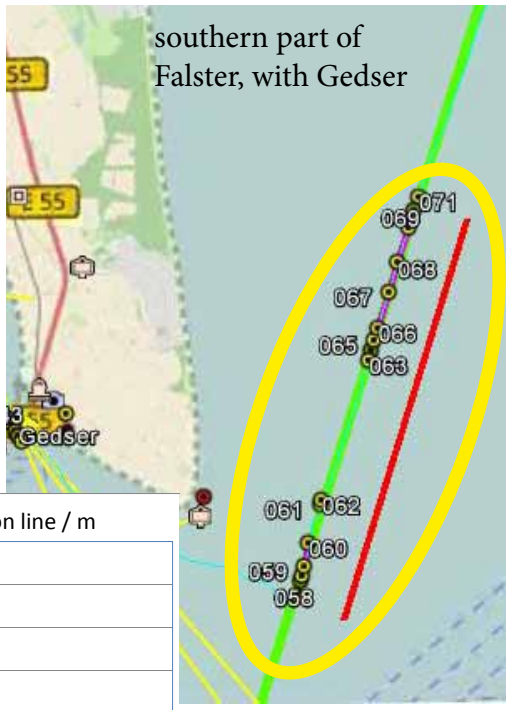
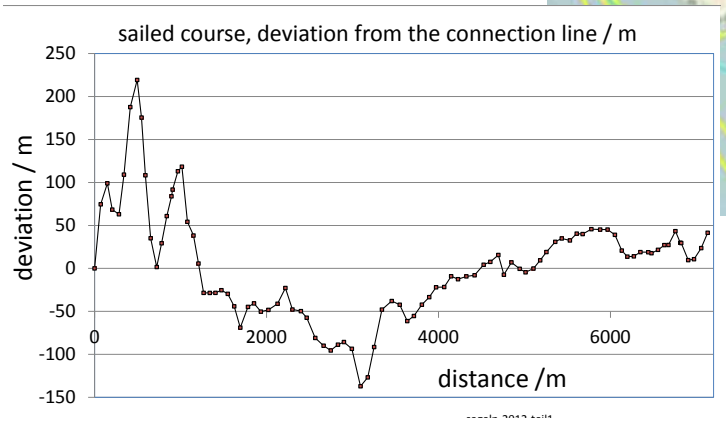


Figure 23: During a sailing tour to the east of von Gedser (Falster DK) in the summer of 2012, a straight course was followed over a distance of more than seven kilometres on a mental path, without the need of any further navigational instruments. The deviation from the direct connecting line was less than150 m.
Green line: ideal course with individual points along the path; adjacent red line: scale 7.8 km (openstreetmap.de)



Sailing along mental paths

During a sailing tour east of Gedser (Falster DK) in the summer of 2012, a straight course was travelled along a mental path over a distance of more than seven kilometres without the need of any further navigational aids. The description given by T. Walli [15] on the basis of his observations on the Mediterranean Sea served as incentive for this endeavour. From the west, the course extended around the southern tip of Falster and then further in a north-northeasterly direction toward the Mön peninsula. The positions were constantly recorded by means of a GPS unit. In addition, the author recorded individual positions as travel points whenever the boat was situated directly over a perceptible structure. (figure 23) [3] (Balck)

2.4.3 Psi-lines

For many years, the physicist and mathematician, Jeffrey S. Keen in England, has devoted his attention to mental lines. He is familiar with several structures of this kind. He has found lines of this sort on the southern coast of England and has described their function as that of "smuggler lines". The lines lead from the coast to the interior to former hiding places and consist of two times three "hoses" arranged one over the other. (figure 24). [9] (Keen) Keen has found different qualtities, which he designates as magnetic and electric.

The results of the authors' own experiments have indicated that two persons can generate a similar structure if each of them is standing over a water crossing and establishes a link with the other. This structure comprises three "hoses" above and three "hoses" below. (figure 25) The qualities of the outer "hoses" are identical, but differ from those of the inner "hoses". Since the starting and end points are both situated over a water crossing, the duration of the structure should be unlimited.

Conclusions

Matter and consciousness are mutually linked.

In accordance with the classical way of thinking, it is assumed that matter can affect consciousness, but not vice- versa.

The results of more recent research and experiments indicate an **inverse interaction**.

This effect can be explained with due consideration of:

- subtle matter,
- extended senses,
- further structures.

Many phenomena which have been relegated to the realm of esoterics could thus be better classified and at least partially understood.

For the interaction between consciousness and matter, extended senses and further structures of subtile matter are evidently necessary.

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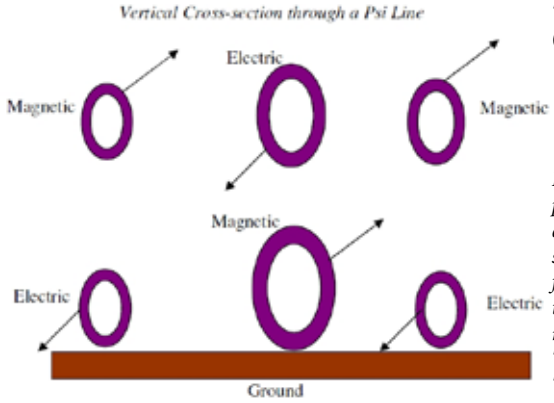
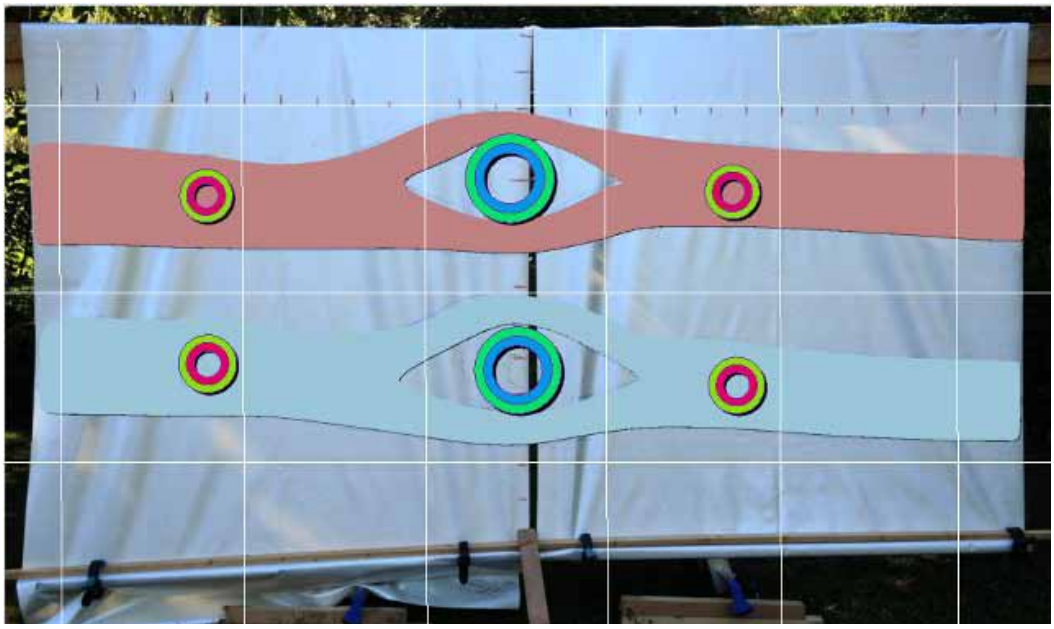


Figure 24: Perpendicular section through a Psi-line The line consists of six 'hoses' with different qualities (electric and magnetic). [9] (J. Keen 2012)

Figure 25: Psi-line established between two persons; perpendicular section through the structures thus found, drawn on wax covers. The structures consist of six double-shell 'hoses' (schematic drawing). By way of departure from Keen's line, the qualities are distributed differently in this case. That is, the qualities of the outer four 'hoses' are mutually identical, but differ from those of the inner two. The horizontal scale is graduated in decimetres. The width is 1.6 m.



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