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ESP PK AND SOMATIC SCIENCE

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The formal establishment of the Somatic Science Society and the publication of the Chinese Journal of Somatic Science, which had been under consideration for some time, marks the birth of a new branch of science. There are two unusual aspects to this science. First, its contents and its name are not exactly the same. According to its title, it should include anatomy and human biology, but it does not. In the broad sense, somatic science includes ESP and PK, Chinese traditional medicine and Qigong. In the narrow sense, somatic science thus refers to research into paranormal capabilities. The discussion in this article is limited to the latter. That is, the human abilities discussed in this article are not common biological functions, but are several uncommon special physiological functions, that is, what is commonly referred to as paranormal functions. Secondly, it is just because of the special nature of the object of its research that somatic science has not yet received wide spread recognition.

Some people believe that paranormal functions are magic tricks and that magic is not a natural science. Here, I will use my own experiences to explain that paranormal functions are not witchcraft: 1, The special abilities of magicians are learned through the practice of tricks, and some persons with paranormal abilities have some natural paranormal abilities without any training. This paranormal abilities are sometimes unknown even to the person himself[1]. 2, A number of persons with paranormal abilities have achieved these abilities through training, however, this training is completely different from the tricks practiced by magicians, so it is often called inducement. For example, in an experiment conducted by the Electrical Engineering Department of Fudan University, the ESP subjects were all average young girls. After undergoing training for a short period of time, they were able to break matches in a film canister without touching the canister. It is hard to believe that they had learned how to open up the film canister and break the matches and then re-close the film canister without detection while being observed by many people. However, it should be known that during the training they may have made contact with the film canister, but did not have to touch the matches themselves. The training was primarily limited to concentration. 3, The tricks of the trade for magicians are all fabricated by themselves. However, in the experiment mentioned

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above, we prepared the items. The matches were placed into the canister after I had marked them, and I and the subjects sat unmoving during the entire course of the experiments. No one left the room. 4, The magician's tricks are always successful. During the experiment, the subjects were successful at times and unsuccessful at other times. Another example is the thought transference experiment I conducted in my home. I wrote down three three digits numbers and gave one each to ESP subjects. There were only the four of us present, and no one left the room. The ESP subjects then used thought transference to send signals to three ESP subjects at an Electrical Engineering Department laboratory a kilometer or two away. These subjects told an instructor who remained at their sides at all times what signals they had received. The instructors then immediately called me on the telephone and informed me of what numbers the subjects had received. On one occasion, all three numbers were correct, once some of the numbers were correct, and on two occasions the numbers were all incorrect. In this sort of experiment, trickery is impossible. If some trickery were involved, why were the numbers always correct? It is hard to believe that this was because they were not good enough at their trickery or that they intentionally missed some numbers to make it look like it was not magic. Furthermore, during the match breaking experiment, even when it was announced that those successful would win a prize, some of the experiments failed, and yet succeeded when no prize was offered. It is hard to believe that this was done on purpose. Can it be stated that this is not experimental proof? However, the force of common sense cannot be underestimated. I ask you, if a number of girls are trained for a short period of time and then are able to perform feats that are impossible for a top magician to perform, when the persons conducting the training were ordinary physics professors who had not studied magic themselves, and when the girls training was limited to concentration and not magic, is the result of the training ESP or magic. It is not difficult to reach a reasonable conclusion using common sense.

Scientific experiments must be repeatable. As I have stated earlier, with this lack of repeatability, can we believe that the ESP experiments are experimental proof? At times, the failure of the experiments are explained as resulting from the subject being in an bad emotional state. Is this not just an excuse to cover up. At other times, failure is explained as being due to the skepticism of the observers. Is this not "it only works if you believe in it?"

One must remember that in ESP experiment, there are both the experimenter and the subject. In conditioned reflex experiment, when a person suddenly appears it can cause a dog to lose a conditioned reflex. It this happens with a dog, what about human

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beings? If this happens with conditioned reflexes, what about ESP? However, what is more important is that in general, it is already known that ESP abilities can be repeated, and furthermore, they can be repeated in different areas, different laboratories, and with different ESP subjects. Take thought transference for example. In an experiment last Summer Vacation, four out of five thought transferences between Shanghai and Changzhou or Taixing were completely successful. As for experiment such as breaking matches, I have also seen ten year old children in an elementary school in Kunming successfully carry out this experiment after training. The difference was that the object broken was a piece of chalk and not a match.

Perhaps some people will say that they have personally discovered some people who claim to have ESP abilities who were tricksters. The tricksters fall into one of the following categories: First, is where the person who claims to have ESP abilities knows that he does not actually have these abilities, but is only conducting a sham in order to get money or something else. The second is where the person actually believes he has ESP abilities. They are not subjectively making anything up, but objectively are not genuine. For example, a person who claims to be able to change the weather, and can cause the sky to be clear when the weather forecast is for rain. A strict statistical analysis will discover that he does not genuinely have this ability. The third is a person who actually has ESP abilities will fake it at times. I have already pointed out that ESP experiments are not always successful. Because of the psychological pressure, when the experiments are successful, it is possible that something is faked. Some children who pretend during the process of trying to read characters with their ears belong to this category. However, in the thorough transfer experiments mentioned before conducted in my home, the only way this could be faked would have been if I had told the persons receiving the thought signals the three separate three digit numbers before hand. If we eliminate any possibility of fakery, and still do not believe that this was done through ESP, then the only answer was that the correct answer was due to a lucky guess. However, the probability of guessing the number was one in one billion. When such an event occurs one time, it is worth noting. What about thought transference experiments which are already achieving significant results like normal physiology experiments?

Finally, perhaps some people will ask that even if these phenomenon are not the result of some magical act by a magician, since they are so undefinable, so at odds with modern science and the objective world, how can it be called a science? Actually, breakthroughs in natural sciences often have to go through a process where it is difficult to accept them. Darwin's proposal of

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the theory of evolution was not initially well received. The Morganists geneticists were called reactionary and idealists. Furthermore, "a number of major historical scientific breakthroughs were the result of the discovery of 'abnormal' empirical facts. The difficulty in theoretical explanation of black radiation energy distribution and the Michelson - Morley experiment refuting 'ether drift' were all this sort of 'abnormal' events for classical physics prior to the end of the 19th century." (Extracted from page nine of the first volume of "China Journal of Somatic Science".) It is no wonder that there should be debate over new things. In the end, history will determine who is right. As for the debate in genetics, there are scientific historians conducting research on this in China and in other countries. The current debate over ESP will provide scientific historians in the future with valuable materials.

There may be people who will also say that even if ESP is not some trick, even if these phenomena cannot currently be explained or denied, do the accumulation of a number of phenomena be called a branch of science. Actually, a number of phenomena can only be called a branch of science when they can be theoretically strung together. With this definition, it would be better to say that somatic science has been born, but has not yet matured. However, we should look at the work done in the past ten years. A number of laws have already been discovered in the confusing array of phenomena. For example, in experiments where characters were determined using ESP, it was discovered that a "screen" appeared before the forehead in the process of determining the character[2]. It is worth noting that this sort of "screen" effect is not limited to character determination. This "screen" affect occurs in the process of in thought transference, PK, and automatic writing (see page seven of this issue). There is now further knowledge of the "screen" effect in thought transference. For example, in addition to characters and words in the thought transference, the signals also include the shape and color of objects. The form in the "screen" is motionless, but because at different times the same object appears facing a different direction on the "screen", the person receiving the signals can tell from this that the object is slowly turning (Wang Boyang et al). Currently, for short sentences, though transference has been achieved at distances of more than 1,000 kilometers (from Shanghai to Beijing). In short distance experiments, signals of as many as 41 characters can be sent. It is not currently possible to say what the limits for the distances and amount of signals for thought transference. Experimental results indicate that thought sensing uses the "screen" effect, so visual signals can be transferred, while sound and taste signals cannot (Wang Boyang et al). The results of this research illustrates that progress has been made in determining the basis of phenomenon in ESP. This progress is slow because of the

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following reasons: 1, It is the biological function of ESP that is being studied and not ordinary biological functions, so standard research methods are lacking. 2, This is a branch of science which has not been recognized. Most of its research and instructional units are not formal named units. Because it is not a listed science, it is not listed as a research topic funded by the National Natural Science Foundation. 3, It is difficult to prove the results. Although there is currently this publication "China Journal of Somatic Science" in which the results of research can be published, as long as this science is not publicly recognized, public acceptance of the results of this research will be a problem. 4, Also related to the points above is the fact that there is a lack of newcomers among the researchers and the researchers are usually working on their own time or are retired persons.

There are major problems, but on one hand knowledge of the patterns of ESP is gradually becoming more thorough and on the other hand, there are a number of people who are conducting theoretical explorations and have proposed some hypotheses. There is no reason to doubt that some day there will be an explanation of the principles at work in ESP, and that ESP will even have its own system of theories. When this happens, somatic science will have come of age. It is still an infant. What can we demand of an infant? If we hope this infant matures as quickly as possible, we must nurture it as much as possible.

What is the nature of somatic science? Most of those conducting research into ESP were those studying physics. This may have been because many ESP phenomena did not fit into the present framework of physics and it confused them. It seemed that spacial obstacles did not exist. Objects seemed to leave signals behind after they were no longer there, and so on. It seemed that every discovery attacked a traditional concept of physics. Therefore, these physicists believed that new discoveries in physics might occur in ESP research. Furthermore, all of these phenomena occurred with human input, and it could be fairly well determined that they occurred with input from human brain activity. Quite a few scientists pointed out some time ago that the final barrier to be surmounted by life sciences were the secrets of the human brain. Since ESP is a phenomenon which occurs with input from the human brain, then thorough study of these phenomena will of necessity assist in an understanding of the human brain. For an example, new breakthroughs in life sciences may also occur in somatic science research. People have historically paid a great deal of attention to boundary sciences. ESP research should lead to the appearance of boundary sciences. Think about the several phenomena which cannot be understood by current theories of physics such as telekinesis which are all produced by interaction of the "thoughts"

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of a person with ESP abilities. Could this not lead people to consider it from the viewpoint of boundary science?

Somatic science is a science which has difficulty in gaining acceptance. It is also a very difficult science. Furthermore it is a science which is very vulnerable to interference. ESP training is very simple in form, as it is primarily meditation. As for non visual recognition of characters, through concentration, a "screen" appears in front of the forehead, requiring the characters to appear on the "screen". The practice of Buddhism requires quiet contemplation and meditation. Perhaps a "screen" also appears in this process, and the image on the screen is misinterpreted as enlightenment. Therefore, ESP has been tainted with superstition, and people have even used this for swindling. In addition, there is a definite relationship between ESP and Qigong, because both are the result of an internal awakening. Qigong is a component part of Chinese medicine. It is as valuable in practice as acupuncture. However, in its long history, Qigong has developed into a multitude of different schools with good and bad intermingled. This conditions could have an adverse effect on somatic science research. Even if they do not have any ulterior motive, a number of publications which tend toward mysticism or religion may also have a negative effect on the healthy development of somatic science. All of this sort of things will cause a scientist to be suspicious, to cause an adverse reaction, to cause him to raise his guard against it or pass it by. However, if it is a branch science worth devoting oneself to, then we should not refrain from carrying out a worthy task because of a slight risk.

ESP research, in addition to its scientific significance, will also have important applications. The possibility exists that thought transference can be used as a sort of secure communications. However, even more important is we cannot now even predict what its applications may be. Basic research is conducted for the purpose of exploring natural laws, and in general, basic research within the framework of current knowledge often has an unexpected effect on engineering technology[3]. I cannot believe that such thoroughgoing research into the basic nature of man and the universe can help but produce some profound effect on human life.

[1]. Song Kongzhi et al, "Research in Human Paranormal Abilities", 2(1989), p 59.

[2]. Shao Laisheng, Zhu Yiyi, "Research in Human Paranormal Abilities, 2(1989), p 77.

[3]. Sheng Zujia, "China Journal of Somatic Science", 4(1989), p 1.

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EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

This article introduces progress we have made in the study of thought transference in the past three years. It also presents a preliminary discussion of the results of our experiments. Currently we have achieved thought transference at a distance of more than 1,000 kilometers. The signals sent can be numbers, characters or images and colors. The success rate of the experiments was also fairly high. The results of different experiments indicate a potential practical value to thought transference.

Thought transference is a means of communications between people through no known means or human sensory organs. It relies on a potential energy of the human mind to achieve long distance transference of signals. The mechanism is still not clear. There has been little research on this in China. It has been systematically studied by ranking institutes in the United States such as Stanford. However, because there are potential national defense military applications, most have military or national security organ participation, so there have been few reports made public.

We began by inducing the thought transference potential of the personnel in the experiment. We conducted experimental research for over three years. We fully determined the objective existence of human thought transference. At the present time, we have already achieved long distance signal transference over more than 1,000 kilometers. The signals transferred can be numbers, characters or can be images or colors. The success rate of the experiments was fairly high.

This article presents a preliminary discussion of the design and results of the experiments.

DESIGN OF THE EXPERIMENTS

During the experiments, the personnel were divided into two groups, one for sending and one for receiving. Each group was composed of from one to several research personnel and experiment subjects and was at either point A or point B.

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The subjects of the experiments were young men and women about 20 years old. They were workers or farmers with a junior middle school education. They did not have any ESP capabilities at first, and ESP and PK abilities were induced. On this basis, through a short term training in thought transference, they possessed thought transference paranormal abilities. As the experiments went on, their transference abilities, including their success rates in experiments of transference distance and signal quantity, continued to improve. All of the research personnel conducting the experiments were instructors. None possessed any paranormal abilities.

Site Selection: Either ordinary laboratories or someplace outdoors. The distances between the sending and receiving sites were from several tens of meters to several hundred kilometers and more. It was required that all signal transmissions by all known means of communications between the two sites be cut off, including all direct or indirect contact through sound, images and smells as well as personnel traffic.

The transferred signals were generally written on paper. These are called samples, and were usually prepared and provided by persons at the sites who were not the research personnel or subjects of the experiment. These steps were taken to avoid any effects from interaction between research personnel, researcher personnel and the subjects of the experiments or among the subjects themselves as well as to avoid any type of trickery.

During the experiments, the research personnel at the sending group would randomly select samples, having the subjects of that group open up the samples and send out the information on the paper (character, shape, etc). After several minutes or a little more of entering into an ESP quiet stage, the subjects would state that information had already been transmitted and the transmission time would be noted down. The subjects at the receiving site would "await" for the arrival of the signals at the appointed time. When they received the information, they would write down on paper the information they received and the time they received it and would give the paper to the research personnel. Finally the researcher personnel at the transmitting and the receiving group would check the information on the samples and the information received, ending the experiment.

THE "SCREEN PHENOMENON" OF THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE

In a great number of experimental studies, the ESP subjects state that in the process of ESP or PK, a "screen" appears in front of their forehead, and from the "screen" they can receive a sense of the contents or the object to be moved. This is called the "screen phenomenon"[2]. Before the "screen" appears, most subjects

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experience entering a quiet state. In thought transference experiments, both those sending the information and those receiving the information had to have the "screen" appear in front of their foreheads in order for the information to be transmitted. We call the length of time the "screen" flashes the transmission or reception time.

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS

1. Induction Experiments: Late in 1987, we induced seven young men and women. They already possessed paranormal abilities such as ESP. The information transferred was three digit numbers. The senders would select any one of 15 samples. If all the receivers received the number correctly, it was called a total success. A partial success means that some of the receivers received the number correctly. A failure means that all the receivers numbers were incorrect. The experiment is generalized in Table One. In 37 experiments, 38 percent or 14 experiments were total successes. There were partially successes 41 percent of the time, or in 15 experiments. This is a very high success rate.

表 1. 诱发实验概况

内容	① 阶段	② 第一阶段	③ 第二阶段	④ 第三阶段	⑤ 第四阶段
⑦ 时间		1987.12.8~1988.1.19	1988.1.20~26	1988.3.4~10	1988.3.12~4.13
⑧ 条件		发送和接收同处一室或室内外 ⑩	发送和接收在同一大楼的不同层次 ⑪	复旦工会⇌科学楼,约600米 ⑫	复旦⇌虹口公园约5公里 ⑬
⑬ 结果		⑭ 完全成功 7次 ⑮ 部分成功 10次 ⑯ 失败 2次	3次 3次 5次	3次 1次 1次	1次 1次

TABLE ONE: THE INDUCING EXPERIMENTS

1. Stage: 2. First stage. 3. Second stage. 4. Third stage. 5. Fourth Stage. 6. Contents. 7. Time. 8. Conditions. 9. Sending and receiving group both in the same room, or inside and outside the same room. 10. Sending and receiving group on different floors of the same building. 11. Between the Fudan Union and Science Building, a distance of about 600 meters. 12. Between Fudan University and Hongkou Park, a distance of about five kilometers. 13. Results: 14. Total successes. 15. Partial successes. 16. Failures. 17. Occasions.

2. Experiments in Transferring Different Information. Illustration One are samples transmitted and received in a thought transference experiment between the Physics Building at Fudan University and Hongkou Park. The transferred information included numbers, Characters and shapes. Illustration two shows the samples

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of two experiments between the Physics Building and Science Building of Fudan University on 14 and 15 December of the same year. The samples transmitted were randomly organized six digits numbers written with red, green or blue ink pens. While the receivers wrote down the six digit numbers, they also indicated correctly the color of each digit.

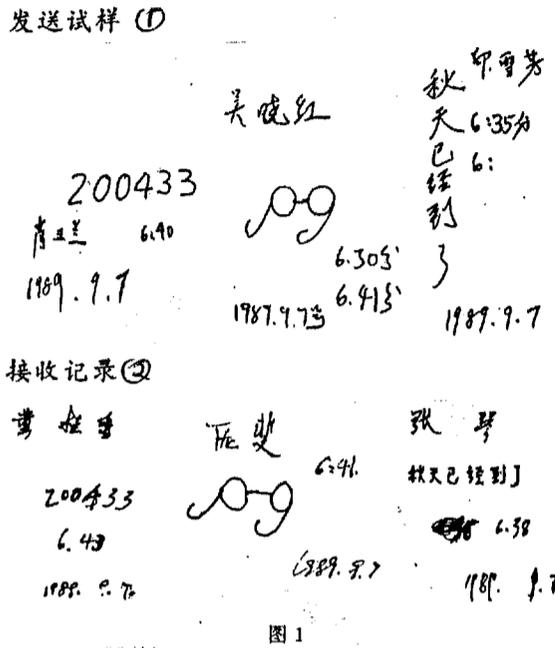


ILLUSTRATION ONE:

1. Sample sent.
2. Receiver group notations.

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发送试样 ①

接收记录 ②

吴晓红	黄桂香
487574	487574
1989.12.14号	1989.12.14
张琴	肖兰
316171	316171
1989.12.14号	1989.12.14
吴晓红	张琴
787563	787563
1989.12.15号	1989.12.15

ILLUSTRATION TWO:

1. Sample sent.
2. Receiver Notations.

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日期	信息内容	发送者	发送时间	接收者	接收时间	时差
1/23	我是庞斐祝你 新春快乐 8	庞 9	18:43	黄 10	21:35	2小时 52分 ¹¹
	我是季美芸祝 你好运气 12	季 13	18:46	张 14	21:13	2小时 27分 ¹⁵
1/24	我是庞斐祝你 好运气 16	庞 17	18:45	印 18	21:15	2小时 30分 ¹⁹
	我是季美芸祝 你新春快乐 20	季 21	18:44	肖 22	22:00	3小时 16分 ²³
1/25	900125 24	庞 25	18:39	黄 26	21:10	2小时 31分 ²⁷
	实物: 28 一只茶杯	季 29	18:40	张 30	21:22	2小时 42分 ³¹
1/26	上海现在正下 毛毛雨 32	庞 33	18:45	印 34	21:15	2小时 30分 ³⁵

TABLE TWO: SHANGHI TO TAISHAN THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE EXPERIMENT

1. Date. 2. Information. 3. Sender. 4. Transmission time. 5. Receiver. 6. Receipt time. 7. Time differential. 8. I am Pang Fei wishing you a happy New Year. 9. Pang. 10. Huang. 11. Two hours and 52 minutes. 12. I am Ji Meiyun wishing you good luck. 13. Ji. 14. Zhang. 15. Two hours and 27 minutes. 16. I am Pang Fei wishing you good luck. 17. Pang. 18. Yin. 19. Two hours and 30 minutes. 20. I am Ji Meiyun wishing ou a happy New Year. 21. Ji. 22. Xiao. 23. Three hours and 16 minutes. 24. 900125. 25. Pang. 26. Huang. 27. Two hours and 31 minutes. 28. Object: a teacup. 29. Ji. 30. Zhang. 31. Two hours and 42 minutes. 32. It is currently drizzling rain in Shanghai. 33. Pang. 34. Yin. 35. Two hours and 30 minutes.

3. Experiments with extended distances and the phenomenon of time differential: Table Two shows the results of a thought transference experiment in early 1990 between Shanghai and Taixing. Tables Three through Five show the results of thought transference experiments late int he same year between Fudan University in Shanghai and the Beijing Institute of Aerospace Medical Engineering. The experiments turned out very good. Illustrations Three through Five are surprisingly long distance thought transference time differential of up to several hours, and even as much as 20 hours. Furthermore, in short distance experiments in the past, the time differential ranged from several seconds to several minutes, and this was believed to be caused by subjective influences on the subjects and errors in marking the time.

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北京发送 ①	上海接收 ②
徐芸	印芳
1964	1964 3:30分11秒
2:21 2:27	90.11.21号
90.11.21号 2:00-2:00	吴晓红
阮斐:	
2:25 2:30	大平正方
大平正方	3:29
两次研珠楚	
	90.11.21:00
	1990.11.21号下午

ILLUSTRATION FOUR:

1. Sent from Beijing. 2. Received in Shanghai.

北京发送 ①	上海接收 ②
阮斐	吴晓红
2:21 2:25	
华校长您好!	华校长您好
90.11.26号 2:00-2:00	1990.11.26号晚上 10:30分
香美芸	印芳
	10:29分
五香豆大王	五香豆大王
2:30 2:22	
90.11.26号 2:00-2:00	90.11.26号晚上

ILLUSTRATION FIVE:

1. Sent from Beijing. 2. Received in Shanghai.

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上海发送 1				北京接收 2				
日期 3	发送时间 4	信息内容 5	发送者 6	日期 7	接收时间 8	信息内容 9	接收者 10	时差 11
11.17	14:18, 14:35	花好月圆 12	吴晓红 13	11.17	午夜 14	花好月圆 15	庞斐 16	约 10 小时 17
11.17	14:14, 14:30	4925	印雪芳 18	11.18	15:00	4925	季美芸 19	约 24 小时 20
11.17	19:15, 19:31	1354	印雪芳 21	11.18	20:49	1354	季美芸 22	约 25 小时 23
11.18	14:17, 14:30	黑桃皇后 24	吴晓红 25	11.18	15:58	黑桃皇后 26	庞斐 27	约 2 小时 28
11.18	14:14, 14:32	9162	印雪芳 29	11.18	16:02	9162	季美芸 30	约 2 小时 31
11.18	19:15, 19:29	8308	印雪芳 32	11.18	20:54	8308	季美芸 33	约 2 小时 34
11.18	19:15, 19:29	我爱祖国 35	吴晓红 36	11.18	21:00	我爱祖国 31	庞斐 38	约 1.5 小时 39

TABLE THREE: BEIJING TO SHANGHAI "THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE" EXPERIMENT

SHANGHAI (FUDAN UNIVERSITY)
 BEIJING (INSTITUTE OF AEROSPACE MEDICINE ENGINEERING)

STAGE ONE: 17 TO 18 NOVEMBER, 1990. 7 OF 8 SUCCESSFUL
 (SHANGHAI TO BEIJING)

1. Shanghai sending.
2. Beijing receiving.
3. Date.
4. Transmission time.
5. Information contents.
6. Name of sender.
7. Date.
8. Receipt time.
9. Name of receiver.
10. Information contents.
11. Time differential between transmission time and receipt time.
12. Flowers are in bloom and the moon is full.
13. Wu Xiaohong.
14. Midnight.
15. The flowers are in bloom and the moon is full.
16. Pang Fei.
17. About ten hours.
18. Yin Xuefang.
19. Ji Meiyun.
20. About 24 hours.
21. Yin Xuefang.
22. Ji Meiyun.
23. About 25 hours.
24. Empress Heitao.
25. Wu Xiaohong.
26. Empress Heitao.
27. Pang Fei.
28. About two hours.
29. Yin Xuefang.
30. Ji Meiyun.
31. About two hours.
32. Yin Xuefang.
33. Ji Meiyun.
34. About two hours.
35. I love my country.
36. Wu Xiaohong.
37. I love my country.
38. Pang Fei.
39. About 1.5 hours.

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北京发送 1				上海接收 2				
日期 3	发送时间 4	信息内容 5	发送者 6	日期 7	接收时间 8	信息内容 9	接收者 10	时差 11
11/20	14:30, 14:42	先人后己 12	庞斐 13	11.20	19:13	先人后己 14	吴晓红 15	约5小时 16
11/20	14:19, 14:32	6971* 17	季美芸 17	11.20	19:14	6971 18	印雪芳 19	约5小时 20
11/21	14:23, 14:30	大平正芳 21	庞斐 22	11.21	15:29	大平正芳 23	吴晓红 24	约1小时 25
11/21	14:21, 14:27	1964* 26	季美芸 26	11.21	15:30	1964 27	印雪芳 27	约1小时 28

TABLE FOUR: SECOND STAGE 20 TO 21 NOVEMBER 1990
FOUR SUCCESSES OUT OF EIGHT TRIES
(BEIJING TO SHANGHAI)

1. Beijing sending. 2. Shanghai receiving. 3. Date. 4. Transmission time. 5. Information contents. 6. Name of sender. 7. Date. 8. Receipt time. 9. Information contents. 10. Name of receiver. 11. Time differential. 12. Put others first. 13. Pang Fei. 14. Put others first. 15. Wu Xiaohong. 16. About five hours. 17. Ji Meiyun. 18. 6971. 19. Yin Xuefang. 20. About five hours. 21. Dapingzhengfang. 22. Pang Fei. 23. Dapingzhengfang. 24. Wu Xiaohong. 25. About one hour. 26. Ji Meiyun. 27. Yin Xuefang. 28. About one hour.

RATE	STAGE	SEND-REC	TESTS	SUCCESSES	SUCCESS
FIRST (17-18/11)		SH-BJ	8	7	87.5
PERCENT					
SECOND (20-21/11)		BJ-SH	8	4	50
PERCENT					
THIRD (27-27/11)		BJ-SH	6	4	66.6
PERCENT					
TOTAL			22	15	68
PERCENT					

TABLE 4-2: SUCCESS RATES OF DIFFERENT STAGES

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表 5 第三阶段,1990年11月26日~27日,传感共6次,成功4次北京→上海。

北京发送 i				上海接收 2				
日期 3	发送时间 4	信息内容 5	发送者 6	日期 7	接收时间 8	信息内容 9	接收者 10	时差 11
11.26	14:21,14:25	华校长您好! 12	庞斐 13	11.26	22:30	华校长您好! 14	吴晓红 15	约8小时 16
11.26	14:22,14:30	五香豆大王* 17	季美芸 18	11.26	22:29	五香豆大王 19	印雪芳 20	约8小时 21
11.27	14:19,14:29	98647* 25	庞斐 22	11.27	14:26,14:50	98647	吴晓红 23	约7分钟 24
11.27	14:12,14:21	人间春色* 25	季美芸 26	11.27	14:30,14:42	人间春色 27	印雪芳 28	约18分钟 29

ILLUSTRATION FIVE: THIRD STAGE. 26 TO 27 NOVEMBER, 1990

SIX TRIES, FOUR SUCCESSES
(BEIJING TO SHANGHAI)

1. Beijing sending. 2. Shanghai receiving. 3. Date. 4. Transmission time. 5. Information contents. 6. Name of Sender. 7. Date. 8. Receipt time. 9. Information contents. 10. Name of receiver. 11. Time differential. 12. How do you do, University President Hua! 13. Pang Fei. 14. How do you do, University President Hua! 15. Wu Xiaohong. 16. About eight hours. 17. Wuxiangdou Dawang. 18. Ji Meiyun. 19. Wuxiangdou Dawang. 20. Yin Xuefang. 21. About eight hours. 22. Pang Fei. 23. Wu Xiaohong. 24. About seven minutes. 25. Renjianqunse. 26. Ji Meiyun. 27. Renjianqunse. 28. Yin Xuefang. 29. About 18 minutes.

NOTES ON TABLES THREE THROUGH FIVE:

1. Transmission time and receipt time refers to the time the screen flashed in front of the forehead of the sender and receiver.
2. Where information content is marked with a "*", it is a sample provided by the Institute of Aerospace Medicine Engineering.
3. The third stage transference experiment was jointly tested by the Institute of Aerospace Medicine Engineering and Fudan University.

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4. Selective Reception Experiment. In order to understand whether or not there is any cross interference in the thought transference process, the experiment subjects were divided into two groups of equal size for transmission and reception. Prior to the experiment, the members of the two groups were paired off one on one, that is there was focussed transmission and reception as shown in table 6(B). Table 6(A) shows the result of one group of experiments, all of which were correct. When the experiment was turned around so that the sender and receiver switched jobs, they were totally correct again. This further experimentally demonstrates that transmission is omnidirectional, and anyone can receive the transference. The receiver is focussed, and can receive anyone's information he wants to. At the same time, when several groups of personnel were in an experiment at the same time, there was no cross interference.

SENDING GROUP		RECEIVING GROUP	
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER
JI MEIYUN	342	XU JINYU	342
WANG YULAN	569	WU XIAOHONG	569
HUANG KUIXIANG	781	YUAN FANGLAN	781

TABLE 6(A)

SENDING GROUP		RECEIVING GROUP	
NAME	NUMBER	NAME	NUMBER
XU JINYU	999	JI MEIYUN	666
WU XIAOFANG	798	WANG YUFANG	798
YUAN FANGLAN	714	HUANG KUIXIANG	714

TABLE 6(B)

5. Effect of Electromagnetic Screen on Thought Transference. We conducted experiments in a double layer copper netting electromagnetically screened room and in an elevator and were still successful. We did not detect any effect on thought transference by an ordinary electromagnetic screen.

6. Experiment increasing the amount of information. There was no error when transmitting several dozen characters (see illustration six on insert three). Even to look at one of the samples sent and immediately commit it to memory is no simple task. Results of recent experiments indicate that if the information on the sample is understood or recognized by neither the sender or the receiver, such as Russian or Korean language, it can still be transferred, with the copy looking very much like the original. see Illustration Seven in Insert Three. Details will be published in a separate article.

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发送

什么是遗传学？遗传学就是
研究生物的遗传与变异的科学。

9:14

李美云

9:35

发

接收 ①

吴晓红

什么是遗传学，遗
传学就是研究生
物的遗传与变异
的科学

9:30分

91.8.13号上午

1991.8.13 上午 9:00开始

接收 ②

庞双

什么是遗传学，遗传学
就是研究生物的遗传
与变异的科学。

9:28 9:11

91.8.13. 上午开始

接收 ③

印玉芳

什么是遗传学？遗
传学就是研究生物
的遗传与变异的科

9:38分

91.8.13号.上午

ILLUSTRATION SIX

1. sent. 2. Received.

LN132-92

发送 ①
 中 3 号
 私は 学生 飞 才
 6:51分, 7:04分
 91.5.16号
 接收 ②
 麻 斐
 94 号
 6:51
 7:05 学生
 飞 才
 91.5.16

发送 ①
 大 韩 民 国
 91.3.22号
 中 3 号 6:54分
 7:05分
 接收 ②
 吴 晓 红
 大 韩 民
 国 6:55分
 91.3.22号

发送 ①
 K Y P P O S
 91.3.17
 吴 晓 红 6:44分
 6:55分
 接收 ②
 K Y P P O S
 麻 斐 91.3.17
 6:45分

ILLUSTRATION SEVEN:

1. Sent.
2. Received.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. The basic nature of thought transference is an image transmission in the form of flashed image in front of the forehead from the sender to the receiver. Further experiments indicate[4] that spoken language and odors can also be transferred as thoughts, but it is necessary for the sender to put this information in "written form" or "graphic form" before it can be transferred.

2. Thought transference is characterized by the following: high information volume, high discrimination (as long as the sender is able to make out the details), selectivity of receipt time, transmission distance does not seem to have any marked effect of transmission. It is almost not effected by electromagnetic screens. It does not require a "power source" as do ordinary communications forms nor does it require complex devices or equipment. It is not effected by electronic communications equipment interference measures. This demonstrates the potential value of thought transference.

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3. The screen phenomenon and special radiation: The screen phenomenon is common to a number of Psi phenomenon. We are not going to attempt to discuss the process by which the human brain forms screen information (it is too difficult). How is the image in the mind of the sender transmitted to the receiver and form an image in the mind of the receiver? A natural extension would be the hypothesis that when the mind flashes the screen, it produces a type of "Psi radiation"[3]. The search for this special radiation and the study of its physical properties have aroused a great deal of interest. Living bodies do possess some basic physical fields which have been precisely recorded such as magnetic fields, electrical fields and radio wave radiation fields. It is inconceivable that thought transference over one thousand kilometers could be achieved through this type of minute biological fields. Some people are of the opinion that Psi radiation is an electromagnetic wave emitted as the result of Psi activity. This is in clear conflict with out experiment where electromagnetic screening had no effect on through transference. Some people say that electromagnetic screening has very little effect on very low frequency electromagnetic waves several hundred kilometers long. However, it is impossible to discriminate below several millimeters. We believe that electromagnetic waves may be a clue, but are not the basic nature of Psi radiation. It is possible that the study of this nusterion matter and its properties may lead to new discoveries in physics and radio electronics.

4. There was a marked "time differential" in long range transference. This was as small as several seconds and as much as several hours or tens of hours. We did not detect any regular pattern between distance and time. It is clear that any attempt to explain this time deferential in terms of Psi radiation or transmission of the information carrier through atmospheric media is going to fail. We feel that a possible explanation is that the time differential phenomenon is related to human memory[4]. Perhaps a fairly long time differential exists between the storage to the display of the information. Illustration Eight illustrates this type of idea. This hypothesizes that the only difference between the sending and receiving processes of thought transference is that during transference, outside information passes through conventional information receiving systems (actually it could also pass through Psi sensing) and enters the memory system of the brain. When receiving, the Psi information carrier passes through the Psi information system (Psi information sensors) and enters the memory system, and the information is processed up until the screen appears. Psi radiation emission processes are all similar to this. In illustration eight, the screen effect generation system, the Psi sensors and the Psi radiation are all hypothetical.

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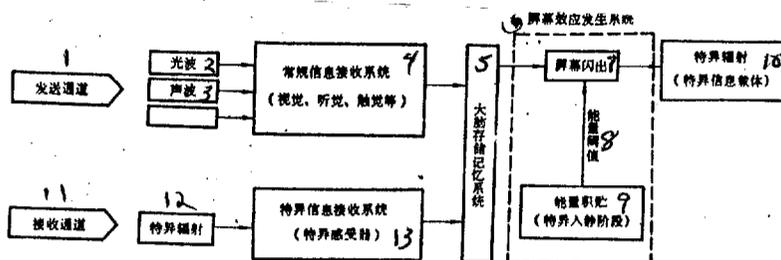


ILLUSTRATION EIGHT:

1. Transmission channel. 2. Light waves. 3. Sound waves. .4. Ordinary information reception systems (sight, hearing, touch, etc).
5. Brain storage and memory system. 6. Screen effect generation system. 7. Screen flashes. 8. Energy threshold. 9. Energy storage (Psi quiet stage).
10. Psi radiation (Psi information carrier). 11. Receiving channel. 12. Psi radiation. 13. Psi information receiving system (Psi receptors).

We would like to express our gratitude for the tremendous support we received from the Institute of Aerospace Medicine Engineering in our thought transference experiment between Shanghai and Beijing.

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STUDY OF THE SCREEN EFFECT OF PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL THOUGHT
TRANSFERENCE

BY: Wang Bochang, Sheng Zujia
(Fudan University College of Life Sciences)

Shao Laisheng, Shen Lihu, Yu Huihua and Fang Linhu
Fudan University Department of Electrical Engineering

ABSTRACT

This article provides further experimental observation and analysis of the "screen effect" in visual information thought transference. Images and colors can be transferred using the "screen". Words and sentences not understood by the subjects of the experiment can also be transferred as images. Longer sentences can appear sequentially on the "screen". However, the phenomenon of body rotation can only be recognized by the sequential appearance of the same object on the screen at different angles.

KEY WORDS: Thought transference, screen effect.

In our article "The Screen Effect, a Psi State Phenomenon", we pointed out that during Psi activity, a screen effect always occurs. However, no publication has yet systematically described the basic nature of the "screen effect". In order to do this, we conducted an analysis of the "screen effect" primarily using thought transference.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS OF THE EXPERIMENT

The subjects of this experiment were persons we had trained in Psi abilities. They had between two and three years of experience in experiments. All were female between the ages of 22 and 27. The experiments were conducted in the Physics Building of Fudan University. The thought transference sending was done from room 313 and the receiving in room 139. The two rooms were about 100 meters apart. There were individual receivers in the experiment at the door of the Science Building of Fudan University which was about 200 meters from the sending site. The experiments usually began at 6:30 in the evening. It was required that the subjects in the experiment note down when the screen appeared and the contents on the screen. When the experiments began, the persons in charge

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of the experiment would write down or read the contents to be transmitted, and tell the sender to transmit it. Normally, the experiments could be concluded within 45 minutes.

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS

I. Appearance of Color Images in the "Screen Effect":

In order to ascertain that the information senders and receivers were both using the images on the Screen", we conducted the following experiment.

1. We told the sender, Yin Xuefang (elementary school education) to look at a colored picture of butterflies (illustration One inside cover). she sent the information from room 313 in the Physics building. When the sending was completed, we told her to describe in writing the image that appeared on the screen. Her written description was: "What I sent was a butterfly. Its head was pointing down. It was yellow with some black on it."

The receiver, Ji Meiyun (middle school education). She received from the Science Building. Her written description of what she received was: "A butterfly. Its eyes were very bright. Over one fifth of its body and on the upper left side of its tail was a dot the size of a small thumb. On the front two thirds of the body were several black dots about the size of ants."

2. We told the sender Xiao Xuelan (junior middle school education) to look at a picture of a tiger (Illustration Two inside cover). She sent from room 313 of the Physics Building. After she finished sending, her written description of what appeared on the "screen" was "a tiger, yellow with black. Its mouth was open and it looked very ferocious. It was standing in some bushes. Its two front feet were on some rocks. Its two rear feet were in the bushes. It looked like it had just come out of its lair."

The receiver Wu Xiaohong (elementary school education) received from room 130 of the Physics Building. Her written description of what appeared on the "screen" was "a tiger, completely yellow with some black dots. Its ears were sticking straight up. Its mouth was open very wide. It was standing in some bushes.

3. We told the sender Ji Meiyun to look at a color picture of a hawk (Illustration Three inside cover). She sent the information from room 313 of the Physics Building. After sending, her written description was "what appeared in my mind (note: this is what she

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called it, it should actually be called 'what appeared on the screen') was a small grey bird. It was standing on a fork of a tree, with one foot on either side of the fork. Its eyes were looking forward. Behind the bird was a blue sky. In front of the bird was a tree branch extending upward. The bird's beak was black, and its feet were a little redder than those of a chicken and its claws were a little longer."

The receiver Pang Fei (senior middle school education) received from room 139 of the Physics Building. Her written description was: "A very ferocious little bird. It was on a tree branch. It appeared to be very intelligent. It had one foot on one branch of a fork and one foot on the other."

From the written descriptions by the senders and receivers in these experiments we can see that what appears on the "screen" is not a written description of the image, but is the color image itself, because the words used to describe the pictures are not the same.

II. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN "IMAGE" AND "MEANING"

Since the information is sensed in the form of a "color image", then what would be the information sensed when what was transmitted was a word for a color (a type of image), but the color of the ink and the meaning of the word were different? In order to find this out, we conducted the following experiment:

The words for red, green, blue and brown were written in colors different from what the words indicated (that is, the word "red" was written in green ink, etc. See Illustration Four inside cover. The results of the experiment indicate that what appeared on the "screens" of the sender and the receiver was like the image on a color television, and was not connected to such things as the meaning of "red".

III. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING AND THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE

During thought transference, do the sender and receiver of the information need to understand the content of the information? Results of experiments indicate that understanding is not necessary. Most of the subjects of our experiments had an elementary school or junior middle school education. A few individuals were senior middle school students. They not only were able to transmit Chinese phrases and sentences which are difficult to understand (such as Illustration Five of insert three), but could even accurately transmit various types of languages which they had never studied (such as Illustration Six of insert three). This further demonstrates that what is sensed is a signal in the

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form of an image, and its meaning need not be understood by the sender or the receiver.

IV. THE QUESTION OF SENSING A SIGNAL OF MOVEMENT

Since what is displayed in the "screen effect" is an image similar to that in movies or on television, then can it reflect a signal of movement, and can it reflect a state of motion. In order to determine this, we conducted the following two experiments. The experiments both used Yin Xuefang as the sender from room 313 of the Physics Building and Ji Meiyun as the receiver in room 139.

We used a clock second hand to rotate a small object. During the first experiment, we placed a small doll with a yellow blouse, green pants and white hat on the face of the clock. The receiver's written description of what was displayed on the screen was: "The overall image was like a small puppet, with a white hat, light yellow blouse and green pants. It was standing on white paper. However, I could not tell which direction it was facing." During the second experiment, we placed a match box on the second hand. The receiver stated description was "It is a clock, and there is something like a match box on the face. It appeared twice in my mind ("on the screen"), not for very long either time, but it was facing different directions on the two occasions, so I would guess that it was rotating."

The experiments above indicate that the "screen" does not last very long, and it is difficult for it to indicate motion. However, the difference between the position (direction) of the object in different appearances on the screen can make it possible to guess that the object is in a state of motion.

V. THE PROCESS OF MANIFESTING THE "SCREEN" INFORMATION

When the information which was to be sent was written characters and the sentences were fairly long, did the entire message appear on the "screen" at the same time, or does it appear gradually? In order to answer this question, we performed a number of experiments. In the two experiments used as an example, the results are shown in Illustration Seven on Insert Three. These are about 40 characters in length (other examples are reported in a separate article). In individual discussions following the experiments (to avoid having the subject influencing each other during group questioning), we asked the subjects to describe the process by which the characters appeared on the screen.

Sender Wu Xiaohong stated that: "a group of characters with a single meaning, such as Beijing University, might appear all at once, but then the characters would appear in sequence."

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Sender Ji Meiyun sent signals from Nantong to Shanghai. She described the appearance of long sentences on the screen as one character appearing after another, moving from one side to the other, one after the other."

Receiver Xu Yaqin received the long sentence signals sent from Nantong to Shanghai. She described the process of appearing as one character after another. The "screen" is fairly large, and it was not that one character appeared, then faded and another character appeared, but moved one at a time from one side to the other.

These three descriptions were given at different places and more than one month apart. They could not have exactly the same answer. However, from the answers we can come up with an idea that the "appearance on the screen" is somewhat like the appearance of a "notification" on the bottom of a television screen, moving from one side to the other in sequence.

DISCUSSION:

The thought transference reported in this article was conducted by three people in whom Psi abilities had appeared after inducement. We believe that with these experiments we have initially captured the basic nature of the screen effect. The conclusions we have reached are: 1, It is possible through the "screen" to transmit information regarding the shape of objects. 2, It is also possible to transmit information related to colors. 3, The information expressed in words need not be understood by the subjects of the experiment, so "thought transference" is "image transference" in nature. 4, The "screen" appears for a relatively short time, so it is not necessarily capable of capturing the motion of an object. 5, The more informational contents (that is a sentence containing more characters), the transference of the information may be accomplished in some form of "screen" partitioning". These would appear to be common properties of the "screen effect". We are publishing separately an article that describes how screen transfers visual information but cannot transfer audio information.

In addition, in regards to the "screen partitioning" effect, the type of partitioning seems to differ with the individual. This will require further study to ascertain for certain.

The process by which persons with Psi abilities transmit information between themselves using media the nature of which is not yet understood has been called thought transference[3]. From the results of experiments reported in this article, this term should be scrutinized more closely. This is because even words that are not understood by the person sending or receiving the information can be transferred. Therefore, words must be

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transferred as a sort of image. Therefore, thought transfer is actually image transfer. This is not only a problem of terminology, but touches on the further understanding of the basic nature of this Psi ability. In English language abstracts we use parapsychological transference instead of thought transference to express the point above. How this differs from telepathy is another problem worth deliberation.

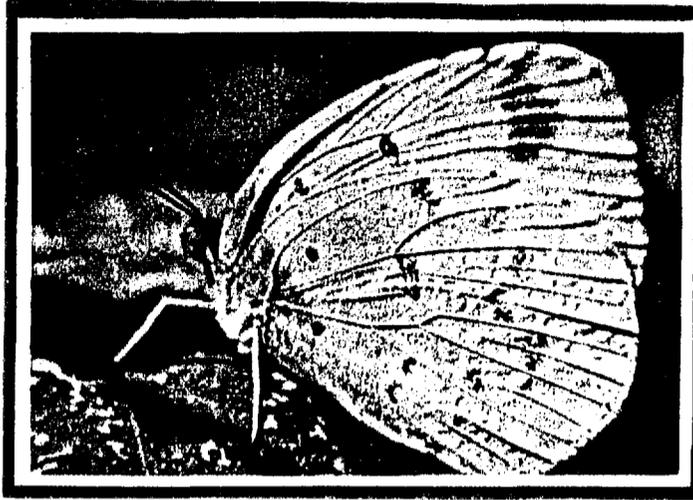


ILLUSTRATION ONE:

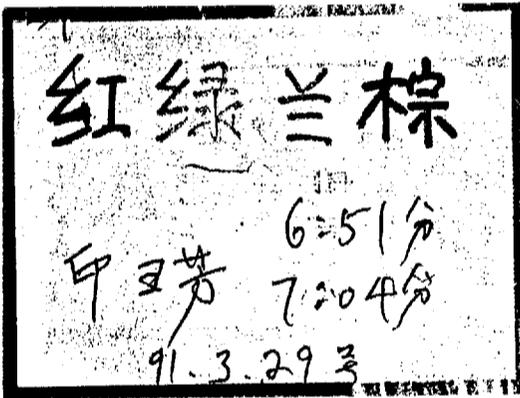


ILLUSTRATION TWO:

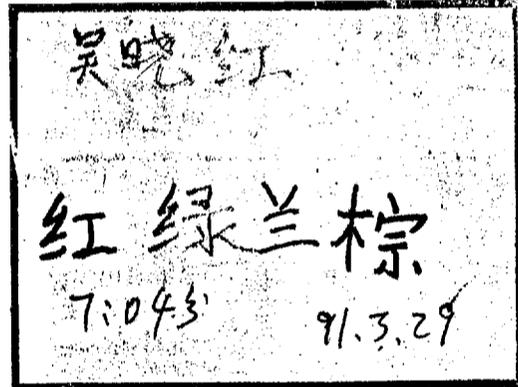
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ILLUSTRATION THREE:



SENT



RECEIVED

ILLUSTRATION FOUR:

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发送 ①

印丑芳 潮云
 6:56分 長朝
 7:05分 長朝
 長朝
 長朝
 長朝
 長朝
 長朝
 長朝
 消散

91.3.28号

接收 ②

关晓红
 潮长长长长长长
 长消云朝朝朝朝
 朝朝朝朝散

7:05分

91.3.28号

图 5
 ILLUSTRATION FIVE:

1. Sent. 2. Received.

发送 ①

印丑芳

ЭТА КНИГА МОЯ
 6:53分 7:04分
 91.3.25号

接收 ②

ЭТА КНИГА МОЯ
 6:54分
 关晓红 91.3.28

图 6
 ILLUSTRATION SIX:

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发送 ①

北京红
北京大学陈守良
教授应复旦神经生物学
讲座的邀请来上海
作关于人体特异功能
的报告很受欢迎。

6:42分
6:55分

91.3.18号

接收 ②

北京
北京大学陈守良教授
应复旦神经生物学讲座
的邀请来上海作关于
特异功能的报告很受
欢迎

6:45分

91.3.18

发送 ①

复旦大学邵来圣同志
乘坐92次火车3月20
日上午9时30分到北京
请准时到车站迎接
准

申印 又若 6:44分
6:54分

91.3.18号晚

接收 ②

李美云
复旦大学邵来圣同志
乘坐92次火车3月20日
上午9时30分到北京
准时到车站迎接。

6:45分

91.3.18号

图 7

ILLUSTRATION SEVEN:

- 1. Sent. 2. Received.

LN132-93

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LN132-93

A STUDY OF BRAIN MAGNETICS USING A SUPERCONDUCTING BIOMAGNETOMETER

BY: Wu Benjia and Wang Xiubi

ABSTRACT

Biomagnetism is one of the new life sciences. Brain magnetism is the primary field of study of biomagnetism. In this article, we will briefly introduce methods of reducing environmental magnetic noise, the make up of a superconducting biomagnetometer and its operational principles, the principles of brain magnetic signal production and two primary aspects of brain magnetism research - magnetoencephalograms and induced magnetoencephalograms. A basic understanding is gained through the methods used in this article to obtain magnetic brain signals and through the applications of brain magnetism research.

The developmental trend of modern science and technology is a permeating and crossing over among the various sciences. Superconducting magnetometer technology has permeated into life sciences to form a new life science - biomagnetism. It specializes in the study of the phenomenon of the generation of an external magnetic field by biological materials. Biological magnetic signals are extremely weak, and superconducting biomagnetometers are very sensitive. Therefore, they can measure magnetic signals of 10^{-15} teslars (unit of magnetic density). It can be used to measure muscle magnetic fields of 10^{-12} teslars and brain magnetic fields of 10^{-13} teslars or even retina magnetic fields of 10^{-14} teslars. This article discusses the question of the biomagnetometers and the study of brain magnetism.

I. HOW CAN ENVIRONMENTAL MAGNETIC NOISE INTERFERENCE BE REDUCED?

Biological magnetic signals are extremely weak. On the other hand, environmental magnetic noise interference is very strong. In order to conduct measurements of biological magnetic fields, the primary problem which must be solved is environmental magnetic noise interference. There are many sources of environmental magnetic noise. One is the earth's magnetic field. It is a permanent direct current magnetic field with an intensity of 5×10^{-5} teslar. Second is the noise of the rise and fall of the earth's magnetism which has an intensity of 10^{-10} or 10^{-11} teslar. It has a frequency of from 0.1 to 10 Hertz and it is an alternating

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current magnetic field interference. Third is urban magnetic noise which includes city power transformers, elevators, air conditioning, household appliances, instruments, machine tools, trolleys, and automobiles. It is basically alternating current magnetic field interference with an intensity of 10 to the power minus six to eight teslar.

One method of reducing environmental noise is to set up a magnetic screened room. There are two types of magnetic screened rooms. 1, It is possible to screen direct and alternating current magnetic fields, using a three level high magnetic conductivity (ten to the power of minus four to minus five) permalloy as a direct current magnetic screen material and two layers of aluminum plate to screen alternating current magnetic fields. With this type of screening, direct current magnetic fields can be reduced to the magnitude of 5×10^{-9} teslar. 2, Only screen the alternating current magnetic fields, using highly conductive materials (aluminum or copper), it is possible to effectively screen low frequency magnetic interference. External alternating current magnetic fields generate an eddy current, and the magnetic fields generated by the eddy current inside the shielded room is just enough to compensate for the external alternating current magnetic interference fields. The size and screening effect is related to the frequency (see table one). The screening effect is expressed in decibels. The definition of decibels is $20\log(B_o/B_i)$, where B_i is the intensity of the magnetic field inside the screened room and B_o is the intensity of the magnetic field outside the screened room. 20 decibels indicates that the intensity inside the room has been reduced by ten fold compared to the intensity outside. 40 decibels is a 100 fold reduction, and 60 decibels is a 1,000 fold reduction.

Freq (hertz)	shield effect (decibels)
50	66
10	38
1	17

TABLE ONE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHIELD EFFECT AND FREQUENCY
(SHIELD ROOM 3 METERS IN DIAMETER, WALLS 5 CM THICK ALUMINUM)

Another way to reduce environmental magnetic noise is to use a superconducting gradiometer. It is one component of a superconducting biomagnetometer. A gradiometer is composed of a detection coil near a biomagnetic signal source and a similar compensating coil. The later coil wound in the opposite direction of the first coil. In this manner there is the space of a certain distance to even out the signals generated by the two coils which are the same size and travelling in opposite directions, and there

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is no induction current entering the superconducting biomagnetometer. Labs in which gradiometers are placed must first be located in places which are somewhat removed from environmental magnetic noise. In this manner, the magnetic interference fields are fairly evenly distributed within the space of the laboratory. With the gradiometer placed as close as possible to the source of biomagnetic signals, it is more sensitive to the uneven fields of the biomagnetic signals, and less sensitive to the even magnetic interference of distant places. Thus it is able to discriminate between biomagnetic signals and environmental magnetic noise. Because urban areas and hospital environments can have environmental noise levels as high as 10^{-9} , in order to reduce the noise level as much as possible, it is best that both these methods be used together.

II. SUPERCONDUCTING BIOMAGNETOMETERS[1,2]

Superconducting bioimagnetometers are used in SQUID (superconductivity quantum interference detection) magnetometers. SQUID magnetometers were built on the basis of the initial reports of Lanbo (phonetic) of the phenomenon of quantum interference matrix phenomenon in a superconducting loop. The superconducting loop can be a direct current biased electric current or a radio frequency biased electric current. Under both conditions, a factorial relationship is revealed between the size of the fluctuation in voltage and the strength of the magnetic field.

Biomagnetometers are composed of three parts: a detection coil, a superconducting quantum interference detector and a low temperature container. The connection of the detection coil and the SQUID by a lead coil forms a superconducting circuit. They are made of metallic niobium. When a magnetic field appears in the detection coil, the current flowing through the superconducting circuit is directly proportional to the magnetic current instant. Inside the SQUID is a highly sensitive preamp. There is a linear relationship between its output and the magnetic current instant flowing through the detection coil. Therefore, it can be viewed as a current-voltage converter with a sensitivity greater than 10^{-7} volt/amperes. The low temperature container is a Dewar vessel. It is a type of thermos. It was invented by Thomas Dewar in 1892, thus its name. It is made of glass-resin. It is filled with liquid helium with a boiling point of 4.2 K to ensure the instrument operates at a state of superconductivity.

The developmental trends worth noting for superconducting biomagnetometers are: 1, increasing numbers of detectors. There are currently instruments with 1, 4, 5 and 7 detectors. This is due to the limitations in the size of the Dewar vessel which affects the number of probes the magnetic field intensity of which can be simultaneously measured. This is a disadvantage to

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obtaining magnetoencephalograms (MEG) and positioning current sources in three dimensional space. 2, On the basis of vector magnetometers and multiple channel superconducting magnetometers, the development of a three dimensional magnetometer, which already measures magnetocardiographs with the three vectors X, Y, and Z. 3, The improvement of the capability of magnetometers to resist interference. This primarily uses a power line triggering circuit to reduce interference by urban electric power noise. The addition of a compensating circuit to improve the high-pass characteristics of the magnetometer. In this manner, without progressive mean of the signal, it is still possible to measure a 0.1 ampere current within the range of 1 to 1,000 hertz.

III. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE GENERATION OF BRAIN MAGNETIC SIGNALS[1,2]

In order to clarify the principles of the generation of brain magnetic signals, it is necessary to begin with the characteristics of the structure of the human brain and the principle of excitation. The average weight of the human brain is 1,500 grams. The outer layer of the brain is called the cerebral cortex. It is between 2.4 and 4 millimeters thick. It is composed primarily of nerve cells and neuroglia cells. The central portion of the brain is primarily white matter composed of nerve fibers and nerve clusters. There are two types of cortex cells according to the form of their electronic fields. One type is the single dendron and axon which is structured like an open circuit electric field such as the pyramidal cells. The other is where the dendrons branch out radiating in all directions, with a structure of a closed circuit electric field such as the star shaped cells and fusiform cells among the neuroglia cells (see illustration one). Actual neurons are often a composite of the two standard structures such as pyramidal cells whose top dendron main trunk and axon are an open electric field structure and its top dendron terminal branch and its base dendron are a closed circuit electric field structure. Therefore, it is generally believed that the external magnetic field of the head is primarily formed of the open circuit magnetic field portion of fusiform cells.

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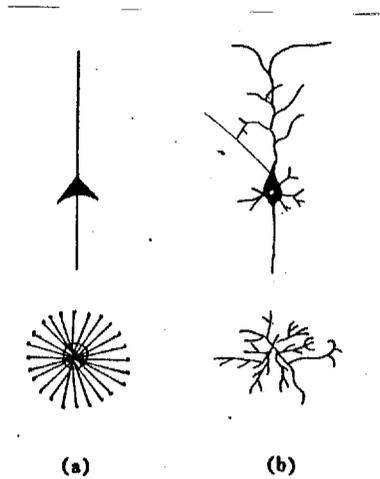


ILLUSTRATION ONE: NERVE CELLS AND THE "OPEN CIRCUIT" AND "CLOSED CIRCUIT" STRUCTURES

- a. At top is an open circuit electrical field structure and at bottom is a closed circuit electrical field structure.
 b. At top is the top dendron of a pyramidal cell, the cell body and axon and at bottom is a star shaped cell and the radiating dendrons.

Brain magnetic signals are generated by an electrical current within the brain during excitation of brain cells. Excitation of the brain cells leads to ion movement across cellular membrane and changes in membrane potential. This change often begins from one end of the neuron - the dendron, and passes through the neuron cell body generating ion movement, forming an electrical current dipole. We call intracellular electrical current the electrical current source. extracellular electrical current is volume current. In the cerebral cortex, one neuron is tightly packed between other neurons and neuroglia cells, and most of the current passes through about 0.02 mm wide gaps of cellular membrane. The conductivity of the intercellular fluid is 0.2 ohms per 0.1 meter, one order of magnitude less than that of spinal fluid. Compared with intercellular volume, extracellular volume current is spread over a much wider area. Therefore, extracellular space current density is much less than that of intracellular current density. Therefore, intracellular electrical current is the primary source of brain magnetic signals. When a single neuron dendron is triggered by excitation, it transmits the current within the dendron flows in the direction of least resistance, that is toward from the dendron toward the cellular body. The external current then flows from the cellular body to the dendron. The primary sources of extracranial magnetic fields can be expressed as approximating an electrical current dipole. The direction of electrical current is from the dendron to the cellular body (see

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illustration two).

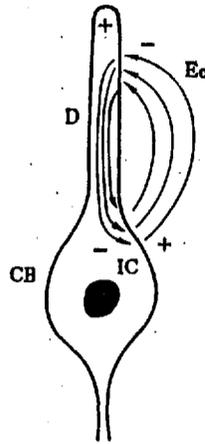


ILLUSTRATION TWO: CORTEX NEURON INTRACELLULAR AND EXTRACELLULAR CURRENT DIRECTION AND ELECTRIC CURRENT DIPOLE

D. Dendron. CB. Cellular body. IC. Intracellular electrical current. EC. Extracellular electrical current.

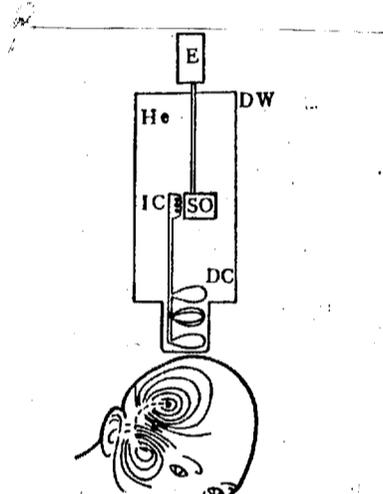


ILLUSTRATION THREE: SUPERCONDUCTING MAGNETOMETER AND EXTRACRANIAL CURRENT SOURCED GENERATED MAGNETIC FIELDS

DE. Detection Coil. IC. Input current. SQ. Superconducting Quantum Interference Instrument. E. Superconducting Electronic Instrument. He. Liquid Helium. DW. Dewar vessel.

IV. BRAIN MAGNETISM RESEARCH AND ITS APPLICATIONS[1,2,3]

Brain magnetism is a primary field of study of biomagnetism, comprising a strong third of all published papers in biomagnetism. Studies in brain magnetism include the MEG which is similar to the EEG and induced brain magnetograph which is similar to the brain induced potential.

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1. The MEG Studies: The first MEG recorded using a superconducting magnetometer was done in a magnetically screened room at Massachusetts Institute of Technology by American Scientist Ke'en (phonetic) in 1972. This MEG was not done by progressive averaging, but the alpha wave was measured directly. The rhythm was between seven and twelve hertz and the amplitude was 2.5×10^{-12} . The alpha wave appeared when the eyes were closed and disappeared when the eyes were opened and during sleep (see illustration four). As for the new signal with alpha wave source orientation, because alpha magnetic polarization could be observed in the MEG, it was believed that the alpha wave source orientation was perpendicular to the surface of the cortex. If the alpha wave generator was randomly orientated to the surface of the cortex, then magnetic polarization would be impossible. MEG is an effect method of diagnosing the location of problems in the brain. Italy's Rome Biomagnetism Laboratory conducted MEG studies on eighty patients with brain disorders including brain scarring, atrophy, tumors, aneurysms and calcification. Current clinical applications are primarily for diagnosis of epilepsy locations. Everyone knows that persons with epilepsy have spasms when a seizure occurs. When a seizure occurs or between seizures, brain cells generate epilepsy type electrical releases. This is a temporary high amplitude change in potential. It appears as a peak wave or sharp pointed wave and it has a magnetic field intensity of 10^{-12} teslar. The MEG can perform locating tasks based on these characteristic waves. Because the MEG locates more precisely than the EEG, the United States has established a center for MEG research to perform locating diagnosis for epilepsy patients for surgical removal.

2. Induced MEG Research. In 1975, Ke'en (phonetic) for the first time used a superconducting magnetometer to record an instantaneous induced MEG. The greatest advantage to the induced MEG measurement is that it can perform three dimensional space positioning of sourced currents within the brain of different stimuli such as touch, sight and hearing. When an cyclical stimulus is applied to a persons right thumb, it can measure a brain magnetic signal of an intensity of 10^{-13} teslar. This magnetic field source current is located three centimeters from the central valley on the right side of the brain. When a normal person is given short sound burst stimulation, the N100 portion of the hearing induced MEG is located on the temporal hearing cortex area. When a painful stimulus is applied to a tooth, an induced nerve magnetic reaction is recorded at the frontal operculum, indicating that this area represents a persons tooth marrow. When a persons finger performs random movements, two sourced currents can be found in the brain. One is in the supplementary movement area, related to beginning of random movements. The other is in the hand zone of the primary movement area. There is another internally sourced potential related to the abstract thought

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process. Interrelated to this is an internally sourced magnetic field, such as the P300 which is a positive potential. It has a symmetrical distribution to either side. Its potential period is 275 to 600 milliseconds. Its maximum amplitude is located at the top of the center of the scalp. The P300 is related to the experimental stimulus guessed by the subjects. The greater the inaccuracy of the guess of the experimental stimulus, the greater the amplitude of the P300. Conversely, the more accurate, the smaller the amplitude. According to calculations of measurement, the P300 sourced current is generated in the hippocampus structure (see illustration five).



ILLUSTRATION FOUR: FIRST RECORDED MAGNETIENCEPHALOGRAPH LEFT ARROW EYES CLOSED, RIGHT ARROW EYES OPEN, 1X10-12 TESLAR

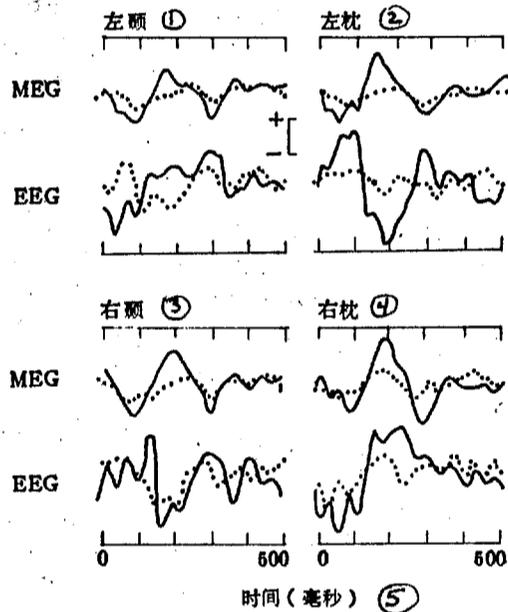


ILLUSTRATION FIVE: MEG AND EEG INDUCED BY GRATINGS WITH PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE 4.2 (DOTTED AND 0.2 (SOLID LINE)

1. Left temporal. 2. Left occipital. 3. Right temporal. 4. Right occipital.

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The studies above indicate that the measurement of brain magnetism is a good method for studying the location of physiological and psychological activities and functions and for locating the site of brain disorders. We can predict that further applications and development of superconducting magnetometer technology will reveal secrets of the functions of the brain and make a large contribution to diagnosing brain disorders.

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THE INFLUENCES AND EFFECTS OF THE FIELD OF CONSCIOUSNESS
ON THE HUMAN BODY

BY: Lan Guozhong (Guizhou Institute of Parapsychology)

The discovery of the field has provided scientific research with a possible objective basis for modern Qigong. Everything is related to a type of material movement of a field. The human field of consciousness is a matter movement form of the human body life structure. It may command the human body in all its functions and all its abilities. It further may promote and influence the overall health of the human body, causing the human body to be in a harmonious overall system - that is the state of Yin and Yang balance in traditional Chinese medicine.

I. THOUGHT IS A MATERIAL FORM OF THE FIELD OF CONSCIOUSNESS

American high energy physics researcher Doctor Kabole (phonetic) point out that "Chinese philosophic thought provides a philosophic framework for new theories in modern physics. The 'DAO' of Chinese Philosophy hints at the 'field' concept. The concept of 'QI' is amazingly similar to the concept of quantum 'field'." This important discovery of Doctor Kabole (phonetic) provides modern Qigong with a scientific theoretical basis.

Is human thought matter or something else? Philosophers have argued for thousand years and not yet reached agreement. From ancient Greece to China, from ancient times to the modern day, various schools of philosophy, because of their different answers to "human thought activity", have formed different philosophical views. These different views are the result of the inability of man to completely understand the structure and functions of the human body. The basis that modern Western medicine can provide concerning the structure of the human body is only the result of anatomical research on the human body. The theory of a network of passages provided by Chinese medicine is not yet completely acceptable to modern science. Because man has not yet completely and precisely understood the human body itself, there have been many different views concerning human thought. Since the world exists in a material form, thought itself also exists in a material form.

Seriously, Chinese ancient medicine provides us with some basis concerning this question, it is only that this basis has not yet been completely acknowledged by science. "Zuowanlung" states that "the heart is the master of the body, and the leader of all spirits". What is the heart? It is what we today call consciousness or call thought activities. Chinese proverbs state

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"one heart cannot carry out two tasks" and "his heart is not in it", and "does not use his heart in his studies". These proverbs all deeply reflect the form of human thought activities. This "heart" is what we today call consciousness or thought. Modern medicine believes that human thought activities rely on brain cells, and Chinese ancient medicine believed that thought was the result of activity by the heart. Therefore, we have the theory of heart spirits. The author believes these two have not yet been able to accurately answer this question. Thought - consciousness is a field resulting in activity in the human body. It is neither brain cell activity nor heart activity, but is a material field in motion, and is called the "human field of consciousness". It can be anywhere on the human body, or can be anywhere outside the human body. It is a form of matter in motion which is not visible to the human eye.

The speed of light is 300,000 kilometers per second. The field of a speed may be slow or may be the speed of light. Current ESP experiments demonstrate that human consciousness is the manifestation of this activity. In ancient China there were references to "thousand li eyes". This did not refer to our ordinary two eyes, but is what modern Qigong calls "sky eyes". The "thousand li" here is not a precise value, but is a vague concept, meaning somewhere far away.

ESP may achieve material reappearance in the field of consciousness. This fully illustrates that man not only can obtain knowledge of the three dimensional space portion of the world through his eyes, but can also obtain even more knowledge through an ability at an even higher level of the human body. Currently, for the vast majority of people, only some knowledge of the field of consciousness can be obtained through the eyes and with the help of certain scientific instruments. There are still many secrets about organs of the human body about which man is still unaware.

II. PRACTICING QIGONG IS A WAY OF TRAINING TO STRENGTHEN THE FIELD OF CONSCIOUSNESS

There are a vast array of different ancient and modern schools of practicing Qigong in China and abroad. However, all are carried out under the guidance of the field of consciousness and are training which strengthens the field of consciousness. Whether it is the Daoist "Wuwei" (inaction) philosophy, the Confucian zhiqu, the Buddhist "Zhanding Kongse", or what the modern Qigong calls "Concentrating on the field of cinnabar", "concentrating on the outside", or "concentrating on certain channels of the human body", in the end, they are all training to strengthen the field of consciousness in order to achieve the goal of physical and psychological health.

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The human field of consciousness may be conceived as a multiple dimensional, solid time and space. Human consciousness is a multiple dimensional material field. What is commonly used are the simplest of consciousness functions of which all people are capable of using. According to Chinese and foreign reports and several articles, the field of consciousness is not only capable of memory, storage, speech, photography, computation, writing, but it is also capable of thought synthesis, killing animals by thoughts, teleportation, telekinesis, and curing disease. If consciousness were only the activity of brain cells or the result of heart activity, then how would we explain the phenomena of teleportation, telekinesis or curing diseases mentally. This illustrates that consciousness is a form of manifestation of the field of consciousness. It is only that we have been unable to find a scientific instrument with which we can detect and display this phenomenon and show its type of activities.

The objective of practicing Qigong is to enhance the purity and strength of the field of consciousness. It does matter if it is ancient Indian Yoga, Buddhist meditation or Chinese Daoist Wuwei exercises, or even one of the many schools started in the modern world, they all have two links in common, concentration and single mindedness. Daoists stress Wuwei (inaction), meaning to avoid any sort of chanting during the process of the training. Buddhists stress meditation, which similarly demands that during the training, all sort of individual chanting is done away with. No matter whether it is concentrating on the fields of cinnabar, concentrating on the outside environment or concentrating on a certain passage in the human body, the objective is to strengthen the concentration and single mindedness of the field of concentration, mobilizing the multiple dimensional latent consciousness of the human body to enhance the strength of the consciousness.

Hallucinating during training is what western medicine has determined to be mental illness and what ancient medicine called madness. Whether it be mental illness or hallucination, it is a something wrong with certain segments of consciousness. Mister Foluoyide (phonetic) is not only a scholar of mental illness, he is also a psychologist. He has not only studied mental states and psychological states. Whether it be a mental illness or a psychological obstacle, actually they are all abnormalities at certain segments of the human field of consciousness. The so-called Zouhuo (going to far) is a number of practitioners, because they lacked proper knowledge of Qigong, have caused consciousness to go out of balance or have induced disorder into the field of Qi in the body, and have lost control. Rugui (enter the ghost) is one lever further. The practitioner cannot properly treat some phenomena which occur in the process of training, especially the phenomenon of being able to see what normal people cannot see when

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a certain passage in the body has been opened through practice. Because they lack the proper knowledge of this phenomenon, they cross over to where they do not belong. However, anyone who is able to follow the principles of Qigong, and who obtains proper guidance from an instructor will not only not experience any deviation, but will enhance his own physiological and psychological well being, and even might even reach a point where he possesses abilities ordinary people do not. Both the aberrations which occur during the practice or the abilities which occur in the practice are effects generated by the consciousness under certain conditions.

III. THE PLACE OF THE HUMAN FIELD OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE HUMAN BODY

"The heart is the master of the body, and the leader of all spirits." The heart is what we today refer to as the human field of consciousness. The field of consciousness is not only the master of the body, but it is also the supreme commander of the functions of all the organs of the body, allowing the bodily functions operate normally in accordance with natural laws, forming a harmonious entity with the universe. The human body is also an individual harmonious miniature universe. The field of consciousness is the center of this universe, just like the sun, it causes the planets of the entire solar system to travel around it. The difference is, the sun constantly explodes generating energy, while the field of consciousness relies on the constant reception of various forms of energy from the universe to maintain life activities. The practice of Qigong is a means of constantly enhancing this energy, allowing the energy of the body to be utilized to the maximum extent.

In a Psi state, a person can see the regular functioning of his won organs. In Chinese medicine theories, the use of metal, wood, water, fire and earth to represent the five different characteristics of the five internal organs, signifies five different material structures. These five different material structures are not the five material structures of Western medicine's anatomy which can be seen by the human eye, but are the material structures of the five different fields seen inside while in a Psi state. The independent small systems, etc. The brain is a Milky Way of endless mysteries. According to demonstration by modern science, the brain possesses more than ten billion nerve cells, while man is only able to utilize a portion of them. In Yoga, the brain is called the first wheel. Once this wheel has been mastered, the body can made heavy, the body can be made light, or can become what is called in Qigong circles as Qi. Therefore, it is only this that makes possible modern age passing through solid object technique, invisibility technique and even the reality of being buried underground for twenty years without anything to

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drink or eat. This all can only be accomplished under the guidance of the field of consciousness. However, modern science cannot fully explain it. The Qigong phenomenon of Wuyantong (seeing through five eyes) is being in contact with the universe. Any Qigong master or person with Psi abilities who attains this level is able to receive various types of information in the universe. The Fuoyantong (seeing through the eye of the Buddha), which is the seventh wheel of Yoga, has some similarities. Fuoyantong (seeing through the eyes of Buddha) not only can see progress of past societies, but can also see developments of future societies. Thus we have the ancient Chinese philosophical idea that "man and the universe are one". There are very few individuals who are actually able to really understand this philosophical idea. It is very hard to accept by anyone who does not possess Psi abilities. Everyone knows that Wang Yangming is not only engaged in literary and philosophical research, but he is also engaged in Chinese Daoist techniques. A number of famous doctors in ancient China, such as Bian Xi, Hua Tuo and Li Shizhen all practiced different forms of Qigong, and all had a certain degree of paranormal abilities. If this were not the case, how would Bian Xi have been able to see that Duke Cha Heng's illness had entered the bone marrow. How would Hua Tuo have been able to see that Cao Cao had a brain tumor. In addition to absorbing the experience of his predecessors, Li Shizhen relied on his own Psi abilities to obtain the ability to treat different diseases with plants. If he did not have a certain degree of Psi abilities, it would have been very difficult for him to contemplate the gigantic volume of his pharmacopeia of herbal medicines. These abilities not only existed in ancient times, there are presently many persons with ESP who have similar abilities. Comrade Zao Qunxue from Guizhou is one example. In the masses of today there may also be a very small number of individuals who retain this ability.

The different abilities mentioned above, under certain conditions, especially under the guidance of a high level Qigong master, with field of consciousness training, many people can achieve this type of abilities. A number of present day Qigong masters, especially certain schools which are unwilling to publicize their secrets, attained various abilities through practicing different types of Qigong. Through the development of these abilities, the field of consciousness takes on a role of commander in chief, and acts as the commander in chief of the human body.

IV. THE INFLUENCES AND EFFECTS OF THE HUMAN FIELD OF CONSCIOUSNESS ON THE HUMAN BODY

The human field of consciousness not only acts to promote health and to develop human paranormal abilities, at the same time,

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under certain conditions, it can also influence the health of the body. In Chinese medicine, such things as joy, anger, worry, thought, sorrow, fear and fright can lead to different disease in the body. Modern Western medicine psychological treatments, The treatment in Qigong by manifestation and the various techniques of practicing Qigong cause different changes to be brought about in the human body through the effect of the field of consciousness.

The effect of strengthening the body and improving health. A persons physical health is also consciousness health. This is our ordinary emotional state. Emotions are an important part of what we call the field of consciousness. The so-called emotional breakdown is a serious jolt to the field of consciousness. People all know that cancer is a medical problem which has not yet been overcome. Many patients do not seem too sick before they find out they have cancer, but once they found out they have cancer, there is a rapid change in their state of health or they die. To a large extent, it is the field of consciousness that is first confused or gives itself orders to die - cancer cannot be cured. However, some cancer patients do not view cancer as an incurable disease, but under the strong effect of the field of consciousness and treatment with some medicines, they continue to live. This type of change in the state of a disease, to a certain extent, is determined by how strong or damaged the field of consciousness is, that is, the emotional state. Medicines three parts cure, seven parts care, must be acknowledged as being related to the emotions. The relaxation and entering tranquility in the practice of Qigong naturally refer to purifying the field of consciousness in the human body. It does not matter if it is "Wuwei", "Kongjing (quiet)", or "concentrating on the fields of cinnabar", the objective is always to regulate and clear the various qi fields in the human body. People skilled in the practice of Qigong all know that if an organ is damaged or diseased, the transport of Qi can clear it up. This transport of Qi is carried out with the coordination of the field of consciousness. Similarly, during the process of practicing Qigong, if one wants to improve his own abilities, the first step is to first of all clear oneself of any diseased Qi. The process of eliminating any diseased Qi is the removal of various types of diseased Qi to the outside of the body under the effect of the field of consciousness, thus achieving the objective of health. The process of strengthening the body and improving health in the practice of Qigong is a training process for the field of consciousness.

The Healing and Strengthening Effects. Various types of diseases and pathological changes of the body, with the exception of those from external injuries, are to a certain extent disorder in the various fields of the human body, imbalance in the yin and yang, so that the various functions of the body are not in harmony. This causes problems to occur in the functions of certain organs.

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Whether consciously or not, these problems first of all are caused by the effects of the field of consciousness or by a shock to the field of consciousness. In the Chinese medicine, joy harms the spirits, anger damages the liver, sadness damages the lungs, worry damages the spleen and fear damages the kidneys. This is damage to functional organ fields under the effect of the field of consciousness. In Chinese medicine, medicinal treatments regulate and balance the functions of the human body through a combination of various medicines. Chinese medicine does not try to get rid of inflammation locally as does Western medicine, but clears the passages and balances the yin and yang in the body to achieve overall adjustment. In the "Huangdi Neijing", it says that the key to treatment of diseases is to treat the heart. What it calls treat the heart means the process of regulation of the emotions, which is the field of consciousness. In the process of treating a disease, one must find the primary worry of the patient or the root of the disease. Qigong treatment of disease is even more obvious. The Qigong master uses the release of external Qi to directly regulate the field potential of the person being treated. During the treatment process, it is always necessary for the patient to relax and enter a quiet state. It is necessary for the patient to cooperate with the Qigong master. The process of this cooperation is for the patient's field of consciousness to receive various forms of information from the Qigong master so that the patient's field potential can follow the field of consciousness of the Qigong master. More sensitive patients can sense the direction of movement in the field potential when the Qigong master is transmitting. When transmitting and during the treatment, the Qigong master is similarly in a process of activity of the field of consciousness throughout. It does not matter if the transmission is done from the palm of the hand, or through light waves or sound waves, they all must be in concert with the field of consciousness. During the process of receiving treatment, if the patient's field of consciousness is in close concert with the Qigong master, the disease will be cured very quickly. In the Qigong circles, they say that it works if you believe in it and not if you don't believe. This refers to the patient's field of consciousness being able to accept the external Qi from the Qigong master to be able to open up the various channels in the body and thus receive the treatment from the Qigong master. Throughout China's history, high ranking Buddhist and Daoist priest all warned that unbelievers would not be cured. The so-called unbelieving means that the patients field of consciousness does not accept the treatment. In today's world where medicine is highly developed and patients commonly are given shots or medicine, Qigong treatments are a field of consciousness effect treatment seldom seen by the common man. There are currently a very small number of patients in China who can accept Qigong treatment, and these are patients for whom Western medicine has no answer, or who must undergo surgery and Chinese medicine cannot cure. Naturally, Qigong treatment is

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extremely closely related to psychological treatments. That is because the Qigong master releases his external Qi, and the Qigong treatment includes some psychological treatment, which is the field of consciousness coordination treatment. Therefore, Huang Di said to Zhi Bo in his conversation that in ancient times treatment of diseases were incantations, modern man uses acupuncture and medicines, and modern man has higher expectations. Actually, in the process of the development of civilization, the field of consciousness has been strengthened. Disease field potential is not easily broken. Just like today's children, their diseases are much more easily cured than those of adults. The more famous a Qigong master, the more effective his treatment. This is determined by the degree of confidence in the Qigong master. Many patients are cured when they report to the Qigong master. Some show no effect at all. This process is the reaction and counter reaction of the field of consciousness. For anyone who honestly and sincerely comes to be treated, there will definitely be an effect. As for those who do not believe, either there will be no effect or the results will be diminished. Most people in today's world of developed medicine are doubtful about the effects of Qigong, and it is difficult to break through their field of consciousness. Therefore, the effects of Qigong can presently only be demonstrated and utilized on a small number of people. For animals and children, once or twice is enough to cure the disease. The reason for this is that their field of consciousness is especially weak, and the disease field is also easily broken (the author conducted an experiment on animals, and one Qigong release was enough for a cure). It is for this reason that as human civilization is advancing, certain human abilities are regressing. The practice of Qigong is an effective means of preventing this type of regression. If everyone recognized the effects of Qigong, accepted Qigong treatment, then the human field of consciousness would of necessity play an even greater role and more effectively promote advancement of mankind.

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NIKOLA TESLA

AN INVENTOR WITH PSI ABILITIES

Nikola Tesla was the inventor of the alternating current generator and electrical power system. This strange inventor also invented basic radio equipment, florescent lights, remote control guidance equipment, adjustable mechanical shock absorbers and short range wireless power transmission equipment.

Nikola Tesla was not only an inventor, but he also was a person with ESP abilities and who tried to explain this phenomenon.

Nikola Tesla was Yugoslavian and lived in the United States. He was born in a small village of Simili'ang (phonetic) on July 9, 186. He was the fourth born, and he had an older brother named Daniel.

Daniel was very bright, and before he died very young, he had been exposed to a very bright flash of light, and therefore, whenever he was excited, he had problems with his normal vision. From the time Tesla was a child, he was bothered most of the time by a similar phenomenon.]

He later described it saying, "When I am exposed to strong flashes of light, various images appear before my eyes, causing me to be unable to see objects clearly, and confusing my thinking and behavior. It is very painful. These images are pictures of things and places which I have seen before, and are not my imagination. If someone spoke to me, then a picture of what he had described would float vividly in front of my eyes. At times I cannot be certain if what I see is real or not. This causes me a great deal of distress and worry. I have asked a number of researchers in psychology and physiology about this. However, none of them were able to satisfactorily explain this phenomenon...."

Tesla deduced that this phenomenon was caused by caused by a reaction of the brain on the retina when he was highly excited. These phenomena were not illusions. When he lay down to sleep each night, a funeral he had attended or some other such event would appear vividly before his eyes. If he reached out his hand, the scene would remain unchanged.

"If my explanation is correct", he wrote, "then any object a person can conceive of can be projected as an image on a screen so it can be seen. An advancement of this king could allow for basic

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changes in human relationships. I deeply believe that some day, this will become reality. I can also say that I have spent a great deal of time and effort in trying to solve this problem."

In order to escape from the troubling images and try to find a moments peace, young Tesla could only submerge himself in a fantasy world. Every night he would go on an imaginary journey, visiting a number of new places, new cities and new countries and live there. He would meet a number of people and make some friends. "No matter how absurd it sounds, these people were actually just like real people. They became very close to me, and their voices and faces were just as real as actual people.

This continued until he was 17 years old. After that, he concentrated all his thoughts on his inventions. At that time he was unusually happy, because he had discovered that he had an unusual ability to imagine things. He did not need a model or a diagram, and did not need any testing to be able to see all of these things perfectly clearly in his mind. Therefore, "I was in no hurry to find a real job. When I had an idea, i would turn it into a diagram in my imagination. In my mind I would change its structure, improve its design, and operate this equipment. It did not make any difference to me if I ran a turbine in my mind or tested it in a ship, even if the turbine became unbalanced, I would not give up on it." He could memorize at a single glance an entire typewritten page or all the precise relationships and dimensions of countless diagrams on a page.

After he was 12 years old, he had finally driven those troublesome images from his mind. However, every time he faced a crises or misfortune, or when he was overjoyed, mysterious flashes of light would appear before his eyes. He had no control over this. At times he saw flames in the air all around him. Not only did the intensity of the lights not decrease, but increased as time went on. They reached their peak when he was about 25 years old.

When he was 60 years old he said, "Every time I think of a promising idea, that sort of flashing still continues to occur. However, it does not bother me so much any more. The intensity has also decreased. When I close my eyes, I still always first see an extremely dark and evenly blue background. It is just like a clear starless night. After a few seconds, this background becomes active, and there are countless green flashes. There are several layers of green lights coming at me, and then a beautiful image appears on my right. That is a number of parallel lines close together. There are two sets of these, perpendicular to each other. They are very colorful, primarily gold and silver. They are very close together, and the lines get brighter and brighter, and the whole picture is covered with sparkling dots of light. This image slowly passes before me, and in about ten seconds it

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disappears to the left. What is left is a dreary gray background. they very quickly this changes once more into a billowing sea of clouds. The clouds seem as if they are going to come alive. It is strange, before this latter scene appears, I cannot add anything to the grey background. Every time before I go to sleep, people, things and scenes continuously pass before my eyes. When I see these images, I know I am about to go to sleep. If the images do not appear, and I cannot make them appear, then It means that I will not sleep all night.

He was very sensitive. He said when he was a child there were a number of occasions when he was awakened by sound of flames and was able to have neighbors rescued from a burning house. When he was over 40, he was in Colorado conducting lightning experiments. He often said he could hear thunder 550 miles away while his young assistant could only hear it 150 miles away. He could hear the tick tock of a watch three rooms away. A fly landing on a table would sound like an explosion in his ears. If a horse and wagon passed by several miles away, it would cause his whole body to shake. A train whistle 20 miles away could make him feel like the chair under him was shaking and hurt so bad he could not stand it. The ground under his feet was always shaking. In order to find some rest, he always put a rubber mat under his bed.

He wrote that "the sound of thunder even far away often is like someone talking, if I cannot make out the sound very clearly, it makes my hair stand on end. If the sunlight is intermittently blocked out, it is a strong blow to my brain and can make me faint. When I pass under a bridge or other structure, I go as fast as I can, because I feel like my head is going to be crushed. When I am in a dark place, I am like a bat. Using hairs which stand on end on my forehead, I can make out things 12 feet away."

At this time, his pulse would be beating very hard, and when slow it would be extremely slow, and when fast it could reach 260 beats per minute. His muscles would keep twitching and jumping. This in itself is almost unbearable.

Because of his selfless work, Tesla fell into a protective coma, and when he came to, he had amnesia. However, after a period of training and work, he gradually recovered his memory, and prepared to visit his mother.

This was in the early Spring of 1892. At that time he had still not received the great numbers of invitations for him to present reports in England and France. Furthermore, he was very undecided, and could not make up his mind whether or not to visit his mother.

According to his recollection, he later "in his fog of

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amnesia", there appeared a vision where he saw himself at the Peace Hotel in Paris in a chair just waking from a very strange sleep. In this "recollection", he saw someone handing him an urgent letter bearing news of his mother's impending death.

It is strange, but there was good cause for his worry about his mother's health. A string of letters came from his home town saying his mother was actually very ill. At the same time, he also received invitations, honorary degrees and "other seductive arrangements" from all over the world asking him to visit and speak. Finally he received invitations from London and Paris, and planned to go directly to see his mother afterwards.

On one occasion Tesla had just finished his final report and said he was exhausted. He immediately returned to his room at the Peace Hotel. At this time a mailman delivered to him a telegram notifying him of him that his mother was dangerously ill.

He immediately rushed to the train station and squeezed aboard a train just leaving for Keluodiya (phonetic). He then switched to a horse cart, and when he finally reached his house, he was just in time to be with his mother for her last few hours. It was almost too much for him, and he was sent to another house in the vicinity to rest.

"There was nothing I could do but just lie there," he wrote in his diary. "I thought, if I could not be by her side when she died, my mother would call me.... In London I and a friend of mine who is now deceased, a William Klucks, were together discussing spiritualism. At that time, I was completely infatuated with the idea that it would be a good thing if it were possible to see into the future. My mother was a talented woman, and was more sensitive than most people."

He waited expectantly all that night. However by morning, nothing had happened. He said that in something almost like a dream he saw "a batch of clouds, and on the cloud sat a group of beautiful angels. One of them was watching me very closely, and gradually the face of the angel became my mother's face. This vision slowly floated through the room and disappeared. Then there was the sounds of beautiful singing, waking me from my dreams. At that moment, I had a thought that is impossible to describe in words, I knew my mother had just died. This was really the case...."

What are the objective factors of this type of obvious premonition? This question was no small thing to him, because he maintained his belief that mankind is nothing more than "flesh and blood". In his autobiography he offers the following "explanation".

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"After I recovered, I spent a great deal of time investigating objective factors of this strange phenomenon. I found a great deal of consolation, because after several months of fruitless labor, I finally found it. I had seen a painting of a master, he had metaphorically depicted a season. There were clouds in the picture, and on the clouds were a group of angels. It was like they were floating in the air. This picture moved me very much. What I had seen in my dream was just like this painting. The only difference was my mother's face. The sound of music came from a nearby classroom. At that time they were holding Easter early Mass. The reasons were clear, and were completely consistent with scientific facts."

This happened a long time ago, and ever since I have never changed my views toward those psychological and spiritual phenomena for which there is no evidence. I believe that belief in these phenomena is the natural result of the development of intelligence. People no longer believe in the dogma of orthodox religion. However, everyone has to believe in some sort of higher power. All of us must have an ideal to restrict our own actions and to find satisfaction. However, this ideal plays the role of a non-materialized power. It is not material. It can be a type of religion or it can be art, science or any other thing. For all of mankind to live in peace, it is necessary to have a common concept acceptable to everyone."

He said that if other people harmed his own friends and relatives by some special means, then he would have a certain feeling. He called this "universal" pain. The source of this sort of pain is that the structure of human bodies is similar, and they are also similarly susceptible to outside influences. He wrote that "say there was an extremely sensitive person who was born already highly developed and with a perfect body who was able to adapt perfectly with the constant changes of the surrounding world. He had the ability to a priori mechanical sense, so he could avoid those difficulties which are too small to be directly known. When he came into contact with other people whose control organs were lacking, the a priori mechanical sensing would be manifest, and he would sense "universal" pain.

This was not the only time in his life that Tesla foresaw or had non sensory knowledge. However, on each occasion he found some way to use mechanical methods to explain these phenomena. From objective facts he would find a basis for this. For example, his sister Angelina became very ill. He sent a telegram from New York stating, "I saw before my eyes a vision of Angelina appear and then disappear. I sensed that something is wrong." As Tesla's nephew remembers, this inventor talked to him about this premonition. However, the inventor was not completely serious. He said Tesla was a sensitive receiver that was capable of recording any

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interference. There was nothing mysterious about this receiver.

"He claimed," said his nephew, "that everyone was like an automatic piece of machinery that reacted to every objective impression." However, in later discussions, he avoided talking about exactly what it was that gave him the ability to foresee things.

He told his nephew about something that happened in Manhattan. That was in the 1890's. One day he held a large dinner, and after the dinner was over, the guests were getting ready to board a train to go home to Philadelphia. Tesla came up with "an extremely urgent request". He insisted they stay the night, and would not let them board the train. As it happened, the train flipped over and many of the passengers were killed.



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