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Radiaesthesia as an Important Tool for Physical Experiments - Part 6:

Resonance Lines and Mental Paths

General overview

In the present article, further experiments with two different types of subtle structures are described and discussed. Phenomena of this kind have already been considered in Part 3 [7] and Part 4 [8].

In the case of **resonance lines**, the structures under investigation are derived from **matter** (Part 3, page 3). Perceptible connecting structures are present between two objects of the same material. These connections consist of four hose-like tubular elements (figure 1) and are automatically generated if the two objects are located so close together that the associated subtle **spherical orbitals** overlap (Part 3, figure 5).

In contrast, mental paths (Part 4, page 11) are consciously generated structures between two locations or objects. In the literature, these structures are designated as mental paths (J. Keen [14-16]) because one can deliberately generate them with one's thoughts (that is, mentally).

Various types of mental paths exist. These structures usually consist of **several hose-like tubular elements** which are positioned beside or over one another. The number, the spacing, and the quality of these elements vary. The paths can be identified on the basis of such a "fingerprint". In Part 4, three types of mental paths have been described: psi track, "sixpack", and psi line. As dictated by the conditions for the experimental set-up, the form to be generated can be determined.

The generation of a psi track is especially easy. Anyone could do it.

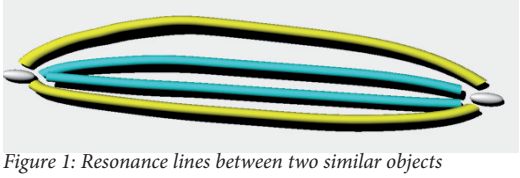

Figure 1: Resonance lines between two similar objects

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1. Psi track

1.1. History

During the 1980's, the Swede, Göte Andersson, accidentally discovered that one can mentally establish a structure from one location to another. Dowsers can find this track. (Part 4, page 11 [8])

1.2. Practical application

A person's ability to establish mental connections from one point to another can be applied as follows in practice: • Finding of known objects (things) or places whose position is not known • Orientation despite poor visibility (fog) or in the absence of visual contact with the target • Navigation to objects or places for which only a photograph, a drawing, or similar document is available as a description

1.3. Author's own experiments with psi tracks

1.3.1. Overview

A psi track is a type of mental connection which can be generated by anyone. Its inner core consists of five hose-shaped structures, and further tubular structures of this kind are present in the outer region (figures 6 and 7). With a bit of experience, sensitive persons can perceive these tracks. The psi track represents a point-to-point connection in which the hoses extend in parallel along the connecting line ('as the crow flies'). In the vicinity of the end points, these elements converge. What happens if one now positions a substance at one end? Can an effect also be perceived at the other end? The manner in which a psi track functions is still unexplored territory and cannot yet be explained physically.

1.3.2. Properties

For generating a track, it is quite sufficient to intensively imagine the target in one's head behind the middle of one's forehead, that is, in front of the pineal gland. In this context, one speaks of one's "third eye". Expressed as a thought, this would be: "To this target!" During this phase, one should keep one's eyes shut and avoid any other thoughts, as far as possible. Subsequently, the structures of the track propagate all the way to the target (figure 2). In correspondence with the distance, this process can require a period up to several minutes. During the experiment (figures 13 to 15), the track had arrived at the target after about 50 seconds, for a distance of 1200 m. The target can be a uniquely existing object which is known to the sender and which is clearly defined by memory, by a photograph, or by a description. Moreover, properties of the object can simply be described, for instance, "to the next water crossing", or "to the next pharmacy (apothecary's shop)"*. Furthermore, tracks can be deleted in the same manner, for instance, with the thought, "that connection there should be deleted!" However, a vital prerequisite is that the person who generates the track must be of the same sex as the person who deletes the track (gender consistency).

1.3.3. Psi track Sweden – Germany

As an example, a psi track was generated by M. Ryd over a distance of about 860 km. She is a member of G. Andersson's research team in the area of Stockholm [1]. For identifying the target, the author had sent a photograph with the traditional Easter fire in Clausthal-Zellerfeld by e-mail (figure 2). (Balck [10] psi-track-024.htm) The track essentially followed the direct air route between Stockholm and Clausthal-Zellerfeld (figures 3 and 4). Even at some 30 km to the north of the target point, partial sections of the track near the air route were identifiable on the basis of their structure. The course of the track was recorded with the use of a GPS receiver. As a rule, the sections thus found were oriented in parallel with the air route. At a few locations, however, the track deviated from the straight course and formed an arc around "something". Presumably, "obstacles", such as other mental structures, were present at these sites, and caused a deflection in the course of the track.

1.3.4. Following a track in thick fog

On a plateau in the Fränkische Schweiz, the possibility of finding one's way to a known object despite thick fog ('pea-soup fog') by means of a psi track has been demonstrated. The object was a fragment from a concrete

Fig.2

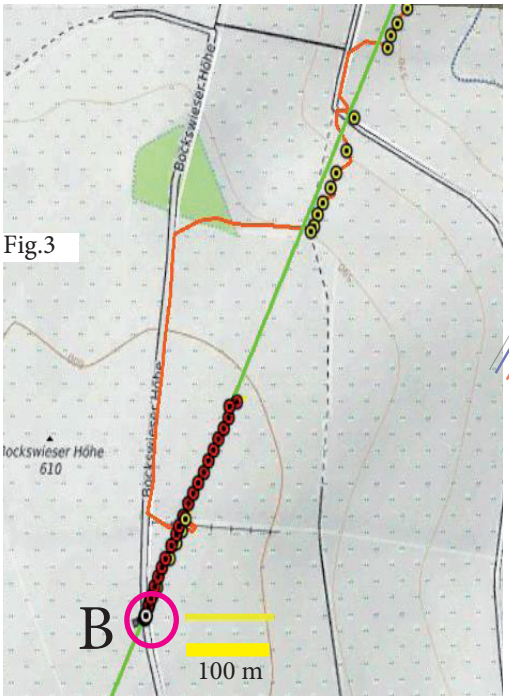


Fig.3

Fig.4

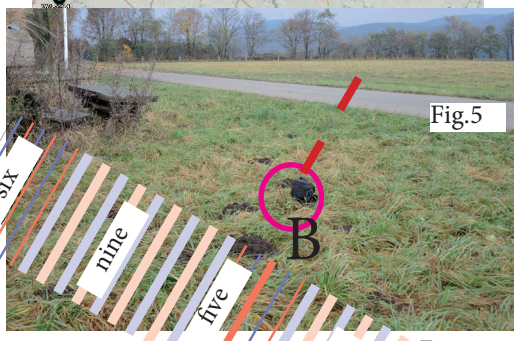


Fig.5

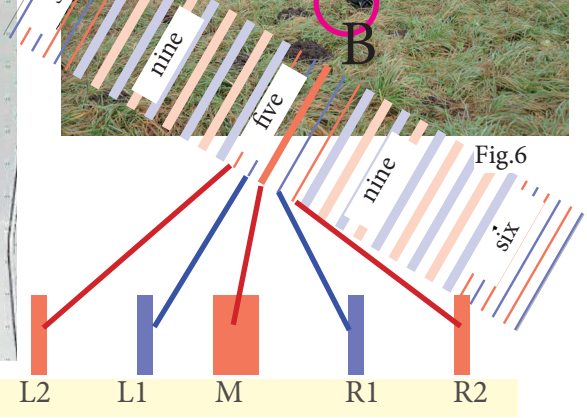


Fig.6

Figure 2: The site of the Easter fire in Clausthal-Zellerfeld: a photograph for transmission by the sender
Figure 3: At destination B: Trace of the track recorded on two days with GPS (yellow and red circles); orientation of the traces in the direction of the air route (green line)
Figure 4: Air route from Stockholm (A) to Clausthal-Zellerfeld (B) (openstreetmap.de)
Figure 5: Photograph: The black carrying bag for photographic equipment as a marker for the site where the individual hoses of the track converged

Figure 6: Graphic: Diagrammatic representation of the internal structure (the fingerprint) of the track: five stripes in the middle, with nine stripes each on the left and right, and further six zones on each side; neighbouring elements with mutually polarised qualities; inner five zones designated by (left) L2, L1, M, R1 and R2 (right)

block provided for the purpose (figure 9). The starting and target points had been selected in such a way that the direct connection (air route) was routed over a frozen field. The target was accessible by motor vehicle by way of a dirt lane or paved road (figure 8). The fog was so dense that one could see only about 100 m of a total distance of 610 m (figures 10 and 11). The author had generated the track and then begun to follow it three minutes later. As indicated by the record from the GPS receiver employed for the purpose, the investigator arrived at the target site after about 10 minutes. The average velocity of the investigator corresponded to a moderate pedestrian speed of about 1 m/s or 3.6 km/h. As shown in figure 12, the path which he described approximated a straight line directed toward the target after the first 100 metres. The initial deviation was perhaps caused by an obstacle which deflected the course of the psi track. (Balck [10] psi-track-024.htm)

1.3.5. Observations on a track 1200 m in length: position and structures

The starting point for the track is located in a rural area without much electric smog. With the exception of the usual radio-communications, there is no interference from electric power transmission lines or electrical equipment there. The route is indicated on a map (figure 13). The target consisted of a hand-made sheet-copper housing at B, which occurs only once in the area (figure 14). After the installation of the track, the individual elements of the track were indicated in colour on the lawn in the target area B. Since a visual link with the starting point A was present, the direction of the track at B could be compared with that of the air route, and the agreement between the two directions was thus verified.

1.3.6. Avoidance of obstacles

For the purpose of testing this result, a second track was laid from point B in the opposite direction. The result was surprising. The elements of the second track were shifted somewhat toward the house and were situated in the interstices of the first track (figure 15).

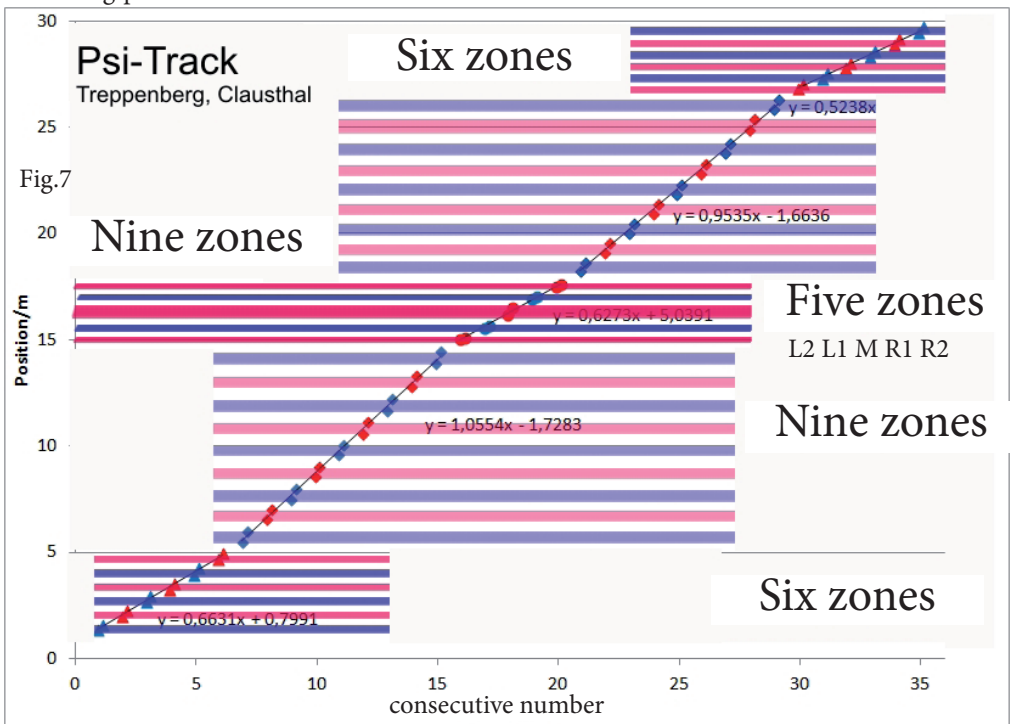


Fig.7

Figure 7: All elements of a psi track: five inner elements (L2,L1, M, R1 R2) and on both sides thereof nine zones with a period of about 1 m and six zones with a period of about 0.6 m; total width: 30 m Balck [10] psi-track-025.htm

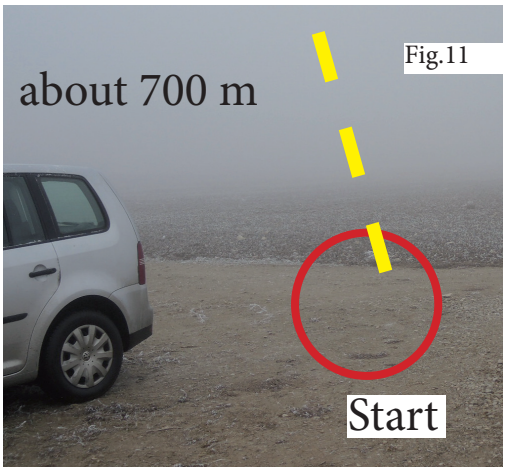


Figure 7: Locations of the starting point and target at the edges of a field, both accessible by automobile by way of a dirt lane and a paved road (opentopomap.org)
Figure 8: The target: a fragment from a concrete block, which had previously been brought by car and placed on the stem of a lime-tree
Figure 10: Poor visibility due to dense fog: target recognizable only at a short distance
Figure 11: View from the starting point in the presumed direction

1.3.7. Displacement of the target object with an adhering track

For this purpose, buckets and copper sheets were displaced northward by about 5 m in a direction perpendicular to the air route, and the positions of the track at various instants were marked. In figure 16a, the geometry of the track prior to the displacement is indicated. It can be seen that the individual hoses do not follow the air route exactly. An obstacle may possibly have been present in the vicinity. In the lower half of the figure (figure 16b), the orientation of the middle strip is plotted as a function of the time. In figure 16c, the light blue sketches indicate three instants at which the track was deflected, that is, after 10, 90, and 150 seconds. As a result, the track had assumed its new position after about five minutes.

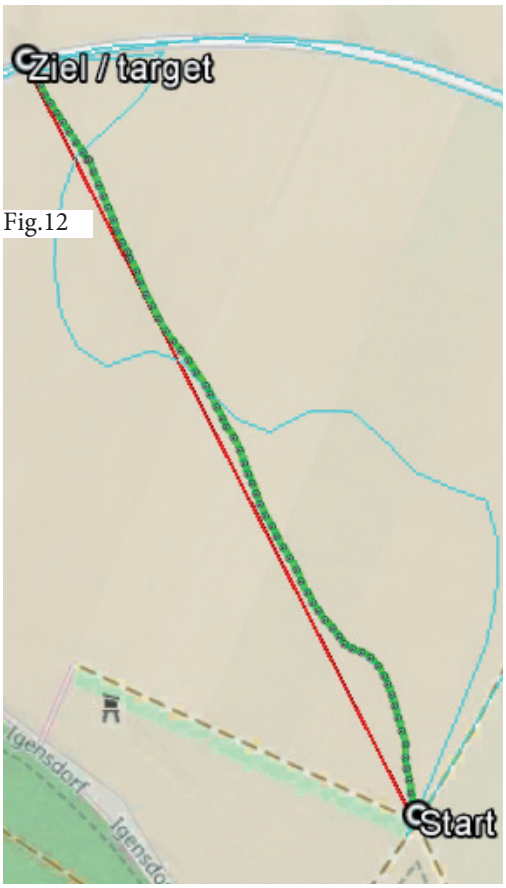


Fig.12

Figure 12: The result of tracking in fog: air route (red) and the positions recorded with the GPS receiver; approximate agreement of the path along the psi track with the air route after the first 100 metres

1.3.8. Experiments with tracks of different length

- Track (figure 13), 1200 m, duration: about 50 s for the installation, 5 s / 10 s / 20 s for the transmission of various messages
- Track (figure 20), 6 km, duration: about 50 s for the installation, 10 s until arrival (reception) of the message
- Track to Meitingen, 125 km, duration: about 50 s for the installation, 10 s until perception of an electrical appliance (toaster) switched on during start

On the basis of the observations which were possible, the time required for installation and the time required for transmission of "information" apparently d**o not depend on the length of the connection**.

1.3.9. Moving target point:

experimental protocol, dated 4.7.2018

The intended target was an iron cylinder mounted on a periodically displaceable wooden translation stage (figure 18) at point D (figure 20). By means of an electric motor and a transmission gear with a crank mechanism (figure 19), the stage was periodically displaced to-and-fro by about 8 cm in the east-west direction. The long wooden pole was employed as a decoupling buffer between the electric motor and the test specimen (figure 18). The direction of motion was nearly perpendicular to that of a track which was yet to be installed.

The test person travelled by bicycle to the starting point at B (figures 20 and 21), 6 km distant to the south, and laid a track near an apple tree there to the target at D (figure 20). A telephone contact with the observer at the target site was maintained during this procedure. This observer reported that the track had arrived after about 50 s.

The observer then switched the motor on. The iron cylinder oscillated. The effect was already perceptible at B after about 5 seconds. The test was repeated at different values of the rotational speed (of the motor) for determining how the track "feels". The frequency of the motion was **very low** and ranged between 3 and 1.5 strokes per minute. A few values of the rotational speed were perceived by the test person at B as "harmless", whereas others were perceived as "stressful".

1.3.10. Mental relocation of an end point

Experiment 1: The test person now attempted to relocate the track from the starting point at B to the bicycle at A and to "attach" it there. For this purpose, the person concentrated on the existing end point in the area of the "third eye", as was done during the installation. The object of this endeavour was to mentally "take" the end of the track from there and mentally "deposit" it at the new location. Expressed as a thought, this would be: "This end should go from this point to the other point!" The operation was successful. After a few minutes, the track was again complete (figure 21).

Experiment 2: The bicycle was displaced to point C. This time, too, the track was followed and had arrived at point C in its entirety a few minutes later, as indicated by the points recorded by GPS. The direction of the track to the target was approximately parallel with the air route (figures 20, 21).

Experiment 3: The test person returned to point D by bicycle (and with the attached track) and placed the bicycle at point E a few metres distant from point D. The observer stationed there confirmed the presence of a track between E and D. The track was attached to the bicycle.

Experiment 4: 5.7.2018: On the following day, the test person attempted to mentally return the track, which was still attached to the bicycle, to the initial starting point at B near the apple tree. The test person and the observer subsequently returned to B together by car and found the track there as expected.

Result and conclusion: Psi tracks which adhere to objects can be displaced if

- the object is moved to a different place,
- or if the endpoint is mentally associated with a different object.

1.3.11. Crossing of two tracks

With the technique of target-point displacement, the behaviour of two crossing tracks can be easily investigated experimentally. In this case, the result is a complex crossing zone with a checkerboard arrangement. In the special case of a 90° crossing angle, however, the structure is comparatively simple to analyse. The middle strips of the two tracks cross one another at different heights. From an initial height of 0.80 m to 0.96 m, one track was displaced downward by about 20 cm, and the other was displaced upward by about 20 cm.

1.3.12. Psi track to a multicomponent target

What happens if a track is routed to a group of objects, that is, a multicomponent target, rather than to a single object, and the components are subsequently transferred to different locations? This case has been investigated with similar as well as with different materials. For one experiment, several washers of the same material were employed (figure 27). Psi tracks then extended from the original target point to the individual washers. The washers themselves were mutually connected by resonance lines. In the second case, an apple, a concrete block, an iron cylinder, and a limestone specimen were placed on a wooden board (figure 28). After separation, only one psi track to the wooden board at the target point was still present. No mutual connecting structures were present between any of the other four objects.

2. Sixpack

A sixpack can be generated between two objects, for instance, two concrete blocks. A sixpack is a mental connecting structure similar to a psi track, but with six elements (figure 22). For installing a sixpack, one first concentrates intensively on the first concrete block and mentally "lays" a connecting link to the second block and then back to the first. Expressed as a thought, this would be: "From this block here, a connecting link to the other one there should be generated!" Both objects should possess characteristic features (such as a label, a particular shape, or a particular location) for unambiguous "addressing" and thus for easy visualisation. If both objects are within visual range, a corresponding glance in the respective direction is sufficient.

However, a connection of this kind can be generated only if each of the objects is situated over a crossing of aquifers! Sixpacks exhibit properties similar to those of psi tracks. However, their six hose-like tubular elements are characterised by equal diameter and equal spacing. If such a path is attached to the same objects a second time, the individual elements of the first path mutually alternate with those of the second path in a manner similar to that of psi tracks (figure 15).

In the case depicted in figures 24 to 26, two persons have simultaneously established paths, that is, one path each. In contrast to the double psi track, however, **two elements** each from one person alternate in succession with two from the other. A plot of the edge position as a function of a consecutive number (index) yields

Fig.13

Figure 13: Connecting line and direction of the track, indicated by the red arrow; distance A and B: 1200 m, with visual contact in this case (opentopomap.org)

Fig.14

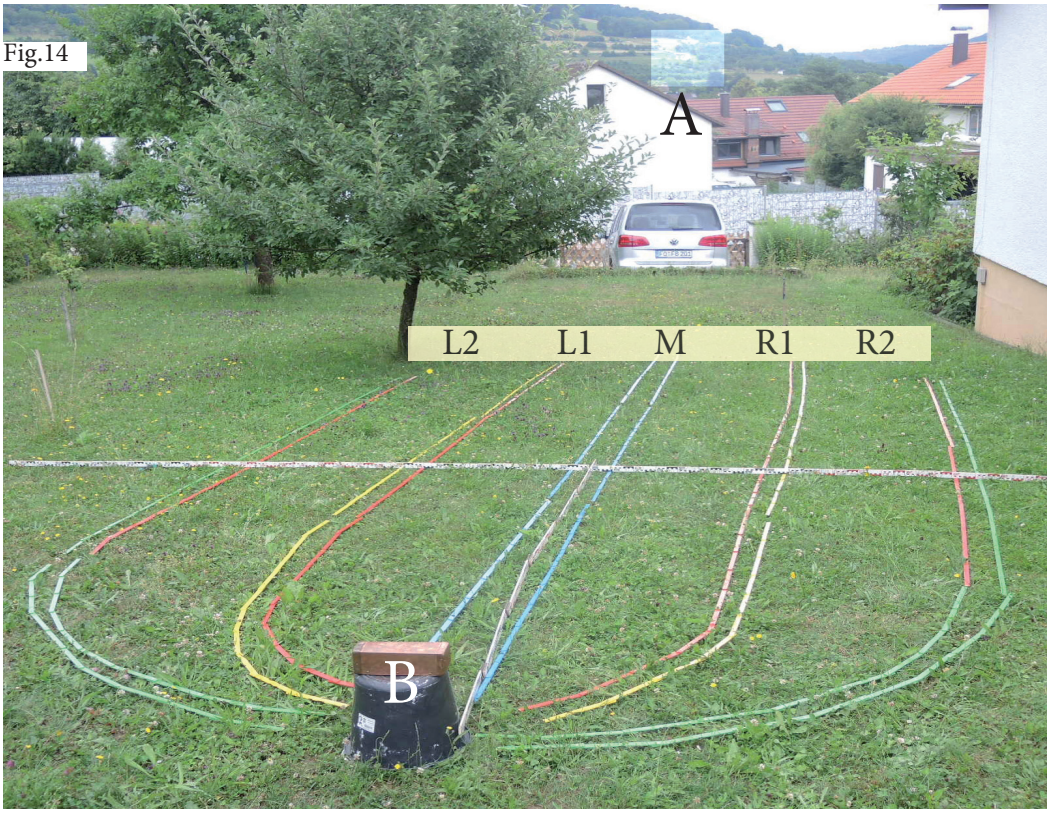


Figure 14: View from B in the direction toward point A (east):
The target (B) was the copper sheet container on the plastic bucket. The starting point (A) was located on the opposite hillside (marked with a bright square in the photograph). The inner five elements are marked with colored metre sticks on the lawn: L2 outer left, L1 inner left, middle, R1 inner right, R2 outer right. The middle strip (M) is wider than those on the sides. The respective outer strips (L2 and R2) are about 1.7 m distant from the middle.

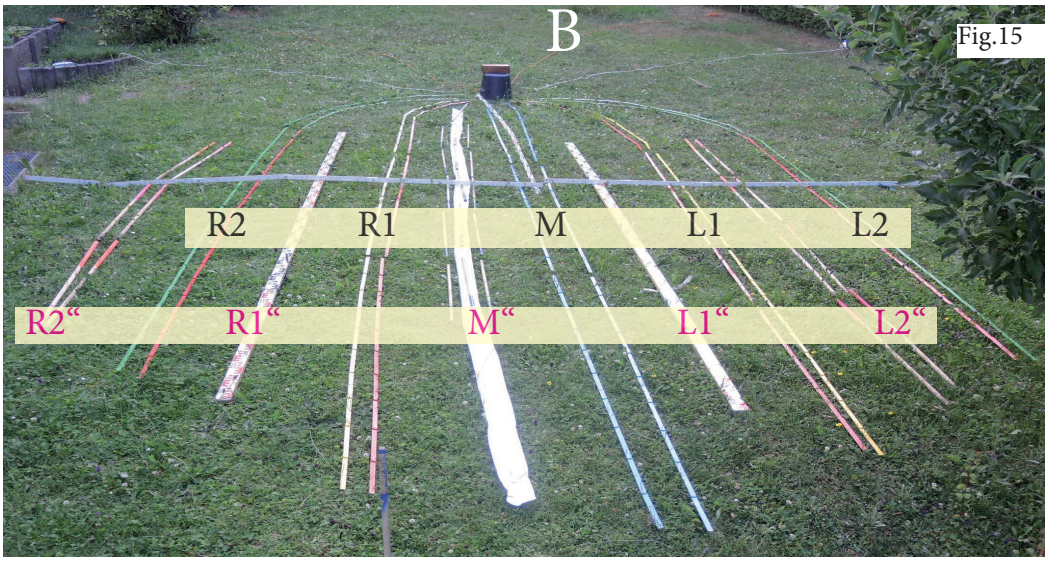


Fig.15

Figure 15: View in the direction toward the target point B (west):
From this point, a further track was generated, but in the opposite direction, near A. (A marked clay fragment was located there.) Thus, two psi tracks were present at B .
A surprising feature is the fact that the strips of the second track were somewhat displaced toward the house (left) and situated in the gaps between those of the first.

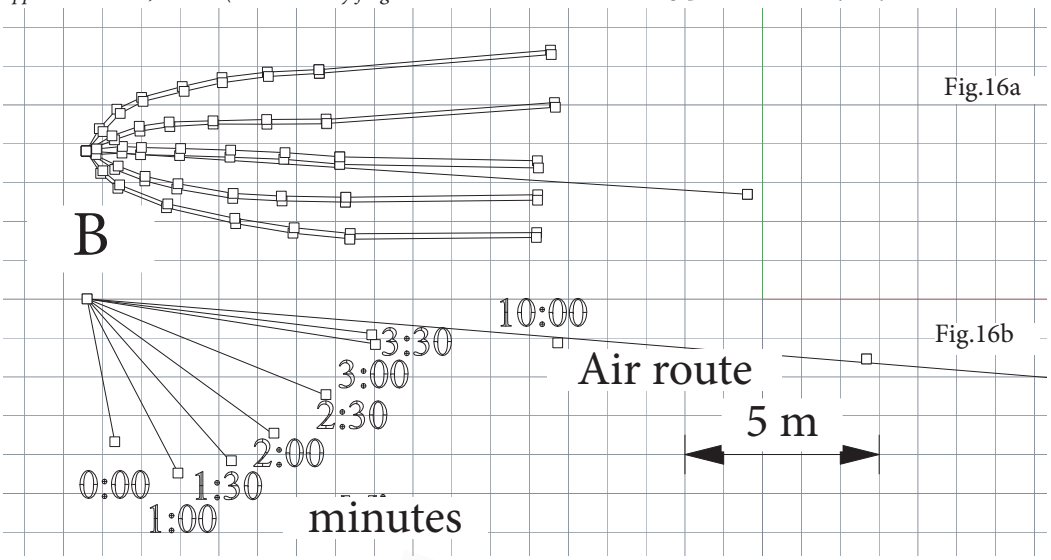


Fig.16a

Fig.16b

Fig.16c

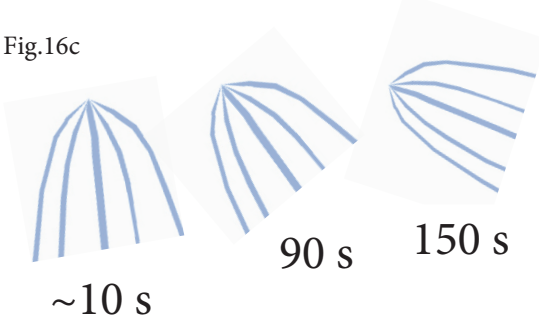


Figure 16a: Initial position of the five hose-like structures and air route at B (positions indicated with markers and subsequently measured with a tachymeter (Balck, Part 5 [9] figure 11a))
Figure 16b: Response of the middle axis as a function of the time after displacement of the object:
After relocation of the object at B by 5 m toward the north (upward in the diagram) the initial sections of the hoses immediately followed the motion in the manner of rubber bands. More distant hose sections also followed, but required somewhat more time. After about 5 minutes, the psi track had completely attained its new direction.
Figure 16c: Diagrammatic representation of the displacement with joint endpoint:

Figure 17: Target for a psi track: an iron cylinder with a mass of 1862 g

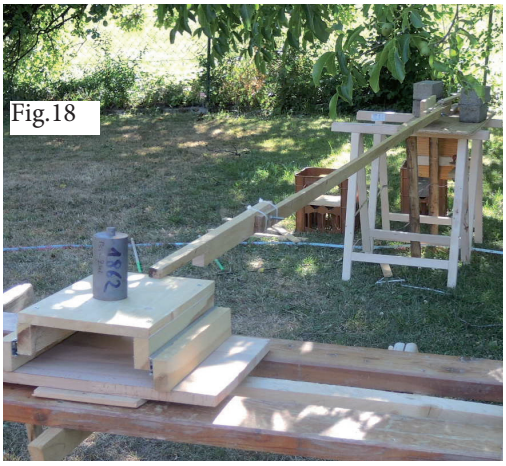


Figure 18: Iron cylinder mounted on a translation stage driven by a crank mechanism by way of a long wooden pole

Figure 19: Electric motor with transmission gear, crank mechanism, and wooden pole

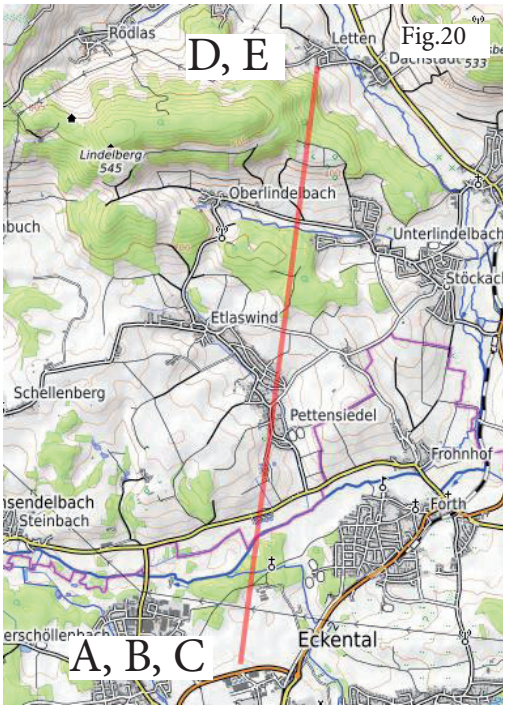


Figure 20: Installation of a psi track from B to the iron cylinder at D, with subsequent displacement of the end at B from B to points A and C, and then to E; approximate distance from B to D: 6 km (air route) (opentopomap.org)

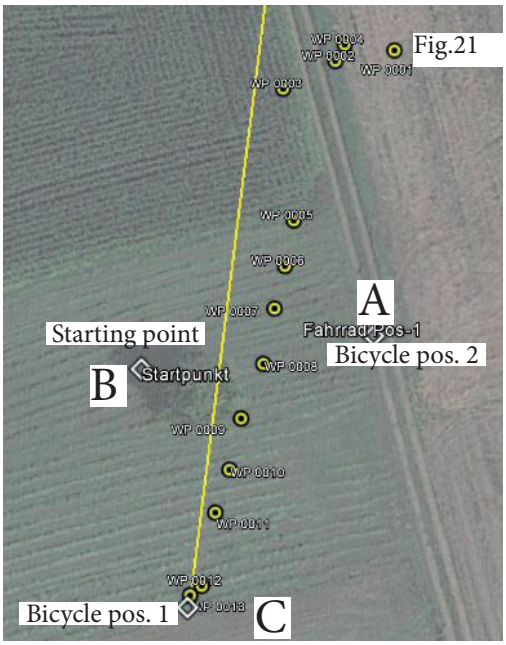


Figure 21: Observed relocation of the track from C to D; points recorded by GPS on a curve more or less parallel with the air route (yellow); B: apple tree, A: position 1, bicycle, C: position 2, bicycle

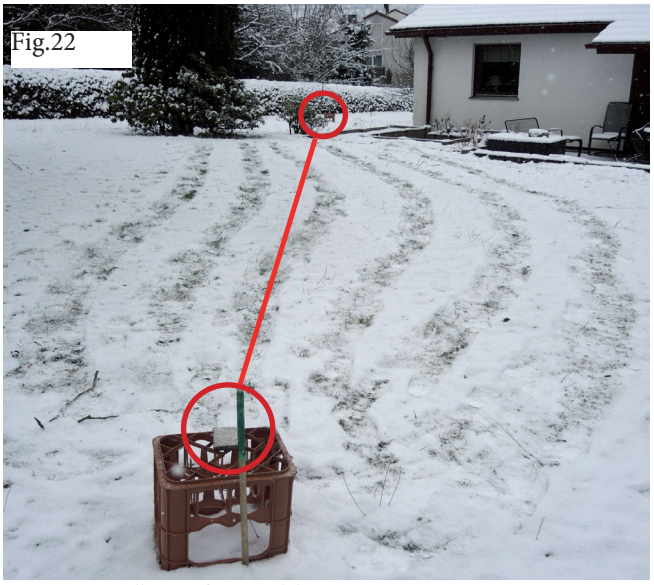


Figure 22: Installation of a sixpack between two concrete blocks, each on a bottle crate: Such a sixpack consists of six hose-like tubular elements. The elements converged at the concrete blocks. Within less than two minutes, the author had followed these elements and marked their route in the snow with his feet. The connecting link is somewhat curved. Evidently, the track had been deflected by an obstacle on the left.

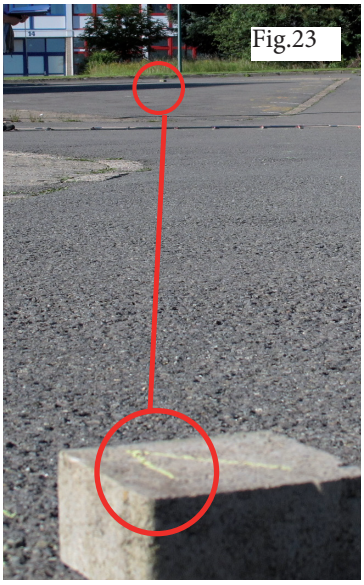
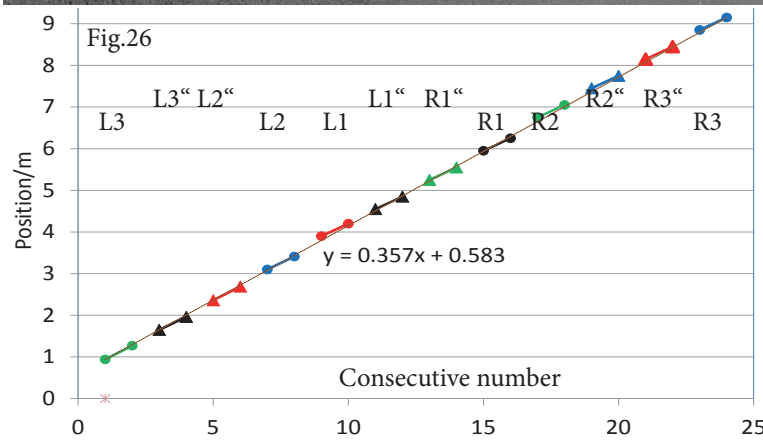


Figure 23: Two concrete blocks labeled with "1" and "2" located on a parking lot.

Figure 24: A man and a woman stood beside one another and simultaneously connected the two concrete blocks mentally. Two sixpacks have been generated and are mutually intertwined. The hose-like elements have different qualities.

Figure 25: The strips viewed from the side



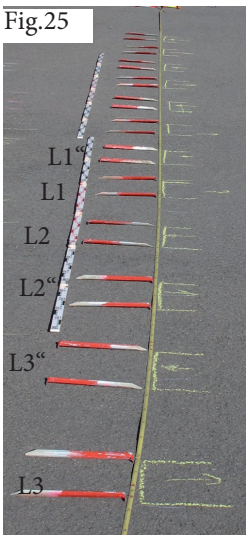


Figure 26: Positions of the respective edges of the 12 strips, plotted with respect to a consecutive number: Different qualities are identified in colour. The distinction between the elements generated by the man and those generated by the woman (Yang or Yin), and the associated interrogation, result in two neighboring strips from each. The respective elements generated by the man, L3 to R3, are designated by triangles, and those generated by the woman, L“3 to R“3, are designated by circles.

a linear relationship. From the slope of the trend line, a period of about 35 cm is obtained for the spatial limits of the "hoses". The total width of the structure is about eight metres. If the objects with the anchored sixpack are allowed to stand over a crossing of aquifers, it may be assumed that the connection will persist for a long time, as indicated by observations on menhires (Part 4 [8], figure 19a) and Venetian stones in the Harz Mountains. If the objects are removed from the crossing, the connection will presumably become weaker and disappear entirely after a few days, since the "energy source" is no longer present.

The effect of the aquifer crossings has been determined experimentally. For this purpose, two concrete blocks were placed on simulated aquifer crossings consisting of appropriately positioned loops of garden hose with flowing water (Part 5 [9], figure 2b). The result was positive. A sixpack with six hose-like tubular elements was installed. If the flow of water was shut off, however, no such structure was formed.

The use of this mobile set-up allowed the investigation of further questions. For instance, what happens if one subsequently

- removes the simulated aquifer crossings from their position under the concrete blocks,
- or removes the concrete blocks from their position over the simulated aquifer crossings and places them at locations without water?

In both cases, the connecting elements between the objects persisted. Within minutes, the structures adapted to match the new positions, in analogy with rubber bands. However, further experiments are necessary for determining how long a sixpack can persist without excitation by the water.

3. Resonance lines

Similar objects can assume a state of resonance if the distance between them is favorable for overlapping of their spherical orbitals. Four hose-like, tubular bonds are then formed (Part 3 [7] 1.2 Resonance). These elements also behave elastically, since they remain stable and persist upon displacement of the objects, provided that the boundaries of the orbitals are not exceeded. If the distance increases further, or if the system is subjected to vibration (for instance, by clapping of hands), these bonds disappear. The resonance bonding between two iron cylinders, each with a mass of about 450 g, remains stable up to a distance of 3.25 m, even if subjected to vibration. The distance can be carefully increased to 4.30 m without breaking the bonds. However, loud noises or concussions cause immediate breakage of the bonds. If the distance is subsequently decreased to a value below 3 m, the bonds are re-established.

4. Comparison of mental paths and resonance lines

4.1. Properties of the hose-like connecting structures (table 1)

- **Psi lines** are connections which are established between two persons. For establishing such connections, each of the two persons must be standing over a crossing of aquifers. The connection consists of six hose-like elements, **three** of which are accommodated in each of two planes situated one over the other (Part 4

Fig.27

Figure 27: Target object for a psi track:
Group of seven washers of zinc-coated sheet steel

Fig.28

Figure 28: Target object for a psi track:
Group consisting of different materials: concrete block, iron cylinder, apple, and limestone specimenTable 1: Different properties of paths and resonance lines

[8] figure 25). These "hoses" consist of two shells, and their diameter is somewhat less than two decimetres.

- In the case of **psi tracks, five** of these hose-like structures (with a diameter of one to two decimetres) are present in the middle zone.
- **Sixpacks** consist of **six** such elements (with a diameter of two to three decimetres).
- In the case of **resonance lines** between two similar objects, **four** hose-like elements with similar dimensions are involved.

All of these hose-like elements possess **elastic properties** and behave more or less as a rubber band in a viscous liquid (such as honey). That is, they become completely re-oriented within minutes if, for instance, an endpoint is displaced laterally. From the initial L-shaped path which occurs immediately after the intervention, a straight (direct) line is formed between the endpoints after a short time. If other structures with similar qualities are present on the direct route, they act as obstacles and deflect the course of the hose-like elements.

4.2. Experiments on elastic properties – oscillations of strings or membranes

Elastic behaviour occurs whenever a body is deformed under the action of a force and reverts to its initial condition after relief of the force. The body thus behaves as a **spring** or **elastic band** which is capable of absorbing and releasing deformational energy. If several such bodies are mutually **coupled**, **waves** can propagate through them. This is the case with the partial masses of a vibrating string or membrane of a musical instrument. Energy which is introduced at one point can propagate along the entire object. If these waves are reflected at edges or interfaces, the forward and reverse waves are mutually superimposed, and **standing waves** (stationary oscillations) can be generated (figures 29-31). These oscillations are usually attenuated and decay after a short time. However, if energy is supplied at the resonant frequency, the amplitude of the oscillations increases with each input pulse and can attain very high values, provided that the attenuating force is weak (Balck [10] gekoppelt.htm resonanz.htm wellen.htm). In the case of mechanical systems, overloading may occur, and the material can fracture (resonance catastrophe – failure of machine components).

Even during early experiments with resonant cavities in zones of subtle matter, properties similar to those of membranes were observed. These include the following:

Designation	a) Prerequisite for generation b) End points of the structure: . . . c) Mentally displaceable end points	a) Diameter of the elements b) Maximal length	Number of elements
PsiLines	a) Between two persons, each situated over a crossing of aquifers b) Attached to the locations during generation c) Yes	a) 1 dm - 2 dm	3 + 3 (in 2 planes)
PsiTracks	a) From a person to an object b) Start: to the respective location during generation and target: attached to the object c) Yes	a) outside 0,7 dm middle 2 dm	in the middle 5, outside on both sides further 9 and 6 dm
SixPacks	a) From a person between two objects, each situated over a crossing of aquifers b) each attached to the object c) Yes, also at points without a crossing of aquifers	a) about 3 dm	6
Resonanzli-nien	a) Generated between two similar objects without external interference; prerequisite: mutual overlapping of the orbitals b) On the objects c) No	a) cm to dm, dependent on the masses of the objects b) Dependent on the sizes of the orbitals	4

Table 1: Different properties of mental paths and resonance lines

Figure 29: Periodic excitation of an elastic rubber cable at one end by an eccentric motor and generation of standing waves at the corresponding frequencies (appearance of the cable motion as a pale surface as a result of smearing because of the long exposure time)

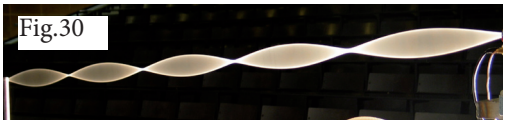


Figure 30: Waveform resulting from an increase in the length of the cable or in the excitation frequency by a factor of 5/2, in comparison with the left-hand figure

- Cushion- or pillow-shaped zones are formed, as in a discharge tube. These structures remain at a distance from one another; that is, they are polar (Part 3 chapter 2.1.).
- Under the action of continuous acoustic excitation, the dimensions and number of "cushions" increase (Part 3 chapter 2.3.).
- Noble gases are decisively involved in the generation of the "cushions". No "cushions" are formed in the absence of air (Part 3 chapter 3.4.).
- Mechanical excitation (such as clapping of hands) causes disintegration of the structures. However, they are re-established after cessation of the excitation (Part 3 chapter 3.7.).

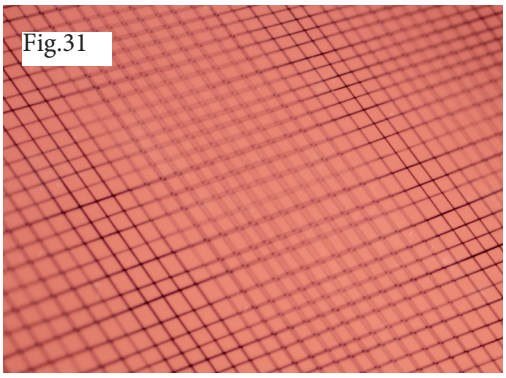


Figure 31: A rubber membrane with a regular pattern on its surface has been stretched in front of the aperture of a loudspeaker. At the resonant frequencies, certain sections of the membrane begin to oscillate and are indicated by blurring of the line pattern. In contrast, the pattern is sharply defined in the areas where the membrane is at rest.

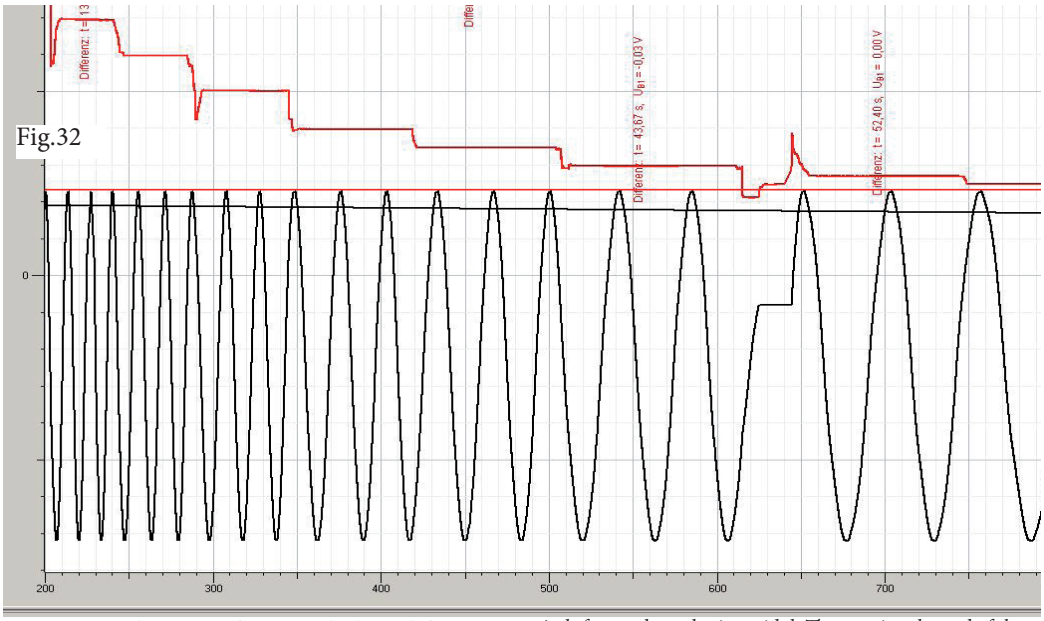


Figure 32: Periodic motion of an iron cylinder at different frequencies, plotted as a function of the time in seconds: The motion of the translation stage is indicated by the curve plotted in black. In the individual intervals, the motion is jerk-free and nearly sinusoidal. The rotational speed of the electric motor is proportional to the applied direct voltage (curve plotted in red) and was adjusted stepwise. The frequency was set to 4 strokes / min (left) and 1 stroke / min (right).

4.3. Mechanical excitation of an orbital

In the case of mechanical systems, the susceptibility to excitation and the associated frequency range can be very easily determined by simple tapping or knocking of the object, as in ringing a bell. The results of the experiment with the moving target point described in section 1.3.5 for the psi track suggest that mental paths, resonance lines, or orbitals also possess elastic properties. Thus, it should be possible to demonstrate the existence of such properties if their subtle structures are excited by sound, by oscillating bodies, or by mechanical means, for instance. After a few unsuccessful initial attempts, an approach finally appeared to be promising. Not the structures under investigation, but rather the object to which they are attached must be excited. This approach yielded useful results.

If the **period** of the excitation is within the range between **several seconds and one minute,** phenomena which resemble **resonance** are observed. For allowing slow periodic motion, an electric motor with a worm gear was equipped with a transmission gear and crank mechanism (figure 19). The motor operated with direct current. The rotational speed was proportional to the voltage and therefore easily adjustable. With a stabilised voltage, a constant rotational speed was thus ensured. Avoidance of jerky motion was important, since such "tremors" would have resulted in uncontrolled excitation at undefined frequencies and with unpredictable effects on the subtle structures. Consequently, the moving mass was supported and guided by a ball-bearing mechanism (components of furniture drawers) (figure 18). The articulated joints of the crank drive were likewise equipped with ball bearings. Thus, nearly sinusoidal motion of the mass was ensured.

Electronic displacement pick-ups, both translational and rotational, were employed for controlling the motion, in order to ensure operation which was nearly free of back-lash. In figure 32, the voltage applied to the motor is plotted in the upper section, and the reciprocating motion of the translation stage is plotted in the lower section.

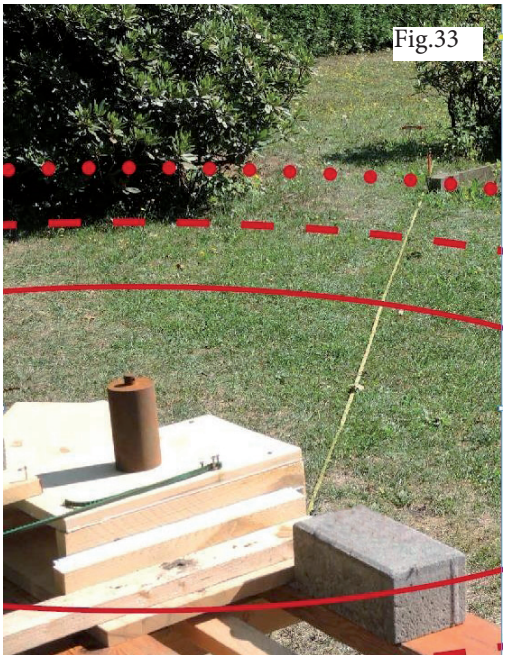


Figure 33: Iron cylinder on the translation stage: If the iron cylinder is moved periodically, the size of the subtle orbitals varies rapidly with each stroke at certain frequencies, for instance, as indicated schematically by the red circles for three consecutive strokes. The actual dimensions were measured along the alley with the yellow measuring tape.

In (Part 3 chapter 1.3), it has been shown that spherical orbitals are present around masses, and that the volume of an orbital is proportional to the mass. An iron cylinder on the periodically reciprocating translation stage is illustrated in figure 33. In the alley shown in the rear on the upper right-hand side of the figure, the value of the radius was determined during each stroke. The resulting values were then marked with wooden sticks on the lawn. At rotational speeds in the range corresponding to 1 to 20 strokes per minute, the increase in the radii per stroke was quite considerable at certain settings, as indicated (schematically) by the red circles. The red curve in figure 36 indicates the measured increase in the radius, which is plotted as a function of the rotational speed of the crank drive. As can be seen from the figure, the radius remains almost constant at rotational speed values of 2.7, 6.5, and 15.7 min-1 and changes rapidly at values of 4.6 and 11.3 /min-1.

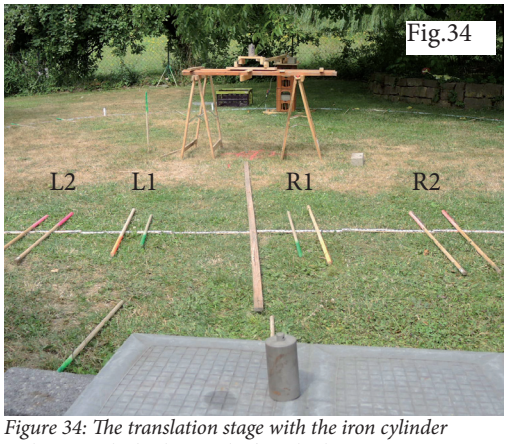


Figure 34: The translation stage with the iron cylinder is shown in the background. The cylinder is moving in the direction of sight. A second cylinder is present in the foreground. A resonance bond has formed between the two cylinders. The positions of the four hose-like structures L2, L1, R1, and R2 have been marked with wooden sticks. The metre stick employed for determining the positions of the hoses is perpendicular to the viewing axis of the camera.

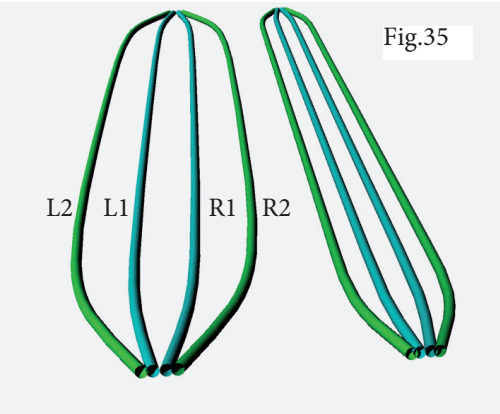


Figure 35: Resonance bundle (schematic): If the iron cylinder is at rest, the hose-like structures are closely spaced (right); at the appropriate frequencies, however, the spacing becomes much wider (left). Even after a few strokes, the outermost hoses may already have migrated far outward.

4.4. Mechanical excitation of resonance lines and mental paths

For this purpose, the set-up employed for the previous experiment was slightly modified. A second iron cylinder was placed at a distance of about 4.75 m from the translation stage with the first iron cylinder (figure 34). The distance between the two cylinders was appropriate for generating four resonance lines: L2, L1, and R1, R2. The main direction of the lines corresponded with the viewing axis of the camera. A scale on which the lateral limitations of the lines were marked with wooden sticks extended in the transverse direction. At certain values of the rotational speed, the distance between the lines increased with each stroke, whereas it remained nearly unchanged at other values (figure 35). These new positions were

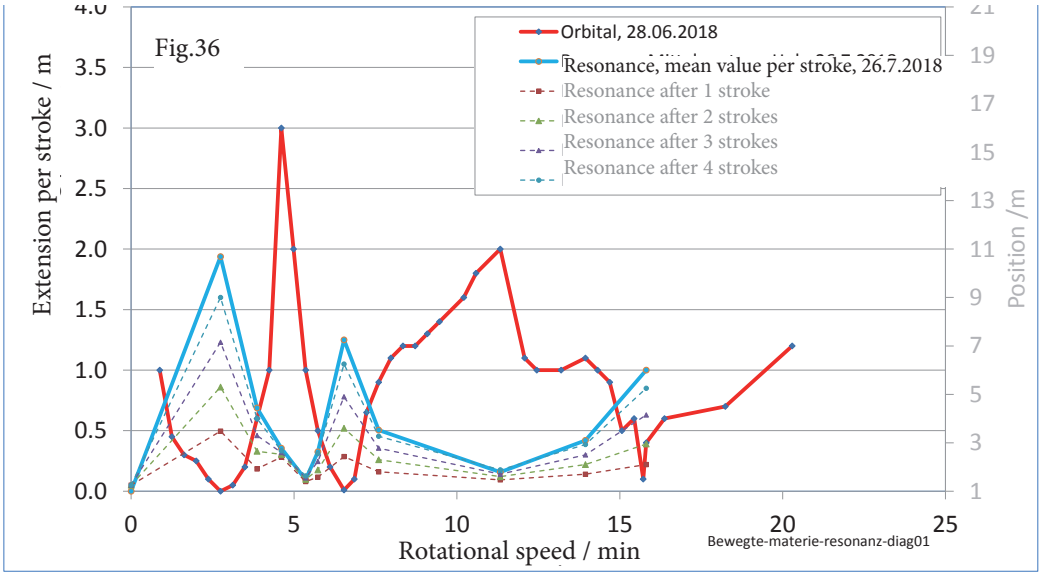


Figure 36: The radius of the orbitals (red) and the spacing of the resonance lines (blue) vary as a function of the frequency at which the iron cylinder oscillates. The variation per stroke is plotted in each case. The dashed curves represent the raw data for determining the blue curve and indicate the position for four successive strokes.

recorded for the outer left-hand line (L2) after each stroke by the placement of markers on the scale, and the corresponding dimensions were subsequently determined from the scale readings. The mean value of the increase over four strokes is plotted in blue in figure 36. The dashed lines indicate the positions of the respective individual strokes. In this case, too, values of the rotational speed with a more pronounced increase as well as values with no appreciable effect were observed, as with the red curve. A remarkable feature, however, is the **complementary behaviour** of the red and blue curves. That is, one curve exhibits a **maximum** where the other exhibits a **minimum**, and vice-versa. Evidently, the two subtle structures

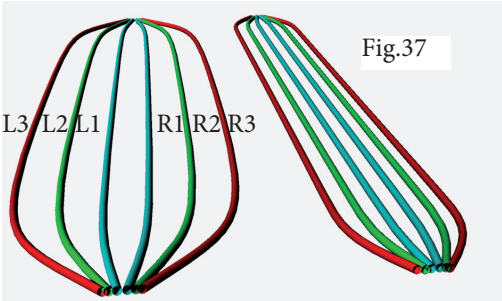


Figure 37: In the case of sixpacks, too, the distance changes if the object at one endpoint is periodically moved.

possess elastic properties and are mutually coupled by these properties. Growth of one such structure is evidently possible only at the expense of the other.

A corresponding increase in the distance between the elements was also observed during periodic motion of the target object in the case of **psi tracks and sixpacks** (figure 37).

4.5. Magnetic excitation

A small copper coil with a ferrite core (figure 38) has been placed on a concrete block. This block had already been employed as an end point for a **sixpack** (figure 22). If a weak alternating current with a frequency of 2.0 Hz was allowed to flow through the coil, the distances between the structural elements increased within about one minute to the extent that the total width of the connecting structure had increased by about three metres (as illustrated in figure 37). The current was supplied from the headphone jack of a Smartphone and was provided by a function-generator App (figure 39). Similar behaviour, that is, an increase in the distances between the structural elements upon excitation by an electromagnet, was also exhibited by **psi tracks** and **resonance lines** (figure 40). Even with a very weak excitation, for which no appreciable widening is observed, sensitive persons can perceive the effect of the excitation along the entire length of the connecting structure. If the frequencies are within the range from 1 to 30 Hz (brain frequencies, (Balck [10] kuehlwasser-fuenf.htm#fuenf-02)), they can also be associated with special perceptions, such as "deep sleep" at 2.2 Hz (Balck [3] chapter 3.7.).

4.6. Effect of noble gases

4.6.1. Generation of the connecting structures

As already described in (Balck [3]), the presence of noble gases is decisive for the generation of subtle structures. This effect has been demonstrated by the results of experiments in which test specimens were exposed to different gases at various values of the pressure in a vacuum chamber. The same method has been

Figure 38: A copper coil with a ferrite core on a concrete block, the end point of a sixpack

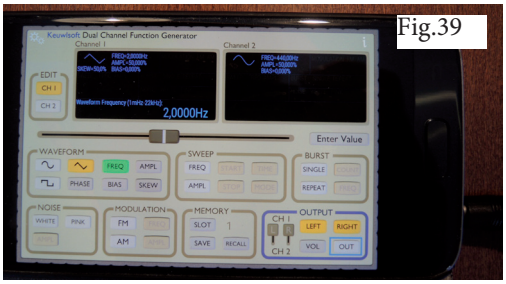


Figure 39: Smartphone with App for a function generator, "Keuwl-Soft Dual Channel FunctionGenerator", with an electromagnet connected to the headphone jack; frequency: 2.0 Hz, current strength: 0.3 mA

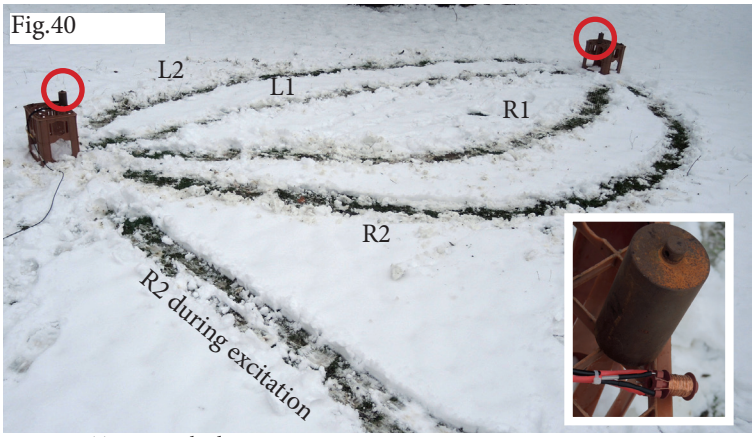


Figure 40: Two iron cylinders in resonance:
The path of the four elements is marked in the snow. A copper coil with a ferrite core is located nearby. If an alternating current of 0.3 mA flows through the coil at a frequency of 2.0 Hz, the width of the structure increases drastically within minutes. Element R2 then has a much larger aperture angle.

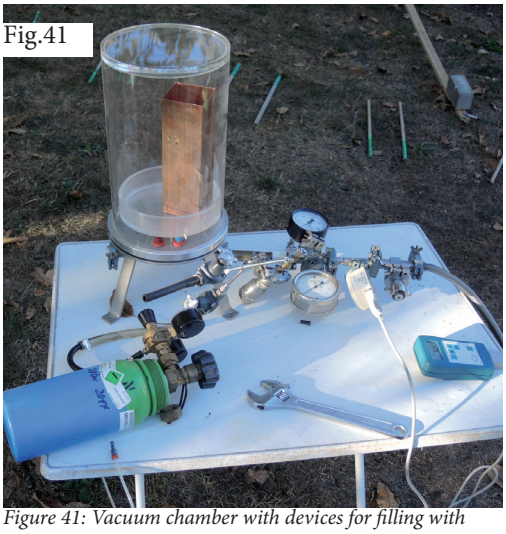
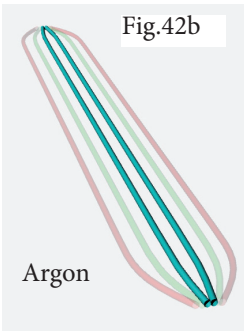
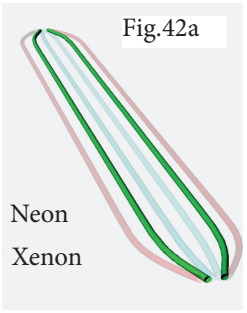


Figure 41: Vacuum chamber with devices for filling with noble gases: helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon:
The target for a psi track, the copper sheet depicted in figure 14, is in the vacuum chamber.

applied for investigating the effect of noble gases on the structure of a) **resonance lines** and b) **mental paths.**

For this purpose, either a) one of the two objects or b) a target object was placed in the vacuum chamber (figure 41). Effects similar to those observed in earlier experiments already became evident during the initial evacuation and filling with a noble gas. The structures **disappear during evacuation and reappear after filling**





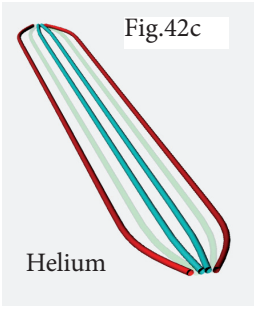


Figure 42: The hoses of a psi track disappear if the chamber is evacuated. However, they reappear if the chamber is refilled with air, since noble gases are present in air. If only a single specific noble gas is introduced into the chamber at low content (~1 %), the hoses react selectively to that particular gas: Elements L2 and R2 are formed in the presence of neon and xenon; L3, L1, R1, and R3 in the case of helium; and only L1 and R1 in the case of argon. No hoses are formed upon admission of krypton.

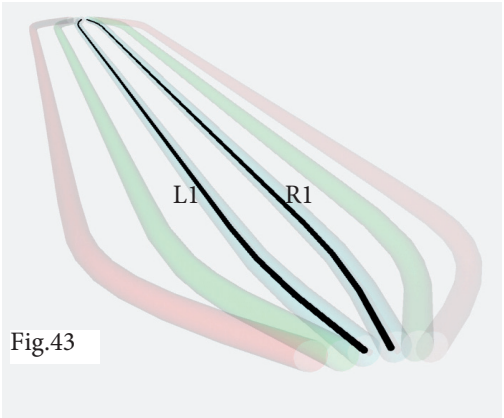


Figure 43: If the object at the end of a sixpack is placed in a vacuum chamber and the chamber is evacuated, no hoses are observed. However, two structures, each with a diameter of only a few centimetres, are present at locations L1 und R1. Is the information necessary for the establishment of connecting elements upon admission of noble gases stored in these structures?

Psi-Track		**L2**	**L1**	**M**	**R1**	**R2**	
airless				I			
helium		X		X		X	
neon				I			
argon			X		X		
krypton		X		X		X	
xenon			X	X	X		
SixPack	**L3**	**L2**	**L1**		**R1**	**R2**	**R3**
airless			I		I		
helium	X		X		X		X
neon		X	I		I	X	
argon			X		X		
krypton			I		I		
xenon		X	I		I	X	
Resonance		**L2**	**L1**		**R1**	**R2**	
airless							
helium		X				X	
neon							
argon							
krypton							
xenon			X		X		
It lacks the element radon							

Table 2: Selective influence of the noble gases on the generation of the connecting elements; radon (radioactive) not available, unfortunately

with air or noble gas. However, the reaction of the individual connecting elements is not the same for all noble gases or for all elements; that is, **helium, neon, argon, krypton, and xenon** exert different effects on different elements. (Radon is radioactive and was therefore not available.) For the sixpack, for instance, **neon** or **xenon** is necessary for forming elements L2 and R2 (figure 42a), argon is necessary for L1 and L2 (figure 42b), and **helium** for L3, L1, R1, and R3 (figure 42c). In the case of **krypton**, no reaction was observed with the sixpack. In table 2, the effects are compiled for two types of paths and for resonance lines. The **'X'** indicates the presence of a connecting element, and the **'I'**

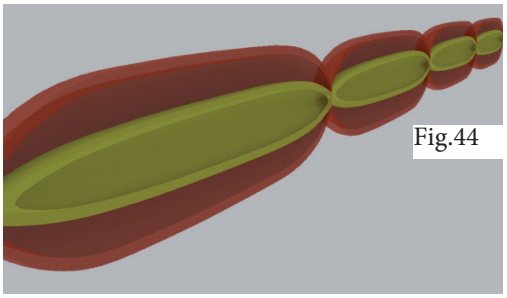


Figure 44 (schematic): Hoses consisting of two concentric shells with periodic constrictions

Figure 45: Plastic net employed as packaging material: model for visualising the structure of the hose-like elements?

stands for "information" in the absence of such an element. In the latter case, an intensively perceptible element with a diameter of only a few centimetres is present. Presumably, this element includes the information (addressing) which is necessary for generating the larger structures after the introduction of air or noble gas. This "information" is not present in the case of resonance lines, since overlapping of the orbitals around the two objects results in the correct connecting structure.

4.6.2. Properties of the connecting elements

The structure of the connecting elements resembles that of hoses consisting of two concentric shells with elastic properties (figure 44). Constrictions are present at regular intervals (about 2 to 4 m). A structure of this kind can be approximated and explained in a simple manner: Noble gases are ordered in a regular configuration more or less analogous with that of the plastic nets employed for packaging purposes (figure 45).

Figure 46: A copper coil with a ferrite core is situated on a concrete block in a vacuum chamber. This block is the end of a mental path. A weak alternating current is allowed to flow through the coil, and the mental path is excited as a result. After evacuation, the effect of the current disappears. However, it reappears after admission of some noble gas.

Such nets

- do not require much material for their manufacture,
- are tolerant toward structural defects,
- possess elastic properties,
- can conduct oscillations,
- can be subjected to excessive strain, but then react to mechanical impact (by rupturing).
- Furthermore, constrictions at regular intervals enhance the stability.

4.6.3. Transmission of the excitation

A concrete block has been placed in a vacuum chamber and is the target object of a mental path (figure 46). A copper coil with a ferrite core has been placed on the block. If an alternating current flows through the coil, the associated effect is perceptible along the path. This effect is especially pronounced at the other end point, where the structural elements re-converge. If the chamber is evacuated, the effect of the alternating current weakens perceptibly as the pressure decreases. If a noble gas is now admitted to the evacuated chamber, the effect

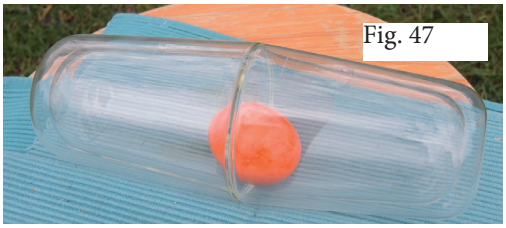


Figure 47: This orange breakfast egg is enclosed within a double-walled insulating glass vessel. Hence, it is not accessible to resonance lines or mental paths.

Figure 48: With a copper wire coil shielded in this manner, the aforementioned subtle structures cannot be excited.

of the alternating current becomes perceptible once again at the other end. A similar experiment can be performed without the need of a vacuum apparatus. For this purpose, double-walled insulating glass vessels can be employed. The vacuum present between the inner and outer walls is sufficient for 'shielding' the enclosed object. Consequently, the object is no longer accessible to resonance lines, mental paths, or magnetic excitation (figures 47 and 48). The small gap at the junction between the two glass vessels apparently causes no interference.

4.6.4. Are noble gases responsible for the "visibility" of the structures?

A few sensitive persons can perceive such structures in colour. During the experiment with the parallel electric conductors in a vacuum chamber (figure 49), a "seeing" observer described coloured structures around the wires. Under atmospheric pressure, the thickness of the structures was about one centimetre. The structures shrank during evacuation and then disappeared. After admission of air to the chamber, the structures reappeared. Similar phenomena involving colour in the presence of magnets have also

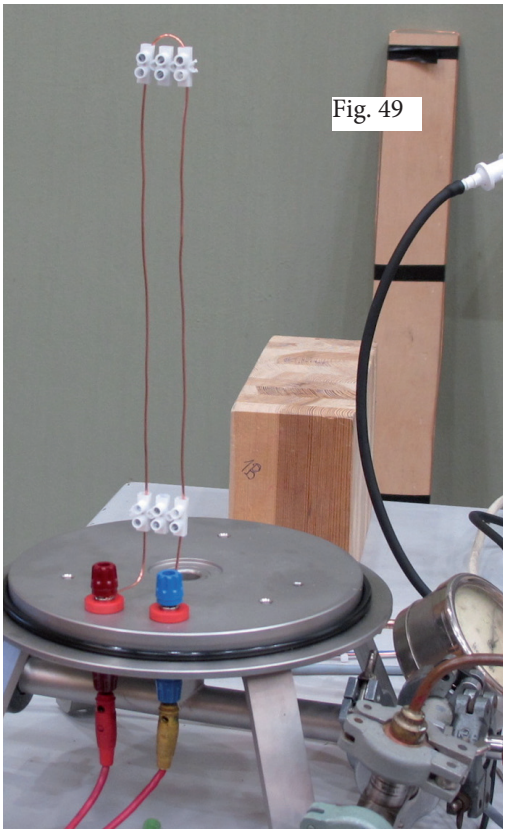


Figure 49: A U-shaped electric conductor made of copper is situated on the base plate of a vacuum chamber. If a direct current of 200 nA flows through the conductor, the "seeing" observer A.S. gives the following comment: "Mushroom-shaped figures run up and down." (That is, they run up one wire and run down the other.) "They try to coalesce, but then separate." During evacuation, the observer says: "completely minimal structures", "decrease as evacuation progresses ", "steadily become narrower and skinnier", from [10] kuehlwasser-achtzehn-09.htm#kapitel-51

been described by Reichenbach [5]. Is the generation of **colours** perhaps caused by **noble gases?**

5. Transmission of information with a psi track

5.1. Transit times

Two locations, A and B, are connected by a psi track. A special substance has been placed at A. Can the presence of this substance at A be perceived at B? If so, how long does it take; that is, how long is the transit time?

The results of preliminary experiments had indicated that the "taste" or quality or intensity perceived by a sensitive observer at B varies after a change at A.

For these experiments, more than twenty objects with different properties had been selected. These items included (figure 53):

a) formulations with spagyric liquids,
containers with liquids from the kitchen, and stones;

b) a battery, a magnet, bismuth, and a singing bowl.

The objects in group a) had been packaged in envelopes which were labeled with different letters for identification (blind test). The colorless liquids from the kitchen were labeled with letters on the cover of the container.

Only the samples of group b) were not covered.

A small electric dipole was available as a further object (figure 54). This dipole was operated with the use of a portable frequency generator.

The experiments were continuously recorded with a video camera. Communication with the person at the target point was maintained by telephone. All prepared objects were placed at a distance of more than ten metres from the starting point A.

Experimental procedure: The objects were placed at the starting point, that is, on the wooden stool, in the order of the identifying letters (figures 50 - 52). As the sender approached the stool with the prepared objects, he counted his steps audibly on the telephone: "five, four, three, two, one, zero". The receiver at point B responded as soon as the "information" had arrived at his location. The sender then repeated his message for recording with the video camera.

The transit times were subsequently determined from the time markers on the video recording. (A certain correction is necessary: The reaction time for telephone communication as well as the time delay until the start of recording with the video camera must still be subtracted for determining the actual transit time.) From the results of sixteen experiments, transit times between 10 and 20 seconds were obtained. In the case of the dipole, however, the transit time was only about half as long, whereas the "transmission" required about twice as much time in the case of the singing bowl. The

Fig. 50

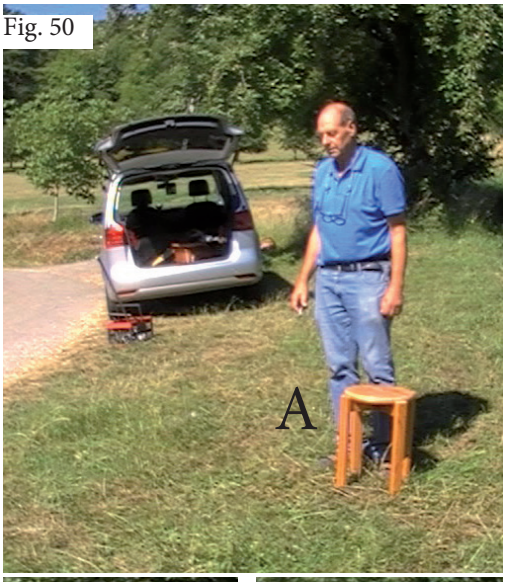


Fig. 51

Fig. 52

Figure 50: (top): The sender installs a psi track with his thoughts. The duration of this activity is 24 seconds, as indicated by the video recording. The wooden stool is employed for marking the point in question and for accommodating the samples.
Figure 51 (middle left): A sample which has been packaged in an envelope has been placed on the stool.
Figure 52 (middle right): The dipole at the end of a wooden pole is held over point A. A Smartphone (function generator) and a measuring instrument are accommodated in the plastic basket. The frequency is 440 Hz, and the voltage (RMS) is 0.76 V.
Figure 53 (top right): Collection of samples
Figure 54 (lower right): Dipole consisting of two brass wires mounted in a plastic (Lüster) terminal block; total length of the wires: about 20 cm

Fig. 53

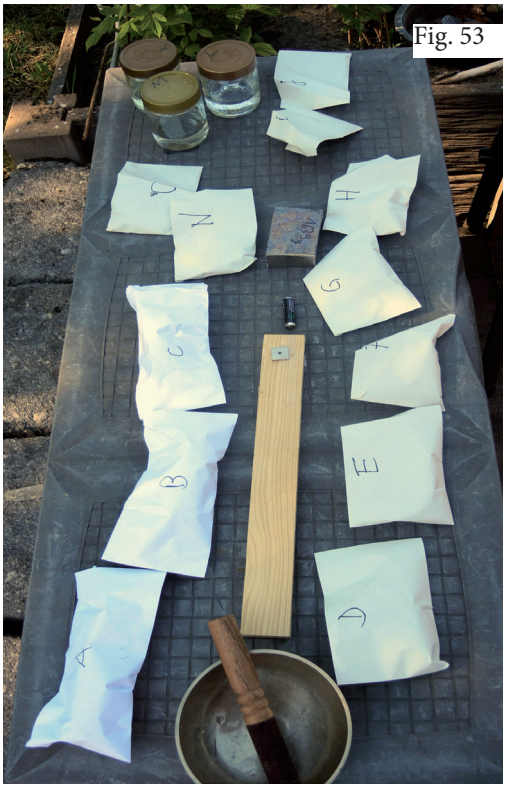
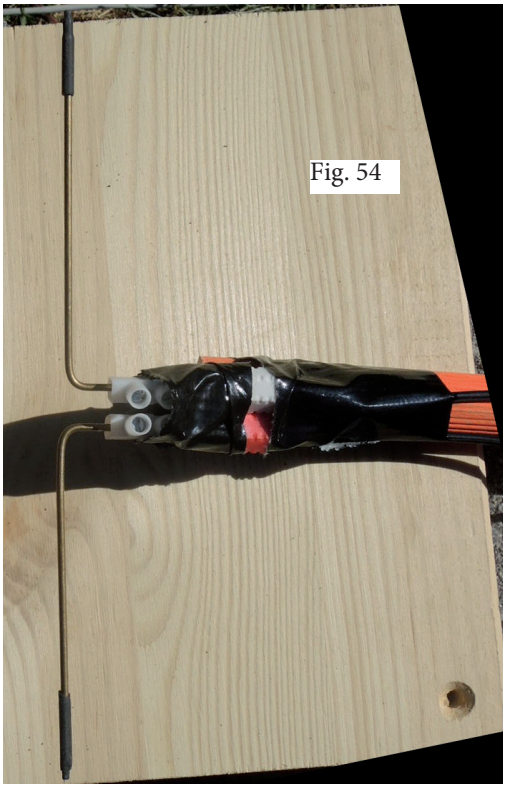


Fig. 54



propagation of the "signals"evidently involves several **different mechanisms**, and the **transit velocity** obviously differs too.

5.2. Types of information

"Infections"of perceptible structures by electrical appliances (such as electric kettles over aquifers) can be easily detected by sensitive persons, since they act as wave guides (Balck [4]. The combination of electric smog with flowing water exerts a mutually re-enforcing and thus amplifying effect. Mental paths, too, are more easily perceptible if they are excited by technical appliances. (See: 'dilation of the elements as a result of magnetic excitation', for instance, in figures 37 and 40.)

On the basis of this background information, two experiments were performed with the track depicted in figure 13 with the use of a dipole 20 cm in length at the end of June 2018 (figures 52, 54). The excitation at a frequency of 440 Hz and a voltage of about 1 volt came from a Smartphone (figure 39). A sinusoidal signal was transmitted with horizontally positioned and with vertically positioned dipole axis. In both cases, the excitation was already perceptible for the recipient after about 5 seconds.

The results of the aforementioned transit-time experiments indicate that a **quantitative** transmission of information is thus possible, for instance, as to whether something has been placed at A. With an experienced (and relaxed) human "receiver", it should also be possible to successfully perform a Morse-code test with the use of an appropriate test set-up. Is it also possible to transmit **qualitative** information, for instance, an indication of the substance which has been deposited at A? The results of the preliminary experiments with the aforementioned samples indicate that substances such as **liquids** are well suited for this purpose. In a blind test, the test person correctly identified the six liquids employed for the experiments.

Instead of charging the path with different materials - and thus with "information", one can also employ a technical transmitter at different frequencies for coding.

Experienced dowsers can also detect additional information on a path. With a Lecher antenna, for instance, they can determine the personal fingerprint or the sex of the person who created it (Balck [10] grifflaenge.htm).

Extensive research work is still necessary in this field in order to demonstrate the possibility of qualitative information transmission in a statistically significant manner.

6. Supplements

In 1977, the Russian physicist, N.A. Kosyrev, published a report on unusual observations with an astronomical telescope. In addition to the visible light from a star, he evidently observed "radiation" which was arriving with a much higher transmission velocity [Levich 1996, [19] p. 36]. This "radiation" had been discovered as a coincidence after he had forgotten to remove the aluminium cover from the objective. The curves which had been recorded despite the presence of the cover indicated star positions which differed from those which would have been expected for propagation with the velocity of light. Hence, **further types of "waves"** evidently exist, in addition to light, and these waves evidently propagate at a velocity which is different from (higher than) that of light.

On the basis of this important observation, critical questions concerning our view of the world have arisen. These questions are not restricted to the field of physics; they also apply to conscious or subconscious perception by humans and animals:

- Are the familiar channels of communication with acoustic or electromagnetic waves, such as visible light or radio waves, the only possibility in outer space?
- Do other channels of information transfer exist among humans, animals, plants, or even non-living objects?

After only a few months, the cuckoo flies directly to a destination in Africa without its parents and returns to Europe in the following year. This astonishing behaviour cannot be explained with classical phenomena such as electromagnetic waves. The behaviour of a dog that knows when its mistress decides to

return home is likewise a puzzle to classical science. (R. Sheldrake: A Dog That Seems to Know When His Owner Is Coming Home: Videotaped Experiments and Observations). Sheldrake had already made a good beginning with the postulation of "**morphogenetic fields"** (Sheldrake [23] 2000). He assumes that information can be exchanged by way of such fields, as in the case of telepathy, for instance.
A similar exchange of information has been described by Russel Targ [25] in his book, The Reality of ESP (Translation PSI - Die Welt ist anders, als sie zu sein scheint) published in 2013. The two physicists, H. Puthoff and R. Targ, were the experimenters in the StarGate project for the CIA in the United States of America in the 1970's (Puthoff 1996 [20], Targ 1996 [24]). The experiments have yielded important information, since they demonstrated the existence of additional possibilities for communication:

- telepathy,
- remote viewing,
- map dowsing

are the result of **real abilities** which cannot simply be ascribed to the field of esoterics. **A few individuals actually do possess such abilities.**
A highly detailed compilation of material on the subject of map dowsing has been published by B. Röken in 2009 ([21], excerpt in the appendix, Abbé Mermet). A few persons have evidently been endowed with additional trained (or trainable) senses with which they can 'couple' themselves into an **information field**. A prerequisite for gaining access to this field is apparently analogous with that for getting information from the internet: One must **ask precise questions** in order to obtain useful answers. Presumably, the knowledge recorded in the past and the thoughts of (all?) other people are accessible and available from this information field.
In this context, J. Keen [15] employs the term 'Akashic record' for designating an information field. In chapter 13 (*Photographing Subtle Energies*), he demonstrates how one can discern

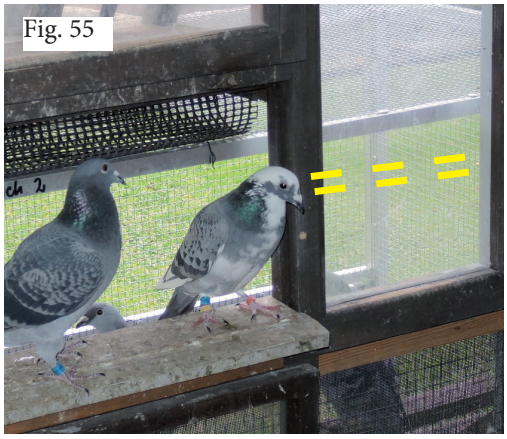


Fig. 55

Figure 55: How do homing pigeons find their way to their destination? These homing pigeons were at the fairgrounds in Clausthal-Zellerfeld. A few of the pigeons had previously been acquired from the Vogtland. Two hose-shaped structures were observed on the head of the right-hand pigeon. (These hoses had about the same diameter as a pencil.) This pigeon had originated from the Vogtland and evidently still yearned for its former partner. Hypothesis: The pigeons find their way to their destination by means of these structures.

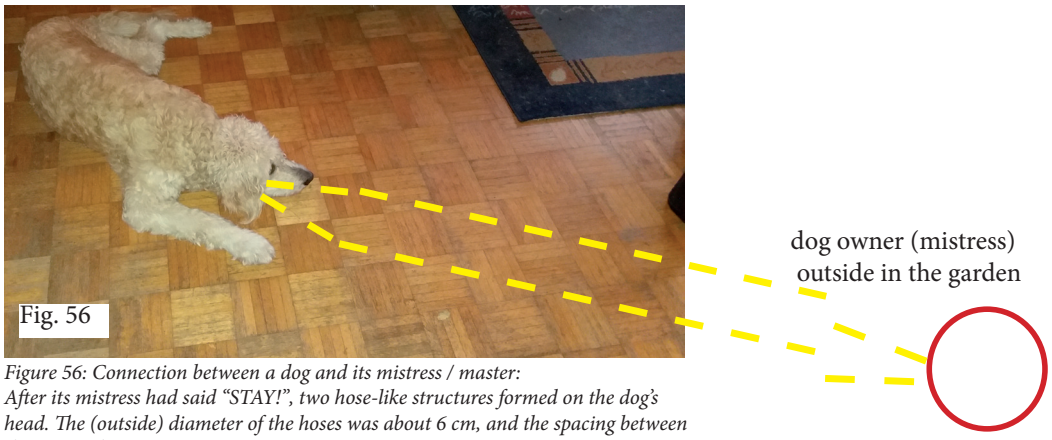
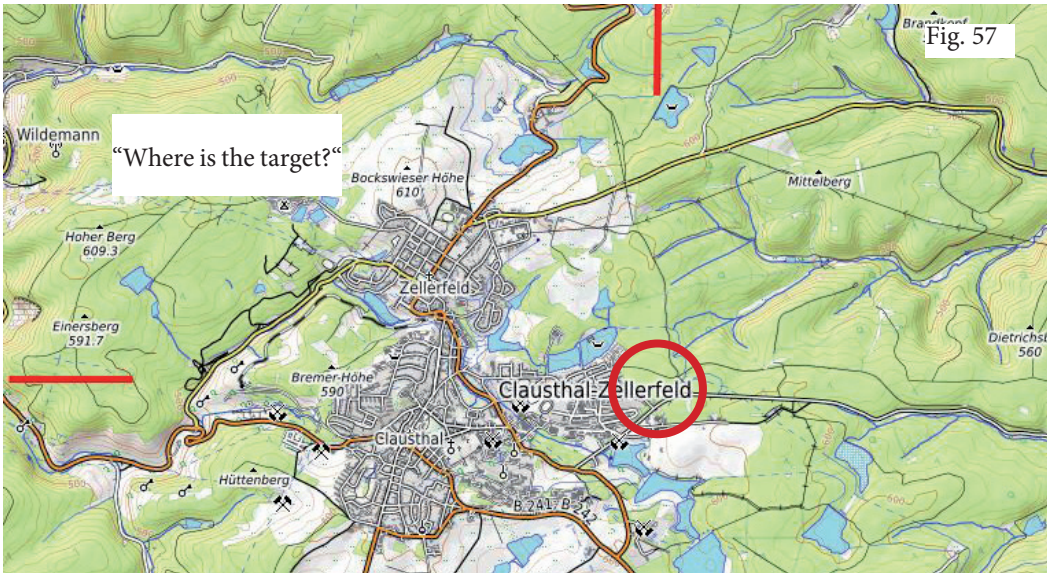
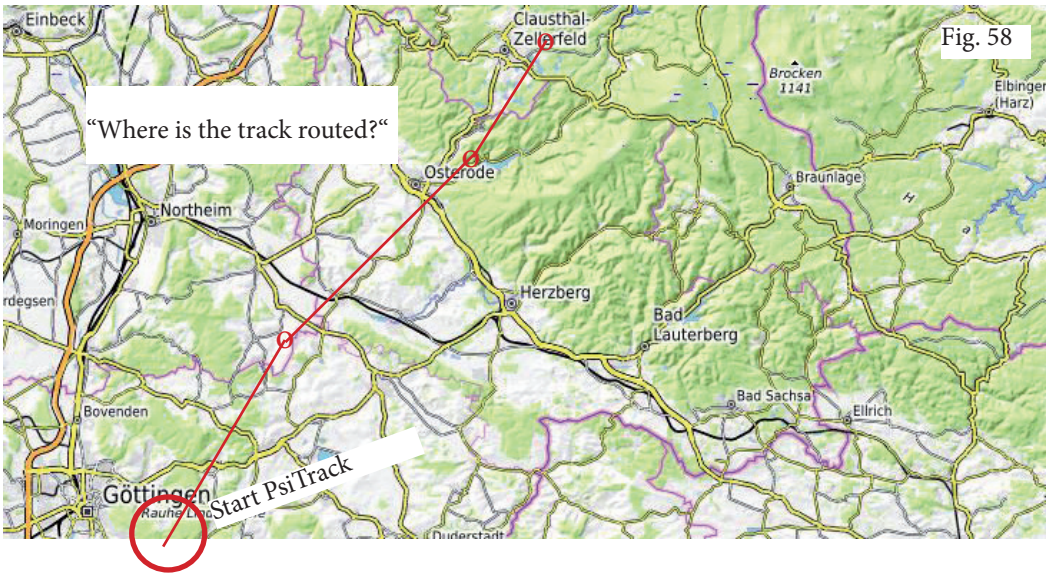


Fig. 56

*Figure 56: Connection between a dog and its mistress / master:
After its mistress had said "STAY!", two hose-like structures formed on the dog's head. The (outside) diameter of the hoses was about 6 cm, and the spacing between them was about 20 cm.*





Figures 57 and 58: Map dowsing:
Where is an object, a problem, or a task? For this purpose, a map or aerial photograph, either on paper or on the computer screen, is necessary. For the paper-based version, one's index finger or other pointed object can be employed as position indicator for the interrogation, "Is it here?" On the computer screen, the mouse cursor is also well suited, provided that one concentrates on the corresponding position with one's eyes. In this process, one must "immerse" oneself into the indicated position. The pointer can also be operated by a different person.

- ***Position:*** *Move along each of the two edges of the map and seek the matching vertical and horizontal coordinates on each of the two edges. Mark these coordinates (red lines). "Where is the coordinate on this axis?" The solution is located at the intersection of the two lines (circle).*
- ***Psi track:*** *Where is the track located and where is the target? With a circular motion around the starting point, determine the direction with the interrogation, "Where is the track?" Then proceed in this direction in a zig-zag manner all the way to the perceptible end. For this purpose, tracing of a line is recommended, for instance, with a pencil on paper or with a line similar to an elastic band on an aerial photograph on the computer with the command "GoogleEarth: add a path". If one defines several reference points, one avoids disorientation upon zooming in and out, one can check the direction of the individual sections for plausibility and safely shift the respective points without altering everything - as shown diagrammatically in the figure.*

(opentopomap.org)

subtle structures from photographs (even from digital black-and-white images or photographs with low resolution). With this approach, one can even specify a point in time for the interrogation, for instance, "now" or "during the recording". As Keen emphasizes, however, the correct orientation of the photograph during the interrogation is important. If the camera was pointed toward the north during the picture-taking process, the photograph must now be oriented correspondingly for obtaining an answer. With the associated directional indications given in the book, the author has successfully tested the method on several photographs. He has also found a solution in cases where the direction was not known: The photograph should then be rotated until it "engages" in the right position. On page 129 however, Keen indicates that the information is no longer accessible if the object shown in the photograph has been removed from the place where the photograph was taken. The subconscious mind is apparently the decisive factor for communication with the Akashic record. For allowing interference-free subconscious operation during the interrogation, the conscious mind should not be active at this time. For this purpose, the interrogatory text should be previously written on paper, and the sheet should be folded together. This content (not the words) should subsequently be transferred to the subconscious mind by taking and holding the paper in one's hand. Another possible means of interrogation without text is the use of one's finger or eyes for pointing at something (for instance, shelves with foods or books, a direction in a room, a point on a map). The question implied by pointing is: "How is it at this (or that) location?", "Does it do me good?", or "Is the object being sought located here?". For this purpose, one must "immerse" oneself with one's eyes into the object at the position indicated by the pointer *. For people trained in such activities ([10] methode.htm#natuerlich), the answer then reaches the subconscious mind directly as a perceptible impression or manifests itself as a deflection of a divining rod or pendulum. As dictated by the "programming" of the interrogator, a value for the intensity may also be associated with the answer. Examples include: "in no case whatsoever", "Hands off!", or "harmless", or a statement concerning the quality of the object: "It feels like an aquifer... a fault..." The results compiled here on the subject of mental paths are intended to serve as a **stimulus**, but perhaps also as a basis or tool for continuing research in this field. Thus, **telepathy, remote viewing, and map dowsing,** as well as the behaviour of animals returning home or the connection between a dog and its mistress or master can be investigated in a more specific and detailed manner.

7. Conclusions

Vibration and vacuum experiments provide an important key for the determination of fundamental properties of subtle structures.

The elements of resonance lines and mental paths possess **elastic properties** and react as rubber bands in a viscous fluid. This 'fluid' or 'medium' connects the starting and end points along the path, provided that no obstacles are present along the way. After displacement of an end point, the connecting elements re-adjust to comply with the new situation within a few minutes and form a new "air route".

If one end point **is moved periodically** to-and-fro, the resulting behaviour resembles that of a resonant system, as observed with vibrating strings or membranes, if the period is within the range between several seconds and one minute. At an appropriate frequency, the distances between the elements increase considerably with each period. Widening or 'dilation' of the structures can also be achieved by excitation with magnetic fields. Pronounced effects already occur at frequencies below 10 Hz.

If the object at one end point is placed in a **vacuum chamber** and if the chamber is evacuated, the structural elements shrink during the evacuation process and are not perceptible when the object is under vacuum.

**That is, one must generate a mental path with the possibility of gaining access to information by way of this path.

However, they re-appear after the introduction even of very **small quantities of noble gases** into the chamber. In this process, the individual structural elements react selectively to specific noble gases. Hence, the noble gases evidently constitute building blocks for the elastic envelopes of the structures.
These envelopes presumably act as **wave guides**. If a small section of the wave guide is removed by evacuation of the air with the included noble gases, the propagation of the waves is interrupted and thus prevented, as in a telephone line which has been cut.
Some of the aforementioned properties have been determined with very simple experimental devices. It is quite probable that other subtle structures also possess some of these properties. Examples include the following:

- matter in motion or at rest
- flowing water
- subtle human structures
- technical devices.

Because of their function as wave guides, mental paths are evidently well suited for transmitting information over large distances and thus offer promising possibilities for alternative communication.

Outlook

With his experiments, S. Kernbach [16-18] attempts to demonstrate an effect on water samples over large distances ("no local impact"). The existence of such an effect had already been demonstrated by Russian investigators several decades ago. For his experiments, Kernbach employs the frequency-dependent impedance of a water sample as sensor, rather than a sensitive person. This method is designated as EIS (electrical impedance spectroscopy). For the experiments, the transmitter, a technical device, is sometimes located at a distance of several thousand kilometres from the water sample.
During all of these experiments, the connection between the two locations is established by placing a photograph of the receiver (for instance, the water sample) next to the transmitter. In many cases, a remote reaction has subsequently been demonstrated.
Perhaps the operator establishes a mental path when he places the photograph near the transmitter.
In the preceding sections, only three types of mental paths have been considered. Further, as yet unknown types of connections can certainly be expected to exist among living organisms or among non-living ('inanimate') objects.
Some abilities of a few aborigines somewhere on earth are still puzzling.
Some therapeutists can diagnose possible internal bodily "construction sites" at a distance of several metres from their patient (that is, without contact). This exchange of information could conceivably proceed by way of a mental path of some kind. This is presumably also the case with the Aschoff blood test*, which reputedly yields useful information on the condition of a patient even over greater distances. Further intensive research is required!

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* By means of the Aschoff blood test [22], the therapeutist can gain access to information on the physical condition of a patient even with a single drop of blood. The presence of the patient on site is not necessary. The DNA in the drop of blood characterises the patient unambiguously and should therefore allow a precise interrogation of the information field on his condition.

Figure 59: Uluru in Australia: The aborigines there are reported to possess special abilities for communication and navigation. (photograph: G. Pichler)

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Appendix

MapDowsing
As a son and grandson of dowsers, who presumably originated from Savoy, **Abbé Alexis Mermet (1866-1937)** was introduced to the art of dowsing in his early youth. He was a highly capable radiaesthete and discovered mineral springs, metal ores, missing persons, and especially the existence of a group of galleries in the Lacave Caves in Lot. Moreover, he was one of the first to engage in the field of remote sensing, where he achieved excellent results.

translated from
http://www.radiesthesiste.fr/radiesthesistes/mermet.html

„In this respect, Abbé Mermet succeeded in clarifying one of the most unusual cases of which I have ever heard. The unfortunate event occurred in the Swiss canton of Wallis in 1933. One day in the autumn, a six-year-old boy vanished without a trace. Nearly all inhabitants of the village participated in the search for him, but without success. Finally, the mayor of the village wrote a personal letter to Abbé Mermet and requested his help. The Abbé began his search by means of teleradiaesthesia. After completion of his work, he presented his findings to the mayor. No one else would have dared to express such a conclusion, but Abbé Mermet did: An eagle had attacked the child and carried him to the mountains. However, that was by no means all. He also indicated that the eagle was very large. Moreover, he described with some accuracy two locations where the eagle had come to rest for a necessary pause in the course of this "kidnapping" escapade. A group of volunteers led by the child's father first went to the first location, but without finding any trace of the child. Unfortunately, they were surprised by a snowstorm on the way to the second location, which is situated high in the mountains. The search thus had to be discontinued prematurely, and all finally agreed that Abbé Mermet must have been mistaken. Two weeks later, however, the snow thawed, and lumberjacks discovered the mortal remains of the small boy on their way through the second location described by Abbé Mermet. The boy's clothes and shoes were still clean, and it was therefore concluded that an eagle had indeed carried him to the high mountain location. The small body was a pitiful sight, but was still partially intact. The eagle had evidently discontinued its "meal" when it began to snow. Observers later confirmed that they had seen a gigantic eagle on the day of the boy's disappearance, and that it was flying precisely in the direction toward the place where the boy's body was finally found. Despite his sorrow, the boy's father wrote a letter of thanks to Abbé Mermet and apologized for having doubted the correctness of his judgement. The case depicted here is a masterpiece of radiaesthetic achievement.
(Dyreck [12] S. 212, Roeken [21] S. 258)