

Review

Jeffrey S. Keen, *The Mind's Interaction with the Laws of Physics and Cosmology*,
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Introduction

In our attempts to experience the surrounding world during the initial phases of our life, we depend on our senses. Seeing, hearing, touching (feeling) with our hands, biting with our teeth, tasting with our tongue, and smelling with our nose are processes on which we humans rely for the purpose.

If the observations performed with different senses (such as seeing and tasting) agree, the result is recorded as experience. In the case of sensory impressions which are visible but not tangible, the assignment to a more comprehensive relationship is more difficult.

In this manner, we humans have gradually developed our "view" of the world. Only what is visible and "tangible" (that is, physically perceptible) can allegedly exist; everything else is questionable and should therefore be rejected.

With the availability of auxiliary devices and equipment such as physical measuring instruments, observation became more convenient, and we were thus able to extend our view of the world. During the interim, however, we have become more and more accustomed to relying on the values indicated by "measuring instruments" without considering the origin of these devices. As a matter of fact, the functional principle of many electrical measurements is based on the bodily (sensory) experience gained by human observers, such as Michael Faraday. In his thirty lectures (1832 to 1856), *Experimental Researches in Electricity*, for instance, he describes the use of his fingers and tongue as sensors during induction experiments. These comprehensive publications have appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions Royal Society London* as well as in German in *Annalen der Physik* [Faraday 1832 ff].

The statement that "what cannot be measured cannot exist" should not be referred only to measurements performed with technical instruments. It also applies to all observations performed with our five classical senses as well as those performed by persons with extended perceptive abilities.

As indicated by test results, approximately every fifth individual possesses extended sensory abilities. Around 1850, Karl von Reichenbach in Vienna described experiments in which test persons were able to "see" flame-shaped coloured structures at the poles of horseshoe magnets after having spent an extended period of time in absolute darkness [Reichenbach 1850a, 1850b] [Nahm 2012] [Balck 2016a]. He presented the results of this extremely important observation to physicists at the University of Berlin in 1861 and published the first part of his treatise in *Annalen der Physik*.^{*} [Reichenbach 1861] Nevertheless, the consequences of this work have never been included in any textbook. However, as indicated by the results of more recent experiments, some persons still have the ability to "see" these structures, even under

normal lighting conditions, or to perceive their edges with their hands. If the magnets are placed in a vacuum chamber and if the chamber is then evacuated, the structures shrink as the remaining air pressure decreases and ultimately disappear completely. If air is admitted into the chamber, the structures reappear and grow to their original size. If the chamber is filled with nitrogen or oxygen, however, no structures are formed. On the other hand, the structures reappear if a small quantity of noble gas corresponding to that present in air is added. [Balck 2016c, figure 29]

In the 19th century, the existence of the ether was seriously considered. Faraday already mentioned the concept several times in his lectures.^{**} At the end of that century, the ether was the subject of lively scientific discussions. The vital question was whether or not a 'substance' (ether) was necessary for the propagation of light. If this question had been pursued and investigated more consistently, the results may possibly have indicated the existence of matter which is invisible to most people. However, this was not the case. With the experiments performed by Michelson and Morley, it was not possible to demonstrate the existence of ether by optical means. Consequently, Albert Einstein's statement that no ether exists has been regarded as valid since the beginning of the 20th century. Later, in 1920, Einstein insisted that the existence of such a medium is necessary, but, tragically, this demand was ignored [Einstein 1920]^{***}. More recently, however, in the 21st century, astrophysicists have indicated that the universe consists predominantly of dark matter, and that only a few per cent of the total matter are visible. Does a "substance" consisting of such dark matter indeed exist in a physical vacuum? [Laughlin 2005] [Comings 2006]

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, 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.

A further measuring method also provides indications of hitherto neglected mass effects of presumably invisible matter. K. Volkamer has performed high-resolution weighing experiments and thus demonstrated that the

^{*}This is the same journal in which the translation of Faraday's lectures was published.)

^{**}The paragraphs concerned are numbered 994, 2146, 3076, 3250, and 3301. All paragraphs are numbered consecutively.

^{***}"On the other hand, however, an important argument in favour of the ether hypothesis can be presented. Refusing to acknowledge the existence of the ether ultimately implies the assumption that empty space does not possess any physical properties whatsoever. This assumption contradicts the fundamental principles of mechanics".

weight of test specimens varies during astronomical events, such as a solar eclipse [Volkamer 2006].

At the end of the twentieth century, the Scottish astrophysicist, V. Reddish performed a remarkable experiment in co-operation with his colleagues in New Zealand at the opposite end of the world. [Reddish 1998, Reddish 2010, and Dodd 2002]. Reddish had discovered that structures with a spatial extent of several metres are present around two parallel copper pipes, and that they can be perceived by sensitive persons. He determined their dimensions nearly every day and found a presumable periodic dependence on the seasonal rhythm with two states (large / small). By mutual agreement, his colleagues in New Zealand performed the same measurements. After a period of four years (October 1977 to December 2000), the investigators compared their data. They discovered that the seasonal dependence actually exists and that the mutual alternation between the two states at the opposite sides of the earth is exactly inverted.

- Observations performed by a dowser have revealed physical relationships which are reproducible and which can be checked by a further group.
- Perceivable structures are present around two simple pipes, and external influences are observed. These phenomena do not fit into our conventional view of the world.
- An external influence which depends on the seasonal position of the earth must be present.

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 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 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] [Targ 1996]. The experiments have yielded important information, since they demonstrated the existence of

additional possibilities for communication: Telepathy, remote viewing, and map dowsing are the result of real abilities which cannot simply be ascribed to the field of esoterics; a few individuals actually possess such abilities. In this sense, J. Keen employs the term Akashic record for the information storage medium.

The mutually independent weighing experiments performed by K. Korotkov [Yakovleva 2013], K. Volkamer [Volkamer 2009] and [Balck 2017] indicate the existence of a bridge between consciousness and matter. Both experimenters have succeeded in demonstrating that appropriate test persons can alter their body weight by approximately one kilogram for many minutes by mental activities (intensive "thought processes"). If they concentrated mentally on positive emotions ("light" thoughts), their weight decreased; in the case of negative emotions ("heavy" thoughts), their weight increased. At the end of the session, their weight had returned to its original value.

Furthermore, some dowsers are capable of finding underground aquifers and of precisely indicating the locations for successful drilling of wells. They have been performing this service professionally for decades. As indicated by the results of laboratory experiments with water flowing through hoses, flowing water generates characteristic structures in the surrounding region, and the flow rate can be determined from these structures, for instance [Balck 2018a]. During the Vietnam War, persons with extended perceptive abilities were employed for detecting subterranean cavities [Bird, 1979, chapter 2]. In this manner, sensitive persons can also determine the course of mine adits, tunnels, or even the spatial extension of underground garages or subway stations [Balck 2016b].

At the end of the twentieth century, the Swede, Göte Andersson, discovered that some people can mentally establish connections (Psi tracks) between two locations [Andersson 2016] [Brusewitz 2010, p. 52] [Balck 2017, chapter 2.4]. These "mental paths" are geometric structures which consist of several concentric double-shell hoses with diameter and spacing in the order of decimetres. The hoses extend in parallel and converge at the end points. Experienced dowsers can trace these hoses. They behave as elastic bands which form along the shortest connecting line ("as the crow flies"). Neighbouring hoses remain at a distance from one another. They are evidently polar. One can mentally displace a part of a track, for instance, an end point. The displacement itself occurs in a matter of seconds, whereas the re-adjustment of the entire track to the shortest length requires several minutes. Different tracks stay out of one another's way. For two tracks with identical end points, but for different authors, for example, the hoses are therefore mutually nested [Balck 2018b, figure 8].

One can also establish connections with objects whose exact location is not known. If a dowser goes to the beginning of the track and follows it, he arrives at the unknown location. In the course of research at the University of Uppsala, many blind tests have been performed, and the effectivity of the method has been demonstrated, for instance, with the use of green clay pigeons as objects in a green meadow.

From all of the aforementioned observations, it may be inferred that a large void is present in our view of the world at the interface between consciousness and matter (consciousness, mind, and matter). In this context, the following questions must be asked:

- How can consciousness be considered in a predominantly technical view of the physical world?
- What influence does matter exert on consciousness?
- How does consciousness affect matter?
- What means of communication exist in addition to the well-known five senses?
- How does invisible matter (subtle matter) affect the available options in our lives?
- What possibilities do the hitherto neglected senses offer for investigating the universe?

The book

For answering the preceding questions, Jeffrey Keen provides many decisive indications with his dowsing method. In more than 30 years, he has investigated the various options and shown that no hocus-pocus is involved here. Instead, he has demonstrated that these methods can be effectively applied for performing physical experiments on these topics.

Persons with extended sensory perception can observe geometric structures and determine their dimensions and qualities with their additional sensors. In this process, they perceive or discern “something”, perhaps as Faraday did with his fingers and tongue during his research on electricity. The determination of geometric dimensions and times is a recognized method in physics.

In addition to an introduction to the method of extended perception, the book includes a multitude of observational results with precise descriptions of the experiments and evaluations, as well as useful approaches for interpretation. After each of the 33 chapters, the reader finds an outlook for the future, frequently with further unresolved questions on the topic.

By means of graphical representations and mathematical equations, the author demonstrates how further results and information can be obtained by determining geometric dimensions and time sequences. For the analysis of structures, J. Keen has frequently employed very simple geometrical and stereometric objects, such as a dot, parallel lines, a circle, or a sphere. As variable parameters, he has frequently specified the size or spacing (distance). The reviewer has repeated a few of the experiments – in the presence of the author – and was surprised to find that a structure with a spatial extension of about 2 m is associated with a dot drawn on paper with a ball-point pen.

The numerous chapters are highly comprehensive. Even for experienced observers with extended capabilities, the book offers sufficient material for weeks or even months of pertinent activity and thus for gaining new experience. The mathematical approaches indicate that laws of nature are involved here. From his treatment, the curiosity and diligence of the author are obvious as he observes the world with extended senses, both alone and with the assistance of other sensitive persons.

However, even for non-sensitive persons, the book has something special to offer, that is, an understanding for the possibility of discovering hitherto unknown aspects of one’s environment with good sensors and thus deriving new information for our view of the world.

In great detail, J. Keen considers mental paths, Psi-lines, and smugglers’ Psi lines, which are perceivable and traceable connecting lines between two locations, similar to the Psi-tracks investigated in Sweden.

The chapter on remote viewing or map dowsing is highly informative. In this section, the author demonstrates the fact that images must be linked with an information field. An experienced observer gains access to the properties of the depicted object and can even link his “interrogation” with the information field and with some point in time (“now”; “at the time when the image was made”).

The experiments performed with observations during astronomical events are extremely important. For this purpose, the author proceeded in much the same manner as did Reddish. For instance, he performed his measurements when three heavenly bodies were arranged in a straight line (such as the conjunction of Jupiter, Earth, and Moon). During this event, he investigated the behaviour of a perceptible structure which was generated from a simple dot on a sheet of paper and determined the variation of its length with time. As these heavenly bodies move, the measured length increases by a few per cent, attains a maximum at conjunction, and then returns to its original value. The decisive feature, however, is the fact that the instant at which the maximum occurs does not coincide exactly with the instant of conjunction as calculated for the speed of light. However, the results agree if a value which is much higher than the speed of light is employed for the calculation. In other words, the perceptible effects arrive “immediately”, whereas light requires additional time for the same distance.

This conclusion has resulted from experiments performed during conjunctions with various combinations of planets, such as Neptune, Saturn, and Jupiter, that is, for different distances. As with the experiment performed by Kosyrev, something entirely new is involved here and could possibly confirm the existence of further – invisible – matter in outer space.

If waves of a type different from that of light could propagate through a medium consisting of invisible but actually present matter, this process might conceivably occur at a speed much higher than that of light. Numerous articles on mechanisms other than electromagnetic waves have already been published in Russian. [Kernbach 2013(1) und 2013(2)] One such example involves “torsion fields”. Perhaps it will be possible to design and develop new measuring instruments for research in this field. Thus, the abilities of humans as biological sensors could be partially supplemented by these devices. Moreover, the hope of further elucidating the topic of “energy medicine” might be enhanced [Oschman 2009]. Many phenomena which are observed in this field cannot be explained by classical approaches, especially when the relationships involve the human body, information, and consciousness.

Finally, Jeffrey Keen has also performed observations of a completely different nature: How does the structure

of an object appear on earth, and how does it appear in intergalactic space? In his book, he indicates that several parts of the structure are not present at remote locations far from the earth. Evidently, conclusions or measurements of this kind are feasible only if coupling of the observer into an information field is possible, as in the case of RemoteViewing.

The consequences of this and of the other experiments are so overwhelming that one must arrive at completely new ways of thinking in analogy with **The Mind's Interaction with the Laws of Physics und Cosmology.**

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