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# SOME EXPERIMENTS WITH THE MOVING OF OBJECTS THROUGH "EXCEPTIONAL FUNCTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY"\*

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(Ziran Zazhi, Vol. 4, No. 9, September 1981)

This is certainly one of the most intriguing studies of psi phenomena ever conducted in laboratory conditions. Perhaps, for some of our readers it will be difficult to understand how scientists can seriously discuss an object disappearing from one place and reappearing in another place without the involvement of tricks and slight of hand. In these experiments, for example, a small radio transmitter disappears from one part of the laboratory, with a corresponding loss of signal; and then reappears in another part of the room, still operating. We recognize that this translation (and indeed this paper) omits many details that a critical reader might wish to have. By publishing these controversial observations we would like to provoke further discussion concerning means of verification of the alledged phenomenon, its possible nature, and the general situation of psi research in the People's Republic of China. - Ed.

\* An abstract of this paper has also been published in the European Journal of Parapsychology, Vol. 4, No. 3, November 1982, pp. 399-402 - Ed.

Some of the young children possessing "unusual human body functions" can, without any body contact, move small objects (hereafter called "samples") from one place to another. During the process, the sample occasionally "disappears" for more than 30 minutes and then "reappears." It seems that it goes through a process of "existence" to "non-existence" ("disappearing") and then from "non-existence" to "existence" ("reappearing"). We believe that this "non-existence" is not the total disintegration of substance; but the fact is that its existence cannot be detected by our human sensory organs and common detectors. Temporarily we will call this unusual "disappear" state "exceptional state." In order to study the characteristics (including the process of transference) of this "exceptional state," we have designed and performed experiments which are summarized below.

## Experiments on Detection of Electromagnetic Wave Signals

Hypothesis: Using a micro wireless transmitter as the sample, detecting and recording the change of electromagnetic wave signals will reveal some of the properties of the "exceptional state."

From December 1980 to March 1981, we performed 15 experiments. During the process of transference, there was a great fluctuation in the magnitude of the electromagnetic wave signals. At one point, the signal "disappeared" completely or was so weak that it could not be registered by the detector. There is definitely a relationship between the change in magnitude and the "transcendent" state of the sample. We also observed some unusual effects.

## Micro Transmitters and Detectors

Each transmitter was soldered together with the other parts into a 45x38x18 mm<sup>3</sup> matchbox.

Table 1 is the description of the different models of transmitters (Figs. 1-6). A typical experimental setting was as shown in Fig. 7 (size of the room 9 x 5 m<sup>2</sup>).

Table I  
Description of the different models of transmitters

No.	f	f <sub>o</sub>	K	V <sub>o</sub>	I <sub>o</sub>	V <sub>so</sub>	I <sub>so</sub>	V <sub>s</sub>	I <sub>s</sub>	g
I	4.1	800	a	6	2.4	4.5	1.1	not detect		18.5
II	4.1	600	a	6	5	4	1.4	"--"		32.5
III	4.6	700	a	6	9	2	1	"--"		39.5
IV	15	1000	a	6	1.75	2.2	0.65	"--"		37.2
V	155	500	b	4.5	5.5	3.5	4	2	0.8	24.0
VI	155	0	b	4.5	12			2	4	24.5

f = frequency

f<sub>o</sub> = adjusted noise frequency

K = method for adjustment

V<sub>o</sub>, I<sub>o</sub> = voltage and current of standard state

V<sub>so</sub>, I<sub>so</sub> = voltage and current required to stop the sound frequency from vibrating

V<sub>s</sub>, I<sub>s</sub> = voltage and current required to stop the high frequency from vibrating

a = amplitude modulation

b = constant amplitude

Three types of detectors were used: 1. RR3 model; 2. WH-771 ultra short wave receiver; 3. Short wave receiver.

### Summary of Results

1. Signal magnitude - time relationship. The result of the signals recorded from the 6 tapes in the experiment as a function of time is translated as the curve in Figure 8. From this curve, we observed strong fluctuations of the signals which "disappeared" several times for 1-2 seconds to 24 minutes.

2. Change in magnitude of signal - sample transfer state relationship. We interpret that when the signal is at non-zero value, it corresponds to the "existence" state of the sample, i.e., the sample has not been "lost" or it has been lost but "reappears" again. When the signal "dis-

appears", it means that the sample is at the "non-existence" state. When the signal fluctuates, it corresponds to the process that the sample is going from the "existence" state to the "non-existence" state or vice versa. Thus we can even judge the "disappearing" and the "reappearing" of the sample (even before the subject feels it) with much accuracy.

3. Signal frequency - time relationship. The reason that we are concerned with the stability of the signal frequency is that we are using a synchronizing receiver for detection. If the frequency shift is too great and the receiver cannot follow it in time, it can also create a strong fluctuation of the signals.

- Between 8:39 - 8:45, there was a 1 MHz fluctuation in frequency.
- Between 8:45 - 9:09, the signals observed at 91, 93, 98, 102, 104, 116, 145, 165, 179, 186, and 193 MHz were later proved to be external disturbances.
- Before the sample was "lost" and after it "reappeared," the signal frequency was stable (besides the small fluctuation created from the voltage drop). In any case these results show that there was no great frequency shift.

### Reliability of Equipment and Procedures

Because of the unusual phenomenon of the experiment, we required a very strict check of the reliability of the instrument.

- Reliability of transmitter
- Reliability of detectors
- Control experiments with results from "transfer" by ordinary subjects. Results show that the detection signals were different for the transfer processes by "ordinary" subjects and by "unusual" subjects.

- There was little change in signal magnitude or frequency when the sample was thrown, rotated at 5 rps or changed in direction. Note: the 3 receivers were



stationed in different directions so as to collect and detect the sound wave in different directions. The results gradually reached zero when the sample was moved more than 100 m away.

- B. When an "ordinary" person transferred the sample, there was a small frequency shift (@ 1 MHz) and also a small noise effect. The former cannot "disappear" the signal completely and the latter can be used to distinguish the "unusual transfer" from "transfer by an ordinary person."

Table 2  
Summary of the Results of the 15 Experiments

No.	Sub- ject	Trans- mitter model	Detec- tor	Test me- thod	Set- ting	Sample trans- fer	Trans- fer time	Disap- pearing time	Detec- tor record
1	Ping	I	1-3	A	A	a	1'	24"	I
2	Ping	I	3-3	A	A	b	7'25"	2'26"	II
3	Ping	I	Ditto	A	A	b	4'13"	2'28"	II
4	Ping	I	Ditto	A	A	b	9'24"	30"	II
5	Chang	I	Ditto	A	A	b	2'	9'	III
6	Ping	II	2-3	A	A	a	13'	42'	IV
7	Chang	IV	3-3	A	A	c	56'	4'30"	I
8	Ping	III	Ditto	A	A	a	1'	1'	II
9	Chang	V	1-2 1	A	B	b	31'	1'30"	I
10	Chang	V	Ditto	A	B	d	24'	-	V
11	Chang	V	1-1,2-2	A	B	a	35'	1'37"	I
12	Ping	V	Ditto	A	B	b	8'	34'	I
13	Ping	VI	Ditto	A	B	d	35'20"	-	VI
14	Ping	VI		A	B	b	26'30"	61'	I
15	Ping	V	1-2	B	C	a	30'	-	VII

With the definitions presented below, it is not difficult to understand this table. "Transfer time" refers to the time from the beginning of the experiment to the time the sample "disappeared." "Disappearing time" is the time between the sample "disappearing" and "reappearing."

#### Detector record:

- I - Signal fluctuated, disappeared
- II - Signal still there
- III - Signal fluctuated, disappeared; noise frequency vibrating vigorously
- IV - Stopped at the same time as sample disappeared
- V - Stopped vibrating for 45 min., then noise frequency resumed vibration
- VI - Signal fluctuated, recording on/off activities
- VII - Signal fluctuated

#### General Discussion of Experiments

Three different settings (see Figs. 9-A, 9-B, and 9-C) and two testing methods were used:

- A. Sample on subject's body: the micro transmitter was placed in the subject's pocket and the subject was asked to transfer the sample without disturbing it.
- B. Sample **not** on subject's body: the sample was placed in a box which was sealed on the subject's side but opened to a camera on the other side. The subject was asked to transfer the sample without contacting the box.

#### Sample transfer:

- a. to the body of one of the monitors present
- b. to the corner of the same room or another room
- c. back to the body of the subject

#### Conclusions of the above experiments

From the above 15 experiments, we observed the following results:

1. During the transfer process, there was a great fluctuation of signals. These signals sometimes "disappeared" completely or were very weak.

2. It seems that the zero and non-zero readouts of the stabilizing signals correspond to the "non-existence" and "existence" states of the sample. When the signal fluctuates, it may correspond to the transition state. Though we cannot judge the "existence" or "non-existence" of

the sample by the change of the signals, we can at least detect a "warning" signal.

3. During the transfer process, the frequency shift of the signals was usually very small.

4. During the transfer process, the rate of voltage drop of the battery of the transmitter was faster than normal. For example:

- (1) In the sixth experiment, during the 13 minutes of holding time, the voltage dropped rapidly from 6 volts to 4 volts (and it probably happened in the last few seconds), this caused a drop in the noise frequency which suddenly stopped; at the same time, the sample "disappeared." This "synchrony" was definitely not coincidental. The control experiment showed that under normal conditions, there was no obvious voltage drop of the battery when working continuously for 40 minutes.
- (2) In the 14th experiment, during the 88 minute transfer period, the voltage drop of a new battery was from 4.5 volts to 0.2 volt; under normal conditions, the voltage drop of a new battery used continuously for 5 hours was from 4.5 volts to 2.1 volts.

Such examples were numerous and the property was common.

5. There was a heating effect during the "transfer" period. In the 10th experiment, because of the voltage drop of the battery, the circuit of the frequency stopped vibrating for 45 minutes. When the subject "transferred" the transmitter, the noise frequency vibrated again at an increasing rate.

The control experiment showed that this effect was caused by heat, which caused the detector to vibrate even at a lower voltage. Heat will also have a slight effect on the voltage of the battery.

The monitor felt an increase of temperature of the subject's pocket where the sample was placed.

6. Sample transfer:

- (1) The "transfer time" ranged from 1 minute to 56 minutes; the "disappearing time" ranged from 24 seconds to 61 minutes.
- (2) Most of the sample transfers were of type a or b. Under the scrutiny of the monitors, the sample was

transferred away from the subject or onto the monitor's body in the same room, or even to another room where the subject had not been.

### Experiments with Light Sensitive Materials

Basic procedures: Light sensitive materials (photo film, paper, etc.) placed in a lightproof bag were used as samples. The subject was asked to transfer the sample out of the bag and make it "disappear" for a period of time, and then "directionally" transfer the sample into another lightproof bag. The film was then developed. This study of the light sensitivity of the transfer process revealed some properties of the "unusual state."

The results of our January 1981 experiments show that under normal light conditions, these photosensitive materials, though transferred outside the lightproof bag and "disappeared" for several minutes during the process, showed no evidence of exposure to light. This indeed is an extraordinary phenomenon and the experiments are described briefly below.

### Experimental Apparatus

Samples and control samples: #2 photosensitive paper.

Samples: 1 19 x 16 mm<sup>2</sup> 2 21 x 12 mm<sup>2</sup>

Control samples:	pocket: A	pocket: B	pocket: C
1	37x17	42x17	24x20 mm <sup>2</sup>
2	25x16	27x17	24x20 mm <sup>2</sup>

Sealing of samples was done in a dark room. The sample was taped onto a sheet of asbestos with the photosensitive side facing out. On the back of the sheet was a piece of tape which was premarked with different signs (e.g., circled 1, 2, or A-1). The samples were then put into a small black paper bag of similar size. The corner of the bag was carved with special symbols; e.g., sample 1 was carved with a "+" symbol, sample 2 with a triangle. Therefore, if the film were exposed, a "+" or "triangle" would be left on the

paper. The black paper bags containing asbestos sheets with photosensitive films were placed in two pockets, A and B, and into a box C. Pockets A were made of double layer black cloth with a smaller bag made of red lightproof aluminum paper in the middle (Fig. 10-A). The funnel shaped inside bag is to make it easier to put in the sample, but more difficult to take it out. Pockets B were made of double layer blue cloth (Fig. 10-B).

#### Experimental Procedures

Samples placed in pockets A and B were secured onto the lower corners of jackets of two "unusual function" children with safety pins. Then we asked the subject with pocket A to "transfer" the sample, with the help of the subject with pocket B, out of pocket A and to have it "disappear" for a period of time. Then the two of them were asked to "transfer" the sample into pocket B.

During the entire experiment, they were watched closely by monitors; the 2 subjects were asked not to touch the pockets with their hands and also not to cover the pockets with any parts of their bodies.

When the subject claimed that the sample was out of pocket A, the monitors immediately examined the 2 pockets A and B to confirm that the samples were not in either pocket; at the same time, a monitor took the sample out of the control box and waved it for exposure under similar conditions.

When the subject proclaimed that the sample had been "transferred" into pocket B, the monitors examined both pockets to confirm that the sample was in pocket B, and then put the control sample back into the box. They recorded the time and announced the end of the experiment. All the pockets and boxes were wrapped with black paper and were put into a lightproof box. The samples were then developed.

The setting was like that in Fig. 11; the 2 subjects were sitting on the bed in 10 m<sup>2</sup> room which was lit with a 45 W light bulb about 80 cm above the subjects; 2 experiments were performed during the evenings of January 10 and January 16, 1981.

Both experiments were successful. In the second experiment, a piece of black paper was put on top of pocket B; when the subject announced that the sample had been transferred into pocket B, the monitor found the sample lying between the pocket and the paper.

#### Results

1. Samples 1 and 2 had not been exposed to light.
2. Control samples (marked A-1, B-1 or A-2, B-2) were not exposed indicating that the pockets were lightproof.
3. Control samples from the boxes 1 and 2 both showed the premarked symbols indicating that under the same conditions, the photosensitive material should have been exposed in the same time span.
4. The control experiment showed that a 0.5 second exposure time will show definite evidence on the photosensitive paper; therefore, it is impossible that the subjects could have cheated without exposing the photosensitive material.

Thus, it seems that light has little effect on this "unusual function," at least to our 2\* photo paper. Under the conditions we used, there was no evidence that it is light sensitive.

#### Experiments Beyond Physical Obstacles in Space

Basic procedures: A metal screw was placed inside a 135 mm film box with a small hole punched in the middle of the top. The subject was asked to "transfer" the bigger object (screw) through the smaller hole.

In February 1981, we conducted 3 experiments and the results show that some of the teenagers possessing "unusual functions" can indeed "transfer" objects through physical obstacles in space.

#### Brief Descriptions of Three Experiments

The experimental setting was as shown in Fig. 12.



### Experiment 1:

Date: February 7, 1981; PM

Place: Subject's house

Subject: Ping (P)

Monitors: Lin Shuhuang (L) and Qigong practitioner (Q)

Sample: A screw marked with M3 was placed into a 135 mm filmbox, the top of which bored a 1.5 mm hole in the middle.

#### Observations:

4:59 The experiment began with both subject P and Qigong practitioner Q sitting. L examined the sample and placed it about 1.2 m from P on the bed.

5:01 P asked Q, "How do you feel?" Q answered, "Almost ready."

5:05 P said that the screw had come out. L examined the filmbox and the screw was gone.

5:06 P asked L, "Where should I transfer the screw to?" L answered, "Wherever you like; how about in your pocket?" When L tried to examine P's right pocket, Q said immediately, "Not the right pocket, it's the left one." L confirmed that the screw was in P's left pocket.

During the entire experiment, P did not move nor touch the filmbox.

#### Report from Qigong practitioner Q:

5:05 Q felt that there was a beam of white light coming from P's brain at a 45° angle dispersing to a far place. This was the time when P felt that the screw had "disappeared."

5:06 When L asked P to transfer the screw into her pocket, Q felt a beam of white light coming from a far away place into P's left pocket.

### Experiment 2:

Date: February 11, 1981; PM

Subject: Hua (H)

Sample: A match marked with a sign, a nail and a M3 screw were placed inside a 135 mm filmbox with a 3.5 mm hole on the top. The filmbox was sealed with tape

and a marked symbol to ensure that the box had not been opened during the experiment.

#### Observations:

9:30 The monitors gave H the sealed filmbox and asked her to "transfer" the samples. If at the end of the experiment, the filmbox remained sealed, then the experiment would be considered successful.

10:30 Subject H was lying on her bed, holding the filmbox in her hand. H soon fell asleep.

8:30 Next morning: the monitors came back to the room. H said, "Last night when I was doing the experiment, I saw the match, screw and nail flash in my brain; they were flying aimlessly, and it seemed that the nail was resting on something." The monitors took the filmbox and found that it was sealed, indicating that the tape had not been opened. When they opened the filmbox, they found:

A. the M3 screw had "disappeared" (i.e., it had broken through a physical obstacle in space);

B. the match was broken;

C. the nail was pinned onto the broken match.

Then the monitors asked H (the subject) to find the "lost" screw; but she could not find it.

### Experiment 3:

Date: February 22, 1981; PM

Subject: Chang

Sample: A M5 screw in a filmbox with a 1.5 mm hole on top; the box was sealed with tape and marked with symbol.

#### Observations:

1:00 The monitor put the sealed sample into the subject's right jacket pocket.

1:35 The subject felt his heart sink. The monitors examined the filmbox and found that it had not been opened and the M5 screw was not in the filmbox, but it was in the subject's pocket.



Since the transfer process can break through physical obstacles in space (a bigger object going through a smaller hole), it indicates that it is not a simple mechanical transfer process in 3-D space (of course we cannot rule out the possibility of a complicated mechanism).

#### D-Darkening Experiments on the Internal Processes of "Exceptional State"

Basic testing procedures: We used a mechanical watch, an electronic digital watch and live insects as samples to study the physical life process properties of the internal material of the "exceptional state" when they go through the process of "disappearance" and "reappearance."

The experiments we conducted from December 1980 to March 1981 revealed that when a substance was in its "exceptional state," its mechanical activities and life process continued. The experiments are briefly described below:

#### Transfer of a Mechanical Watch

The experimental setting was as shown in Fig. 13.

#### Experiment 1:

Date: December 18, 1980; PM

Subjects: Ping (P) and Chang (C)

Samples: A mechanical watch, an electronic digital watch and a piece of aluminum marked with a symbol were placed inside a 19x9 mm<sup>2</sup> cloth bag.

Procedures: The bag containing the samples was secured onto subject P's left pocket; an empty plastic bag was pinned onto subject C's right pocket. They were asked to transfer the samples out of the cloth bag.

#### Observations:

5:45 All the watches were adjusted to the same time as the one in the room.

5:48:7 Subject P said that the piece of aluminum had "entered" subject C's brain. At this time, subject

C also felt it. The monitor checked the cloth bag and found that the piece of aluminum was not there.

5:49:46 Subject C said that the piece of aluminum had "left" her brain, and it formed a white "smoke" between her and subject P. But the monitors could not see nor touch this "smoke."

5:54 Subject P felt that the mechanical watch had "entered" her brain. The monitor checked her bag and the mechanical watch was not there. Another monitor (Lin) took the ~~electronic watch out of the cloth bag~~ and found that ~~it was 7.5 minutes slower~~ than the control watch during this 9 minute experiment.

Note: From this point on, Lin wore the <sup>✓</sup> ~~electronic watch~~ <sup>in subject C's left hand like a wristwatch</sup> for another 12 hours and found no unusual functioning.

6:19 Subject P said that her pocket was "heavy" and the monitor found the piece of aluminum in her right pocket.

6:24:43 Subject C said that the mechanical watch had entered the pocket of her pants. The monitor found the watch and noticed that there was no loss in time on the watch although it had "disappeared" for 30 min 43 sec.

#### Reliability of data:

1. The cloth bag was 19 cm deep and specially made with a 9 cm opening on top. The opening of the bag was pinned onto the subject's jacket with a safety pin. Under the close watch of the monitors, there was very little chance of cheating.

2. Because of the quality of the watches, it is unlikely that it was a coincidence that the electronic watch was slow. The same effect was observed in other experiments. This suggested that this "slowing effect" was a true observation.

Note: In the second experiment, the watch was lost for 76 minutes, but there was no loss in time.

## Transfer-of-Living-Insects

This kind of experiment was performed twice and the results show that after a period of "disappearance," the insects were found still alive when they "reappeared."

The experimental setting was as shown in Fig. 14.

### Experiment 1:

Date: December 27, 1980; PM

Subjects: Ping (P) and Chang (C)

Samples: A small glass bottle, containing 4 living fruit flies, and a laundry clip were placed inside a matchbox (Beijing Match Company).

### Observations:

- 4:44 The monitor put the matchbox with the samples into subject P's left pocket.
- 4:59:12 Subject P said the sample had "entered" her brain. The monitors examined the subjects' pockets and the sample was not there.
- 6:02:19 Subject C felt that the matchbox had entered into the right pocket of her pants. The monitors found the matchbox in her pocket with all the samples inside. The insects were still alive, and without any food supply, the fruit flies lived for another 3 days.

### Experiment 2:

Two flies were used as samples and they were "lost" for 11 minutes and were alive when they reappeared. They lived another 4 days without any food supply.

### Summary Conclusions

1. Some "exceptional function" people can cause substances to enter into an extraordinary state, called the "exceptional state." These substances, when they are in the "exceptional state," cannot be detected by ordinary people or common detectors. However, these "exceptional function" people and Qigong practitioners can feel their existence.

Usually, their feelings are reliable. It seems that there is a definite relationship between the transfer state and the will activity of the subjects but the process is not completely under the control of the subject's will power.

2. During the transfer process, the samples can transcend physical obstacles in space. This indicates that this kind of "transfer" is not a simple mechanical transfer process in a 3 dimensional space. We believe that the sample may have entered into the "exceptional state" on which the whole process is based.

3. When the sample is in "exceptional state," its mechanical and life processes are continuously functioning.

4. The active detecting method (electromagnetic signal) and the passive recording method (photosensitive experiments) indicate that when a sample is in the "exceptional state," its electromagnetic signals are drastically reduced so that even the existing detectors are not able to detect the signals. There is a significant decrease in the sensitivity of photosensitive materials to light. We guess that when a sample is in the "exceptional state," it may be "separated" from energy and signals to some extent.

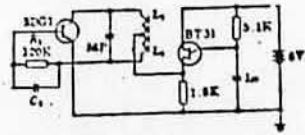
With these preliminary results, we think that it is still quite difficult to explain this process with present scientific theories. Further in-depth studies of the properties of the "exceptional state" will certainly be helpful.

Lastly, we want to emphasize that our results are preliminary. The reproducibility and accuracy of the experiments have not been perfect and the experimental procedures also need to be improved. We hope the readers will offer us comments.

English translation by Ms. Doris Tse,  
SRI International

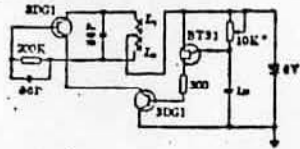
Ziran Zazhi  
450 Ruijin Second Road  
Shanghai, China

电路原理图如下。  
I型如图2。



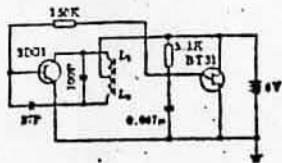
L<sub>1</sub>:  $\phi 0.3$  毫米  $\times 20$  匝 绕在磁芯上。  
L<sub>2</sub>:  $\phi 0.3$  毫米  $\times 20$  匝 绕在磁芯上。  
C<sub>1</sub>:  $\phi 0.1$  毫米 绕在 R<sub>1</sub> 引线上, 长度 2 厘米长。

II型如图3。



L<sub>1</sub>:  $\phi 0.4$  毫米  $\times 10$  匝 绕在  $\phi 10$  毫米, 长 43 毫米的磁芯上。  
L<sub>2</sub>:  $\phi 0.4$  毫米  $\times 10$  匝 绕在磁芯上。

III型如图4。



L<sub>1</sub>:  $\phi 0.7$  毫米  $\times 6$  匝 绕在  $\phi 10$  毫米, 长 60 毫米的磁芯上。  
L<sub>2</sub>:  $\phi 0.7$  毫米  $\times 6$  匝 绕在磁芯上。

IV型如图5。

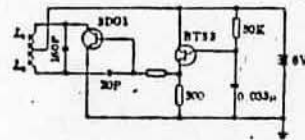
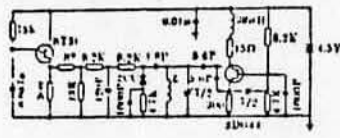


图5

L<sub>1</sub>:  $\phi 1.3$  毫米  $\times 2$  匝 绕在  $\phi 10$  毫米, 长 60 毫米的磁芯上。  
L<sub>2</sub>:  $\phi 1.3$  毫米  $\times 2$  匝 绕在磁芯上。

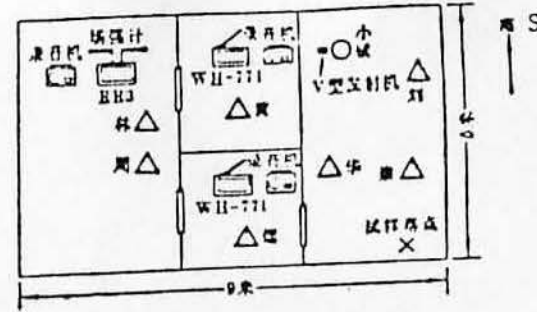
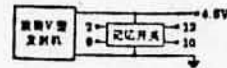
V型如图6。



L<sub>1</sub>:  $\phi 1.3$  毫米  $\times 1$  匝 绕在尺寸  $25 \times 30$  毫米的磁芯上。

说明: V型发射机在正常工作状态下, 是用自激信号测试的。如果自激信号(单结管)由于某时原因停振(例如电源电压太低或切断 BT31 供电)则变为单结管振荡。

V型发射机V型发射机改为单结管振荡(切断 BT31 供电), 同时加上记忆开关。记忆开关采用 SC3201D 型单结管, 只采用了其中的 RS 触发器, 其示意图如图7。



O subject  
■ sample initial position  
X sample final position  
Δ monitors

Fig. 7. Experimental setting for the test with a micro transmitter.

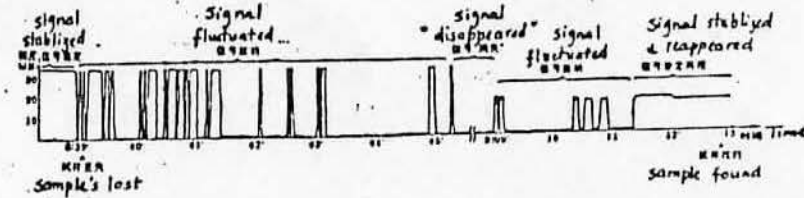


Fig. 8. The result of the signals recorded from the 6 tapes in the experiment as a function of time.

Figs. 1-6. Electric circuits of transmitters, models I to V.



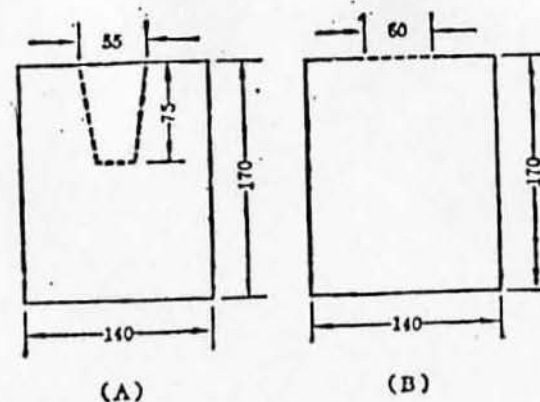
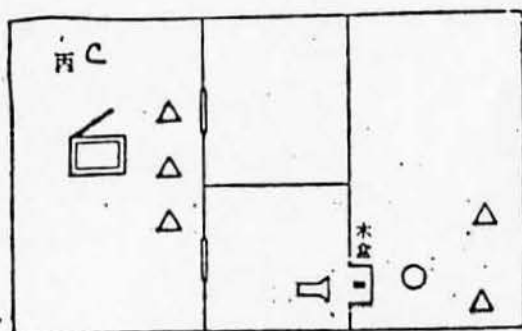
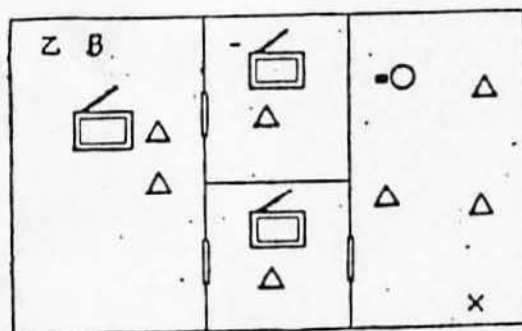
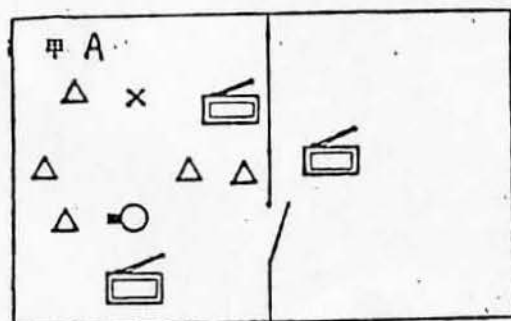


Fig. 10. Pockets for the tests with light sensitive materials: (A) Made of double-layer black cloth with a smaller bag made of red lightproof aluminum paper in the middle. The funnel shape inside the bag is to make it easier to put in the sample but more difficult to take it out. (B) Made of double layer blue cloth.

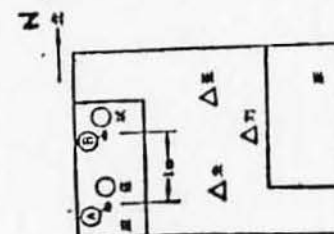


Fig. 11. Experimental setting for the test with light sensitive materials.

Fig. 9. Three kinds of settings for the tests with micro transmitters.

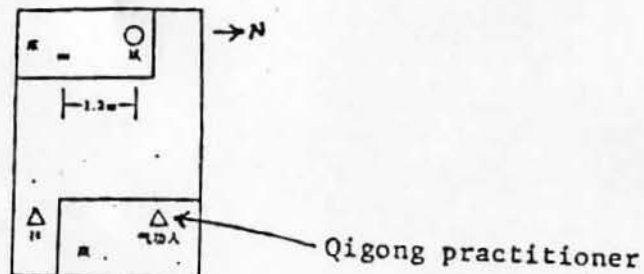


Fig. 12. Experimental setting for the test to "transfer" objects through physical obstacles in space using a screw.

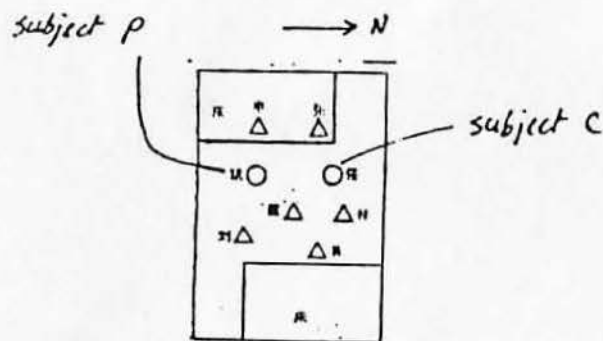


Fig. 13. Experimental setting for the test to "transfer" a mechanical watch.

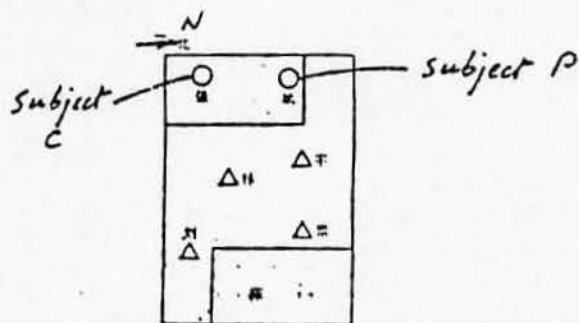


Fig. 14. Experimental setting for the test to "transfer" living insects.

## THE PRIMARY MEASUREMENTS OF MECHANICAL EFFECTS OF PARANORMAL ABILITY OF HUMAN BEINGS

Zhu Nianlin, Zheng Tianmin, Luo Xin, Mu Jun

After successfully guiding a gifted girl aged 12 to move the hands of a watch with PK on October 5, 1980, we began ~~to train five more subjects in this ability~~. They practiced moving the watch hands when the watch was 30 cm apart from their bodies. Then we created a device which prevented ~~the children from playing tricks~~. The device displayed results in which the movement of the minute hand was registered on an oscilloscope. In the course of the experiment, we took numerous photographs which we analyzed and arrived at the following conclusions: 1. "Psychic" force ~~appears as a series of individual pulses acting on the gear wheels~~. 2. Acting time lasts from one ~~millisecond to several seconds~~. 3. Through the measurements of friction moment in the system of the gear wheels of the clock, we estimated that the power of ~~paranormal ability~~ was at least more ~~than one hundred milliwatts~~. [Authors' abstract].

*PK > 100 Watt*

In the past year [1980], the discovery, proof and development of the recognition of hidden words by teenagers with their ears in China caused strong interest among scientists. On 5 October 1980, we successfully guided subject Shuen aged 12 to move the hands of a watch with PK. In a few seconds, she could turn the hands of a watch from several minutes to 4-5 hours when ~~she concentrated her mind to think of turning the hands~~. Then we successfully trained her to turn the watch hands when ~~the watch was away from her body~~. In order to understand the universality of the ability, we successfully trained five more subjects to acquire the same ability. The reality and objectivity of this ability were ensured. In order to determine the characteristics of this ability (for example, the acting time, the equivalent power and the relation between power and time), we designed an experimental device which

*PK - Training in China*

*Psychic - individual pulses*

*See*