

# **The Amazing phenomenon of extra-sensory perception of nuclear structure and subatomic particles**

**Dr. Mahadeva Srinivasan**

## **Part I**

### **Historical background**

How would you react if someone were to tell you that he has come across very compelling evidence which seems to indicate that some 'clairvoyants' possessing remarkable psychicabilities (or 'siddhis') have apparently 'directly observed' and documented in great detail the nuclear structure of all the 92 naturally occurring elements, down to the 'quark' and even 'subquark' level! And that they also have observed employing only their extraordinary mental faculties, the existence of isotopes of several elements years before the 'official' scientific discovery of isotopes by Aston in 1912 using his newly invented mass spectrograph. And to top it all, you are told that much of all this was done almost a hundred years ago! Chances are that most readers and certainly anyone claiming to be a 'rational scientist' would dismiss all this as complete nonsense! Perhaps one should first listen to the whole story before passing any judgment.

The origin of this extraordinary story goes back almost a century, to the year 1895. The two clairvoyants who did this work were the eminent theosophists Annie Besant and C.W. Leadbeater who died in 1933 and 1934 respectively. Between them, Besant and Leadbeater have authored several dozens of books on various esoteric and spiritual topics such as 'The ancient wisdom', 'The life after death', 'As trial plane', 'Reincarnation' and so on. Anie Besant was also deeply involved in the freedom movement in India and in fact was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1917.

Besant and Leadbeater possessed remarkable 'clairvoyant' powers. They were persuaded by A.P. Sinnet a close friend to employ their psychic powers to try and find out if there exists an ultimate constituent particle or atomic building block of which all matter is composed of. This quest which began in August 1895 seems to have been pursued by them off and on for almost forty years, right until Besant's demise in 1933. Their first studies were directed towards the common gases of hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen and a report on this was published in the November 1895 issue of 'Lucifer', the Journal of the Theosophical Society in London. In 1908, the work done over the previous dozen years was compiled, edited and published in the form of a book titled 'Occult chemistry'. The second edition of 'Occult chemistry' was brought out in London in 1919 and the third, revised and enlarged edition (~400pages, with 230 illustrations), edited by C. Jinarajadasa appeared in 1951. Jinarajadasa, an M.A. from Cambridge University was associated with Besant and Leadbeater from the very inception of Occult chemistry studies. He was responsible for taking down notes and preparing sketches as and when Besant or Leadbeater described their observations of the structures of atoms and molecules during the psychic sessions. (Remember there were no tape recorders in those days!)

One of the central and crucial observations made by Besant and Leadbeater was that a hydrogen atom was composed of 18 subatomic particles which they christened as 'Ultimate physical atoms' or UPAs. Likewise they reported that the atoms of other elements also comprised of identical types of UPAs whose

numbers increased in multiples of 18. Note that much of all this was done well before Rutherford's discovery of the atomic nucleus in 1911, in other words before the dawn of the 'nuclear era'!. In the early 20s came the highly successful Bohr-Schrodinger model of the atom, according to which a hydrogen atom comprised of a single proton around which orbited a single electron. Thus there was no way that science could accommodate 18 particles in a hydrogen atom or for that matter 4267 particles in a uranium atom which the clairvoyants had apparently painstakingly counted! The observations of Besant and Leadbeater as described in 'Occult chemistry' were therefore dismissed by the scientific community as totally unacceptable, and so their monumental work was consigned to gathering dust, in remote corners of theosophical libraries, and for all practical purposes all but forgotten and lost to the world, at least for the next 70 or so years.

During the mid 70's, a theoretical physicist from Cambridge University in England, by the name of *Stephen Phillips* who was carrying out PH.D. studies in 'particle physics' at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), came across a copy of a book titled the '*Physics of the secret doctrine*' by Kingsland wherein there was a diagram of the hydrogen atom as seen and recorded by *Besant and Leadbeater*. Physicists will recall that in 1963 a breakthrough in understanding elementary particles and nuclear structure came about through the postulation of a class of subnuclear particles called 'Quarks' independently by *GellMann* and *Zweig*. When Phillips saw *Besant's* diagram of the hydrogen atom he was astounded beyond belief as he realized that these clairvoyants had given out the 'quark' and indeed the '*subquark*' structure of the nucleus as early as in 1895! (The concept of a '*subquark*' has not been accepted by modern physics even today, although it has been postulated by *Stephen Phillips* and a few other theoreticians in scientific publications). Phillips was so fascinated and overwhelmed by the exhaustive studies of *Besant* and *Leadbeater*, that he immediately embarked on a detailed analysis and interpretation of their findings, culminating in the publication of his 250 page book titled '*Extra sensory perception of quarks*' in 1980. A simplified monograph titled '*Occult chemistry: reevaluated*' was published in 1982 by *Dr. Lester Smith*, a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), based on *Phillips'* work, for the benefit of the nonspecialist. I am going through all this historical background only to impress upon the reader that tremendous amount of documented literature exists on the subject for anyone interested to go into deeply.

The method of investigation adopted by *Besant* and *Leadbeater*, as described by them is possibly familiar to Indian readers acquainted with yogic literature. According to *Jinarajadasa (and Phillips)*, in Aphorism 3.26 of the 'Yoga Sutras' of Patanjali, reference is made to the siddhi known in Sanskrit as 'Anima' which says that a Yogi can attain through indepth training (in '*Kundalini Yoga*') the ability to 'acquire knowledge of the small, the hidden or the distant by directing the light of superphysical faculty'. He can apparently exercise this siddhi (referred to in Occult chemistry literature as 'micropsi') while in an altered state of consciousness in which he experiences visual images of objects too small for human sight to discern. These observers have stated that 'micropsi' can be induced or terminated at will by the trained observer, who can, with practice, also alter their power of magnification.

In 1991 a Canadian by the name of *Ronald Cowen* who has been practicing a Buddhistic form of meditation for several years, after undergoing rigorous training under a learned Buddhist monk came across *Phillips'* book '*ESP of Quarks*'. With a bit of effort he soon found that he too could visualize 'Micro Physical Atoms' and their constituent UPAs similar to the diagrams he saw in *Phillip's* book, and started corresponding with *Phillips*. In the summer of 1992 when *Phillips* became convinced that *Ronald Cowen* was probably seeing

*'genuine nuclear images'*, he proceeded to Toronto with eight sealed glass capsules containing samples of the first eight elements of the periodic table (hydrogen, helium, lithium, beryllium and so on). *Ronald Cowen* not only identified the elements in each of the capsules, he was also able to reproduce many of the observations of *Besant and Leadbeater*. In another experiment, Phillips set up an electrical circuit with a battery and a remote switch which could alter the direction of flow of current in a wire. *Ron* was able to identify the direction of flow of current in 79 % of the trials without prior knowledge of it. Besides, Ron appears to have done something which *Besant and Leadbeater* had not done, namely for the first time, using his 'micropsi' faculties, he has provided a detailed description of the structure of a single electron. This is something that physics even today has not been able to do! This work of *Ronald Cowen* has been summarised by *Stephen Phillips* in a preliminary report entitled 'Recent clairvoyant observations of subatomic particles' in late 1992.

This writer had the opportunity to meet in person both *Ronald Cowen* at Toronto and *Stephen Phillips* in London in April 1994, and discuss with them the present status of 'Occult chemistry' research.

## Part II

### Discoveries through Anima

The famous English chemist, *Sir William Crookes*, who invented the cathode ray tube (which forms the heart of the television set you watch everyday) and who was himself also a theosophist, provided *Besant and Leadbeater* with pure samples of several of the uncommon elements.

Early on during their '*micropsi*' investigations, *Besant and Leadbeater* observed that different specimens of the same element were composed of identical microscopic objects which they christened as 'Micro Psi Atoms' or MPAs. They presumed that MPAs were atoms of the particular element under study, in their normal state, undisturbed by the act of random selection and psychokinetic (PK) perturbation (We will see later that according to Phillips' analysis this assumption was incorrect).

The MPAs of elements as they appeared to them during '*micro psi visualization*' comprised of symmetrically arranged groups of particles or 'points of light' bound together in such rapid complex orbital motion that they presented initially only a blurred unfocussed image. But with practice and using a 'special form of willpower' they could slow down their motion sufficiently enough to observe the details. Throughout the investigations *Leadbeater specialized* in the study of the geometrical arrangement of the constituents of the MPAs and in identifying and counting their number whilst *Annie Besant* examined the configuration of the 'lines of force' linking and holding together groups of particles. These investigators could tune the magnifying power of their micropsi vision over a wide range and thereby resolve the images of particles into clusters of 'points of light', each of which were discerned to be discrete three dimensional objects. As the structure and configuration of each of these ultimate objects were identical, independent of the element under study, they surmised that these were the fundamental building blocks of all matter, and called them as '*Ultimate Physical Atoms*' or UPAs.

At this point it is worth clearly distinguishing between MPAs and UPAs. *Besant and Leadbeater* presumably identified MPAs with 'What physicists now refer to as the 'nucleus' of the atom, although in 1895 when they first commenced their investigations Rutherford had not yet discovered the atomic nucleus. There were as many MPAs as there are elements. UPAs on the other hand are the sub

nuclear particles of which all nuclear matter is made of. As observed by *Besant and Leadbeater* there is essentially only one type of UPA, but this occurs either as a 'male' (or positive) version or a 'female' (or negative) version, which are mirror images of each other.

The clairvoyant investigators found that the MPAs of different elements had different shapes. Interestingly, barring a few exceptions, the shape of an MPA was correlated with the position of the element in the 'periodic table' of elements. (The reader may refer to any elementary text book on atomic physics or physical chemistry to know more about the Periodic Table of Elements if they wish). Thus the MPAs of all elements belonging to a particular group of the periodic table and consequently possessing similar chemical properties have similar shapes. The seven shapes into which the MPAs were categorised are titled by them as: 'spike', 'dumbbell', 'tetrahedron', 'cube', 'octahedron', 'bar' and 'star'. The geometrical symmetry of the MPAs simplified *Leadbeater's* task of counting the number of UPAs in an MPA, considering that the heavier elements had several thousands of UPAs in their MPAs. By 1907 when the first edition of '*Occult chemistry*' was published *Besant and Leadbeater* had examined nearly 60 elements and altogether by the end of their monumental research work spanning 38 years they had recorded for posterity the details of 111 MPAs.

As already mentioned *Besant and Leadbeater* counted 18 UPA particles in the Micro Physical Atoms (MPA) of Hydrogen gas. A striking feature of their observations was that the number of UPAs increased approximately in multiples of 18 as the atomic weight of the element increased. By the turn of the last century science had progressed sufficiently enough that the atomic weights of most of the elements of the periodic table had been determined on a scale normalized to unity for hydrogen. When *Besant and Leadbeater* found that for several elements the number of UPAs in an MPA was an integral multiple of 18, they divided the number of UPAs counted by them by 18 to obtain an estimate of the 'atomic weight' of the elements. The 1919 edition of '*Occult chemistry*' compares the micropsi atomic weight so obtained (specified to the second decimal place!) with the scientific atomic weight, and points out the remarkable agreement between the two.

*Besant and Leadbeater* began studying the atoms of elements systematically in increasing order of atomic weight starting from Hydrogen. When they reached neon (element no. 10) they were rather puzzled to observe that there were two varieties of neon MPAs having slightly different number of UPAs each, namely 360 and 402. They called these as Neon and 'MetaNeon' and recorded their micropsi atomic weights as 20.00 and 22.33 by dividing the number of UPAs in the MPA by 18. Similar behaviour was noted in the MPAs of Argon, Krypton, Xenon and even Platinum. The scientifically minded readers may have guessed

Atomic No.	Element	Symbol	Number of ANU	Number weight Hydrogen Scale	Scientific Atomic Weight Hydrogen Scale	External Form
1	Hydrogen Adyarium Occultum	H Ad O	18 36 54	1.00 2.00 3.00	1.00	Ovoid Ovoid Ovoid
2	Helium	He	72	4.00	3.97	Star
3	Lithium	Li	127	7.06	6.89	Spikes
4	Beryllium	Be	164	9.11	8.94	Tetrahedron
5	Boron	B	200	11.11	10.73	Cube
6	Carbon	C	216	12.00'	11.91	Octahedron
7	Nitrogen	N	261	14.50	13.90	Ovoid
8	Oxygen	O	290	16.11	15.87	Ovoid
9	Fluorine	F	340	18.88	18.85	Spikes
10	Neon MetaNeon	Ne mNe	360 402	20.00 22.33	20.02 ----	Star Star
11	Sodium	Na	418	23.22	22.81	Dumbbell
80	Mercury A Mercury B	Hg ----	3576 3600	198.66 200.00	199.1 ----	Tetrahedron Tetrahedron
81	Thallium	T1	3678	204.33	202.8	Cube
82	Lead	Pb	3727	207.06	205.6	Octahedron
83	Bismuth	Bi	3753	208.50	207.6	Cube
84	Polonium	Po	3789	210.50	208.3	Tetrahedron
85	Astatine	At	3978	221.00	208.3	Dumbbell
86	Radon MetaRadon	Rn	3990 4032	221.66 221.00	220.2 ----	Star Star
87	Francium	Fr	4006	222.55	221.2	Spikes
88	Radium	Ra	4087	227.06	224.3	Tetrahedron
89	Actinium	Ac	4140	230.00	225.2	Cube
90	Thorium	Th	4187	23261	230.3	Octahedron
91	Protoactinium	Pa	4227	231.83	229.2	Cube
92	Uranium	Ur	4267	237.06	236.2	Tetrahedron

by now that *Besant and Leadbeater* had essentially stumbled upon the phenomenon referred to by atomic science as 'isotopes', five years before Aston's discovery of the same in 1912 using his newly invented instrument known as mass spectrograph!

From the observed shapes of the MPAs and deduced micropsi atomic weights, these investigators were able to place the element under study properly in the periodic table of elements. In most cases, when the identity of the element was known to them already, the above method confirmed that their observations were accurate. In a few cases however the elements they investigated were not listed in the periodic table and in fact there were unfilled gaps in the table in the

relevant locations. Thus these clairvoyant researchers accidentally discovered five elements which were unknown to science at the time of their work. These elements which have since been identified by science are: Promethium ('Illenium'), Astatine ('element no 85'), Francium ('element no 87'), Protoactinium ('element no 91') and Technetium ('Masuroium'). The names in brackets are the names assigned by Besant and Leadbeater in their original publication. It is thus obvious that these clairvoyants were surprisingly accurate in their estimates of atomic weights and the proper Placement of the elements studied, in the periodic chart. This remarkable success achieved by them naturally led them to conclude that their finding namely that a hydrogen atom (or rather nucleus of the hydrogen atom) is composed of 18 subatomic particles must also be correct, even if it were not consistent with the scientific knowledge of their times. They tacitly assumed that Science will eventually catch up with their findings! However even taking into consideration the tremendous progress achieved by science in the area of elementary particle physics in recent years, the identity of the UPA is still not obvious. The credit for resolving this issue and reconciling the Occult chemistry findings with modern physics goes to Dr. Stephen Phillips.

### Part III

#### **Identity of the ultimate subnuclear particles 'seen' by Besant and Leadbeater by clairvoyant magnification**

Besant and Leadbeater's observation that a hydrogen atom comprises of 18 subatomic particles (Fig.1) could not be reconciled with the contemporary concepts of nuclear physics since the inception of these studies. The identity of the ultimate physical Atom (UPA) described by them in detail, puzzled Dr. Stephen Phillips. After carefully analysing the Occult chemistry findings Phillips has deduced that the ultimate physical atom (UPA) seen by Besant and Leadbeater must be 'subquarks' which, as already mentioned, modern physics has not yet discovered.

When I graduated with a physics degree in the mid 50's, the nuclei of atoms comprised of positively charged particles called protons and electrically neutral particles (of almost same mass as proton) called neutrons. Since the mid 60's, physics has found that these 'nucleons' in turn are made up of subnuclear particles called 'quarks'. There are supposed to be six varieties of quarks of which the 6th and last quark, namely the 'top quark' is on the verge of being detected at the *Fermi High Energy Accelerator Laboratory* near Chicago in the USA. Of the 6 quarks however only two categories of quarks are involved in the constitution of stable atoms and normal matter namely the 'up' quark (or *uquark*) and the 'down' quark or (*d-quark*). The *uquark* is a positively charged particle with a charge of  $(+2/3)$  while the *d-quark* has a charge of  $(1/3)$ . As per the so called 'standard model' of elementary particle physics currently in vogue, a proton and a neutron are each composed of 3 quarks with the difference that a proton is made of two 'u's and one 'd' while a neutron comprises of two 'd's and one 'u'. I apologise to the reader for having to drag you into all this but in order to understand *Phillips'* analysis which leads to his conclusion that the UPAs seen by *Besant and Leadbeater* must be 'subquarks', one has to first understand what 'quarks' are! Remember that we are trying to arrive at the identity of the 18 subatomic particles seen by the clairvoyants in a hydrogen MPA. *Phillips* has shown in his 1980 book '*Extra Sensory Perception of Quarks*', that the mismatch between occult chemistry and modern physics can be resolved if the following three hypotheses are made while analysing and interpreting the *BesantLeadbeater findings*:

**Hypothesis # 1:** The UPA is a subquark. For convenience we denote the positive (or male) and negative (or female) UPAs by the symbols X and Y respectively. The +ve subquark has a charge of  $(+5/9)$  and ve subquark  $(4/9)$ .

**Hypothesis # 2:** The 'u' and 'd' quarks comprise of three subquarks each as follows  $u = (X,X,Y)$  and  $d = (X,Y,Y)$

**Hypothesis # 3:** The MPA of elements seen by the clairvoyants are not the nuclei of elements as existing in nature but instead is a quasi-nuclear system of nuclear, quark and subquark matter formed from two nuclei of the element when subject to psychokinetic vision. *Phillips* refers to this as the 'doubling up hypothesis'. Physicists will appreciate that this hypothesis is consistent with *Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle*, which essentially states that the very act of observation of any atomic system would perturb it and alter its state.

The vital clue as to the true nature of the MPA was obtained by *Phillips* by carefully comparing the micropsi version of the Hydrogen atom (Fig.1), which is the smallest and simplest of all atoms, with the quark model of a photon, which physics knows is synonymous with the nucleus of a hydrogen atom. To appreciate the basis of *Phillips* logic it is worth reading the original description of a Hydrogen MPA in the words of *Besant and Leadbeater*:

"The first chemical element selected for examination was an atom of Hydrogen (H). Looking carefully at it, it was seen to consist of six small bodies contained in an egglike form. It rotated with great rapidity on its own axis, vibrating at the same time, the internal bodies performing similar gyration. The whole atom spins and quivers and has to be steadied (by the use of 'will power') before exact observation is possible. The six little bodies are arranged in two sets of three forming two triangles that are not interchangeable."

"Each body had the appearance of a spherical cavity, denoted in Fig.1 by circles, in an ambient transparent medium, rather like a bubble of air trapped in water.

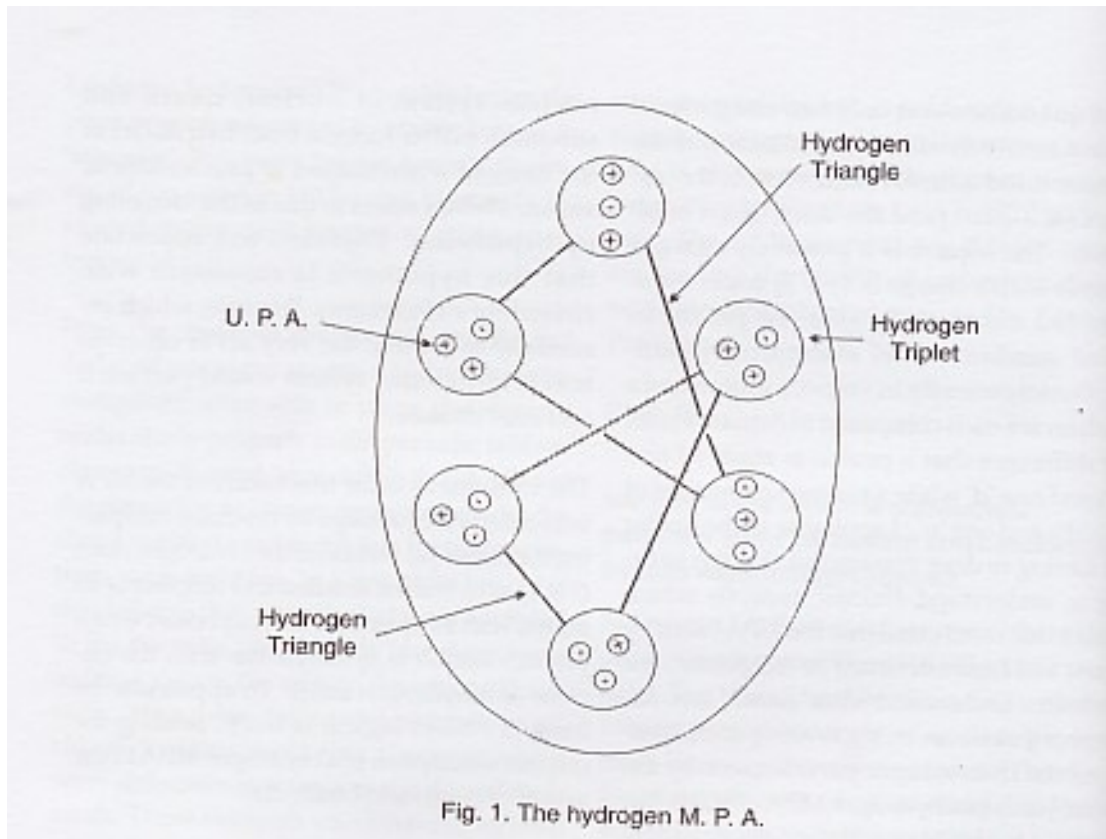


Fig. 1. The hydrogen M. P. A.

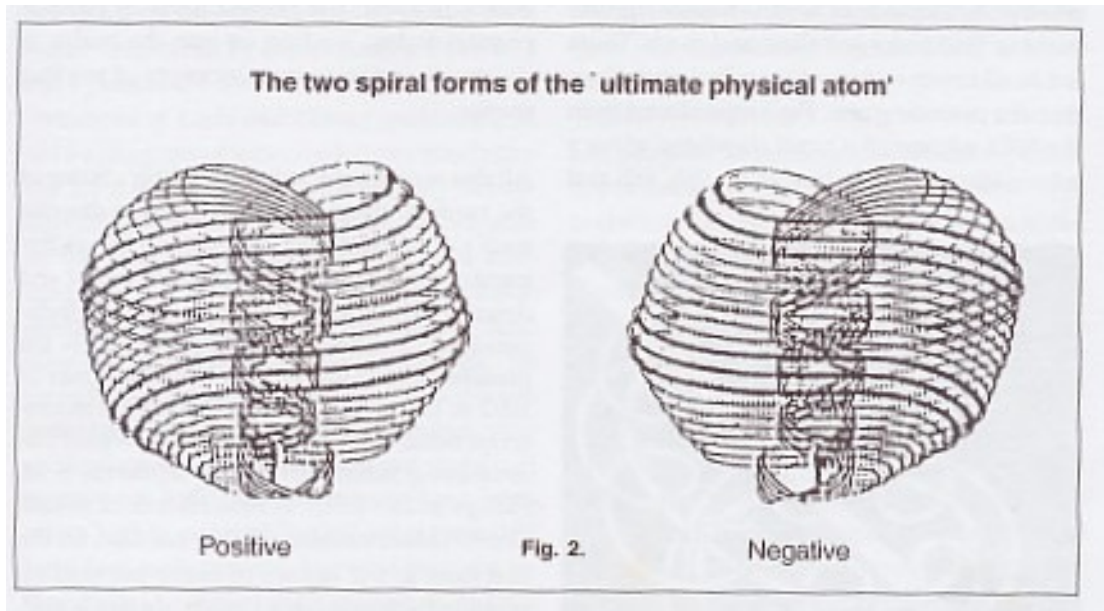
Each hole encloses a tightly bound cluster of three UPA's (indicated in Fig.1 by heartshaped enclosing (+) and (-) signs, whose significance will be discussed later). These groups of three UPAs or 'hydrogen triplets' were arranged in two triangles, called 'hydrogen triangles', which interpenetrated and were linked to each other across space by lines of attraction."

Phillips suggests that each 'hydrogen triangle' in the MPA of hydrogen originates from a proton of a hydrogen molecule that came under micropsi observation. Consistent with the quark theory of modern physics one can now identify each 'hydrogen triplet' as a quark. It is now obvious that the hydrogen MPA as seen by *Besant and Leadbeater* can be understood as comprising 6 quarks arising from the two protons of a hydrogen molecule, there being in all 4 uquarks and 2 dquarks in the hydrogen MPA. The reader who is carefully following all these arguments can easily recognise in Fig.1 that the positive 'hydrogen triplet' is essentially an 'up' quark and consists of two X type subquarks and one Y type subquark while a 'down' quark is seen to comprise of two Y's plus one X which is identical to Phillips Hypothesis # 1 given earlier! The 18 UPAs of a hydrogen MPA now stand fully explained.

*Phillips* is emphatic in pointing out that the hydrogen MPA is not a molecule of hydrogen as known to science, but is a new nuclear product resulting from a sort of 'heavy ion fusion' familiar to present day nuclear physicists. This is because the two triangles representing a proton each, were noticed to always overlap each other as shown in Fig.1, whereas the two protons of a hydrogen molecule are separated by a distance which is about 100,000 times the size of a proton. (*Phillips* suggests that the hydrogen MPA is essentially a 'bag' of six quarks predicted by the so called 'bag model' of strong forces between quarks). Before coming to the above conclusion *Phillips* has analysed 50 MPA's which were published in '*Occult chemistry*' with diagrams depicting the various observed stages of disintegration of all their multiquark and multi-subquark bound states. The published diagrams of *Besant and Leadbeater* has enabled

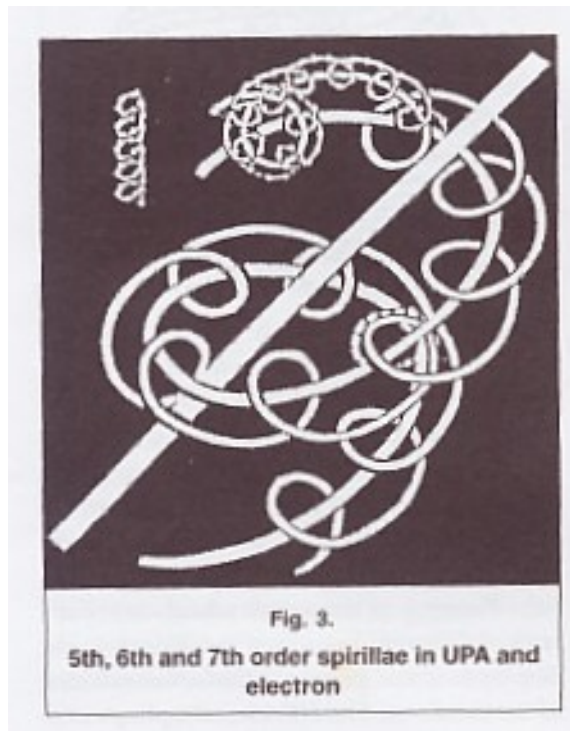


Phillips to identify every single particle in each of these MPA's in terms of 'up' and 'down' quarks present in their parent nuclei and their 'subquark' constituents. Phillips claims (in his 1980 book) for example, that in case of gold the most populous MPA for which stagewise disintegration diagrams are given by *Besant and Leadbeater*, he is able to account for every one of its 3546 UPA's precisely!



Finally let us review very briefly what *Besant and Leadbeater* have said regarding the structure of an individual UPA, Fig.2 depicts the positive and negative types of UPA which, as already mentioned, are mirror images of each other. As described in Occult chemistry literature the UPA consists of ten distinct closed curves or 'whorls'. Three of these are thicker and are called 'major whorls'. These spiral side by side in parallel bands over a roughly spherical surface making 2.5 revolutions each about the central axis forming a 'double helix'. Flowing in the major whorls are 'currents of different electricities' the minor whorls display to micropsi vision the 'seven colours of the rainbow. The UPA has the shape of a slightly flattened sphere; it may be described as being heart shaped. It spins and processes like a top and also displays a regular pulsation, a contraction and expansion, again akin to the human heart!

*Leadbeater* has made a more detailed study of the structure of the UPA. He found that each of the ten whorls is a closed helical coil with 1680 turns. (He claims to have checked this number meticulously by counting the number of turns in a whorl in 135 different UPAs selected from numerous substances!). Each circular turn of the whorl or 1st order spirilla is another helix made of seven smaller circular turns or '2nd order spirallae' and so on. There are in all seven orders of spirallae, each finer than the preceding one. Fig.3 reproduced from the 1951 edition of 'Occult chemistry' gives a schematic representation of the 5th, 6th and 7th order spirallae. The 7th and last order spirallae consists of 7 'bubbles' spaced evenly along the circumference of a circle. *Besant and Leadbeater* have referred to these as the bubbles of 'koilon', which is a greek



word meaning hollow. Thus they conclude that the UPA and hence all matter, in the ultimate analysis, essentially consists of bubbles or holes in space 'like pearls upon an invisible string'. The use of the word 'string' has been particularly highlighted by Phillips, who has gone on to elaborate further, linking the Occult chemistry findings to 'Super String Theory' which is about the hottest topic in particle physics today, leading us into the realm of the most contemporary concepts of nuclear matter.

All this is no doubt 'mindboggling'. Some of the readers are probably inclined to dismiss such a detailed description of the UPA as figment of imagination on the part of Besant and description of the UPA has recently been independently confirmed by Ronald Cowen in the presence of Stephen Phillips in the Summer of 1992 at Toronto as documented in the manuscript titled 'A Report of Recent Clairvoyant Observations of Subatomic Particles' written by S. M. Phillips in late 1992. A new feature of *Ronald Cowen's* observations is that he has also, for the first time in the history of micropsi studies, provided a detailed description of a single electron. He finds that the structure of an electron is basically very similar to that of a UPA, and in the ultimate analysis they are both made of 'bubbles in space' although there are some minor differences between an electron and a UPA Ronald Cowen finds that these bubbles, both in the electron and UPA, are not spherical 'in shape but rather toroidal, like a doughnut. According to *Cowen* this discrepancy, between his observations and those of Besant and Leadbeater, could be due to the fact that the bubbles are actually spinning and the toroidal shape is visible only when they are slowed down.

Before concluding the Occult chemistry findings I must make a few general remarks. Firstly what I have described so far is only a very small portion of the totality of micropsi observations; the tip of the iceberg so to say. It turns out that the first persons to carry out such micropsi examination of matter were not Besant and Leadbeater. The 1919 edition of Occult chemistry refers to an earlier such study conducted by a man named Babbitt. I have personally seen in *Babbitt's* book titled '*Principles of Light and Colour*' published in 1878 a diagram of what looks very much like the UPA of *Besant and Leadbeater*. Subsequently during the 50s two other clairvoyants by the name of *Geoffery Hodson* (of New

Zealand) and *D. D. Lyness (of Australia)* have also conducted some studies of this nature. And now we have *Ronald Cowen* in Canada. So there have been at least half a dozen people in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, who are known to have had micropsi vision. It seems very likely that there must have been other highly evolved 'yogis' who probably have had such powers, but who perhaps either did not conduct such studies or did not bother to document their observations, in a scientific manner like *Besant and Leadbeater* and others.

Another point to be noted is that these clairvoyants did not merely 'see' or 'observe' subatomic particles. They have apparently actually carried out a 'stepwise' nuclear disintegration experiment' starting from a molecule and ending up in a subquark. This implies psychokinetically imparting tremendous energy to the atomic system. To break the nucleus into its subquark components is something even the 8 billion dollar supercollider accelerator which was to have been the world's most powerful particle accelerator and whose construction was abandoned a few months ago by order of the U.S. Congress, could not have accomplished! How then did the trained human mind achieve this?

My purpose in writing this article is primarily to draw the attention of the public at large and scientific community in particular, to the existence of this fascinating material. As already noted, there is a lot of documented literature on the subject, and anyone who takes the time and effort to go through the original works will find it difficult to dismiss it offhand as irrelevant or a numerical coincidence or a figment of imagination etc. *Stephen Phillips* has carefully examined the possibility of fraud, telepathy, precognition etc. and eliminated all of them. I would urge my scientific colleagues to first go through the original works before passing any disparaging judgment on this extraordinary phenomenon.

If one accepts the Occult chemistry findings as generally reliable, then many fundamental questions arise regarding mind and matter and its interaction. It is hoped that this article will stimulate a healthy discussion on this topic and open up new vistas for intellectual pursuits.

[Courtesy: *The Hindu, Sunday Magazine, 30.10.94, 6.11.94 and 13.11.94*]

*Dr. Mahadeva Srinivasan is retired scientist from the Bhabha Atomic research centre at Bombay.*