The Interaction between Electromagnetism and the Mind

Like vorticity and gravity, electromagnetism significantly affects dowsing measurements, and manifests itself in many different ways. But do these factors directly affect the dowser **physically?** It is unlikely that for each of the different types of dowsing illustrated in the following phenomena, there is a different dowsing model and explanation. A more likely common model that seems to apply to **all** dowsing observations is that the mind is more than just a brain in a skull. A working postulation supported by many researchers from different disciplines is that the mind interacts externally with the Information Field that forms part of the structure of space-time. The latter interacts with, or forms part of, the phenomena, objects, physical situations, or geometry that is being dowsed. This Information Field theory can be tested and further developed from the following findings.

1. Orientation to **magnetic** north or east is critical when dowsing some geometries. Two arbitrary examples are given below.

a) Dowsing a simple source geometry comprising two parallel lines, as in Figure 1, produces a complex pattern comprising 4 types of dowsable lines [1] as depicted in Figure 2. However, if the parallel lines are orientated to point **magnetic** east-west, the Type 2, 3, and 4 lines [2] at the centre of the pattern in Figure 4 disappear, but not the outside14 Type 1 lines.

Figure 1

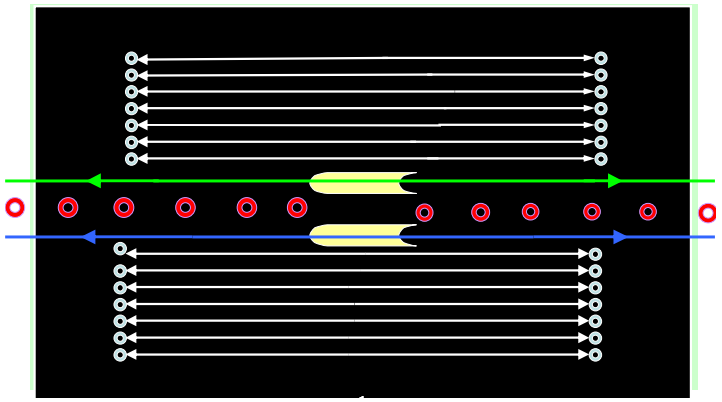

Figure 2

Placing magnets near the source parallel lines affects results for the E-W alignment. The Type 2, 3, and 4 lines disappear if the source parallel lines are pointing within 7° of the artificially created E-W magnetic field, even if the latter is about 50° to the natural magnetic E-W orientation. The dowser can be in any orientation, and located anywhere around the extensive Figure 2 pattern whilst taking measurements. He can

therefore be well away from the influence of the magnets placed near to the source lines.

This demonstrates that magnetism is relevant only between the actual two parallel source lines in Figure 1. Therefore, this discovery suggests that the electromagnetic influence is not between the dowser and the source geometry, nor the dowser and the Information Field. It also means that magnetism does not directly affect the dowser, nor the brain's model of what is being perceived. Somehow, the earth's magnetic field either adds or subtracts information depending on the orientation of the object being dowsed. Another conclusion is that magnetism is required either to produce or suppress Type 2, 3, and 4 lines. These findings are consistent with the conclusions for the "natural" E-W experiment.

Future experiments are required to determine the mechanism of the connection between the Information Field, geometry, and magnetism, and why Type 2, 3, and 4 lines are affected differently to Type 1 lines.

(b) The diagram in Figure 3, known as Bob's geometry [3], contains polyhedra angles and other universal angles such as arc sine 1/3. On dowsing this source object, when the long axis is aligned with **magnetic** north, a very complex pattern comprising lines and vortices is detected as summarised in Figure 4. A reduced dowsable effect is obtained if the axis is not aligned with magnetic north. This suggests that the orientation of the source geometry to a magnetic field is the important factor, and not the orientation of the dowser or an effect of magnetism directly on the dowser. This is the same conclusion as 1(a) above.

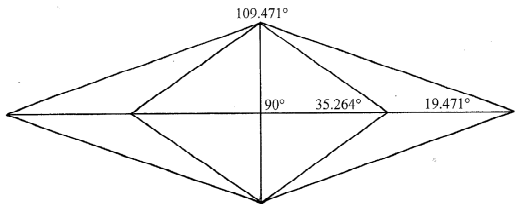

Figure 3

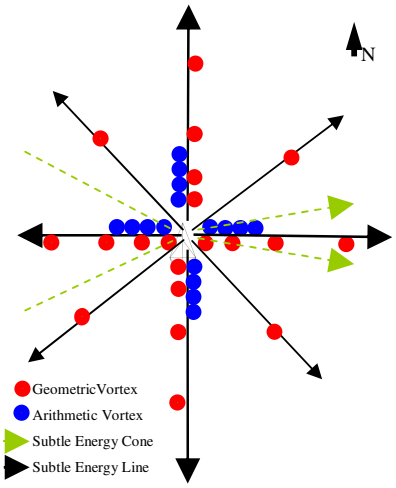

Figure 4

2. Classically, electromagnetic fields are screened by metal Faraday cages. Placing source objects in a **Faraday Cage** can change dowsed patterns. An example is repeating the above experiment 1(a) with the two parallel source lines placed in a Faraday cage. On dowsing, the Type 2, 3, and 4 lines are not present. This result applies when

(i) both the dowser and the source geometry are in the cage, and
(ii) only the source geometry is in the cage.

In both of these cases there is no magnetism between the two parallel lines, which is the important conclusion. The result is identical to the E-W alignment in 1(a) above, but for different reasons. This invites the question "what is special about the E-W alignment, and why does this equate to an absence of magnetism?" Is the earth's spinning on its axis a factor?

This leads to an apparent anomaly, as it has been known for several years that Types 2, 3, and 4 fields are unaffected by screening. For example, it is possible from within a Faraday cage, to detect Type 2 fields from a plant, or transmit mind generated geometric shapes via Type 4 fields to a remote location. It is not possible to block the mind interacting with the Information Field with either electromagnetism or a Faraday cage. These experiments show, as before, that the electromagnetic involvement in dowsing only affects the source geometry or object – not the mind or dowser.

3. If a source object, such as a stone or crystal, is **kept in the dark**, its aura [4] gradually decays to nothing over a period of a few days. This suggests that photons are required to generate auras and Type 1 fields, which in turn, hints at an electromagnetic component in the perception of Type 1 fields. The corollary is also true. Sunlight (i.e. electromagnetic radiation) "charges up" dowsable objects. This has the effect of increasing their aura size. Electromagnetism is therefore fundamentally linked to a mechanism that produces auras and the dowsing phenomenon. Presumably, the electromagnetic components in the source object "enhance" the local Information Field being dowsed. This finding is opposite to that above, as Type 1 lines are unaffected by electromagnetism in the form of magnetism on the source object, but are affected by electromagnetism in the form of photons. Is this relevant to research into the structure of the Information Field?

4. **Pressure** increases the size of auras. Presumably, mechanical pressure compresses the molecular structure of the solid or crystal, which is being held together by increased electromagnetic forces, and suggests the existence of an electromagnetic interaction between a source and the Information Field. As in 3 above, increased electromagnetic force in the source enhances the local Information Field being dowsed, and affects the dowsed pattern.

5. It is not just electrodynamics that affects dowsing, but also **electrostatics**. Two very low-tech arbitrary examples illustrate the effect. A toy balloon blown up to about 210 mm diameter had a dowsed aura of 350 mm measured from its centre. When charged by rubbing with a dielectric material the radius of the aura increased to 510 mm. This increase of 45.7% was on a humid day when it was difficult to obtain a strong charge. Similarly, charging a 100 μF capacitor with a 7.5 volt supply increased its aura from 23 mm to 96 mm. A 317% increase! As in the above examples, a build up of electrons in the source object enhances the Information Field being dowsed and increases the size of the perceived aura.

Significantly, these electrostatic aura sizes can also be changed by the mind. For example, the 100 μF capacitor charged as above produces the following weird inexplicable results. If the dowser's intent is visualising sucking subtle energy out of the capacitor, its aura increases from 96 mm to 420 mm. However, if the dowser's intent is visualising pushing subtle energy into the capacitor, its aura shrinks from 96 mm to 13 mm. This seems counter intuitive!

Conclusions

Electromagnetism can affect the source object being dowsed, but not the dowser. The source in turn affects the Information Field being interrogated by the dowser. These findings reinforce the validity of the Information Field model. They also should give clues to the structure of the Information Field, including the role of electromagnetism in consciousness and the structure of the universe.

References and Bibliography

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