

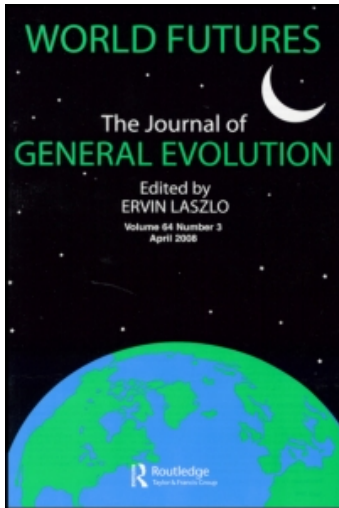
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IS DOWSING A USEFUL TOOL FOR SERIOUS SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH?

JEFFREY S. KEEN

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The act of observation can appear to affect the results of certain scientific experiments. Research has shown that the mind is much more than the brain. The perception of an observer may be significantly affected by the local and non-local environment, and is dependant on the time of the day, month, or year on which those measurements are made. This research has led toward a greater understanding of the structure of the universe, including its connection to consciousness and information. For example, it is demonstrated that the mind's ability to communicate information from across the solar system is much faster than the speed of light.

KEYWORDS: *Communicating information, dowsing, mind, scientific measurements, structure of Universe.*

INTRODUCTION

Attempting to link quantum physics with general relativity is one current approach to the comprehension of the structure of the universe. However, this could be an impossible objective as recent theories suggest that gravity is not a fundamental force but a consequence of the way information about material objects is organized in space–time (Verlinde 2010). In this theory, gravity is analogous to, say, the flow of water, and involves a holographic universe, information, entropy, statistics, and Chaos Theory. However, such theories do not explain acts of observation affecting the results of scientific experiments, and other phenomenon not explicable by current theories. Many researchers (e.g., Tiller 1997; Radin 2006; Rosenblum and Kuttner 2007; Wallace 2007), including the author, believe that understanding the structure of the universe lies not just in physics and the above concepts, but also involves consciousness and cognitive neuroscience together with understanding the nature and perception of information.

Although controversial, Noetics in general, and current theories of dowsing in particular, have involved for many years all of the above concepts. This article

Acknowledgments are due to the UK Dowsing Research Group (DRG) members who assisted in this avenue of research, helped to confirm many of the findings, suggested causes, and following their enthusiastic review of the author's lectures, encouraged its documentation.

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combines these considerations in a non-orthodox, but heuristic approach, linked by geometry. Traditionally, dowsing has been frowned upon because of non-scientific uses, perceived inconsistencies in results, and the inability to use a physical meter that does not depend on the mind. Consequently, to overcome these objections, this paper only uses dowsing for quantified academic research, mainly by dowsing pure geometric shapes, and measuring the dimensions perceived. This has enabled systematic investigations into why variations occur in dowsed measurements, and to identify their causes.

As some of the findings produce universal constants such as the inverse of the Fine Structure Constant (137), tetrahedral geometry angles, arcsine 1/4 and 1/5, or measuring to an accuracy of a few seconds that the time light takes to reach the earth from the outer planets, the answer to the question posed in the title must be an emphatic “yes.” Dowsing is proving to be a powerful and relevant research tool. This work has identified and developed the connection between consciousness, information, and the structure of space–time.

This article is a summary of 8 papers pre-published by the author on the scientific website vixra, augmented with concepts on the author’s website (www.jeffreykeen.org).

PROTOCOL AND METHODOLOGY

This article involves “subtle energy” fields, the nature of which is currently unknown, but can be perceived by the mind, and are currently being researched. These fields usually comprise lines, spirals, ellipsoids, and geometric patterns, which can be detected intuitively by some people or by dowsing. For the non dowser, a brief introduction to dowsing can be found in the following: The BSD Encyclopaedia of Terms (1998); <http://www.britishdowsers.org/>; Bird (1993); The Physics of Dowsing and the Brain (2001); Keen 2005; and www.jeffreykeen.org.

Non dowsers have difficulty in comprehending what dowsers feel, sense, or visualize. Although atoms or electricity cannot be seen, touched, smelt, tasted, or heard by the normal human senses, they are physical and can be detected by physical equipment and meters. Dowsing, on the other hand, involves the mind and consciousness—not matter and the physical. At present there are no meters to measure consciousness, so it is necessary to use the mind’s perception and its interaction with the body’s senses. Sight is probably a good analogy to the dowser’s perception. Sight is only a model formed in the brain, but the observer believes that he or she is “seeing directly” what is being looked at. Dowsing is a similar model in the brain (Keen 2009).

Dowsing involves the mind interacting with its environment in the widest sense via consciously specifying intent and visualizing what information is being sought. Dowsing has many applications, but in this article it is purely academic, and relates to “earth energies” and naturally occurring “subtle energy” fields. The simplest form of dowsing involves information requests of a binary nature; basically a “yes” or “no” answer to a question. An example of academic dowsing intent could be: *give me a “yes” signal when entering the boundary of a subtle energy beam under investigation, so accurate dimensions can be measured.*

Dowsing and associated intuitive techniques fall into several different categories. Some gifted people are able to visualize “subtle energies” without the use of devices. Other device-less dowsers feel a positive sensation in their mind’s eye, throat, solar plexus, or fingers. Most dowsers need a rod, pendulum, or other device to amplify the dowsing sensation. The research for this article was initially undertaken with angle rods because the author feels they react quickly, respond accurately to boundaries, indicate the direction of flow of the subtle energies being dowsed, and are easy to use on-site, even in the wind or rain. More accurate measurements to within ± 2 mm were then made using device-less dowsing.

This article summarizes a series of experiments covering variations in measurements by groups of observers and individuals. Surprisingly, the general reasons for variability are numerous, including the superimposition of many local and non-local factors, and depend on different times of the day, month, or year on which those measurements are made. These factors are now individually covered.

PERSONAL FACTORS

A logical starting point is to address the question of why different dowsers obtain different results for the same measurement. Details of relevant experiments involving a group of 13 experienced dowsers from the Dowsing Research Group can be found in Keen (2009b). Table 1 summarizes the findings for a standard yardstick that involved dowsing the simplest source geometry; a 0-dimensional dot. All the members of the group “saw” the same phenomenon—the yardstick line ending in a conical helix with a vertical axis. However, each member saw this helix, and hence the length of the line, in a slightly different position. For experienced dowsers, this group variation in the same length is about 7%, which is not a serious divergence. Notwithstanding that different dowsers obtain varying lengths for the same measurement it is important to realize that ratios, angles, and the format of discovered equations are consistent and correct. In general, only the scales and multiplying constants will differ in the obtained formulae.

This divergence does not apply to individuals because their own measurements are consistent; a conclusion that is used in further research. Averaging group measurements can therefore be meaningless. To confirm findings, several experienced dowsers are required to compare individual results.

Table 1
DRG Variation in the Measurement of a Standard Line

Date	14/6/08	14/6/08	14/6/08	15/6/08	15/6/08	
Time	11:30:00	16:00:00	22:30:00	09:30:00	12:30:00	
Average Length <i>m</i>	5.46	5.38	5.49	5.48	5.21	5.40
Standard Deviation	0.43	0.42	0.36	0.40	0.37	0.39
Deviation/length%	7.86%	7.79%	6.58%	7.22%	7.01%	7.29%
Maximum Value <i>m</i>	5.98	6.16	6.32	6.01	6.00	6.09
Minimum Value <i>m</i>	3.90	4.05	4.70	4.20	4.30	4.23
Max:Min Ratio	1.53	1.52	1.34	1.43	1.40	1.45

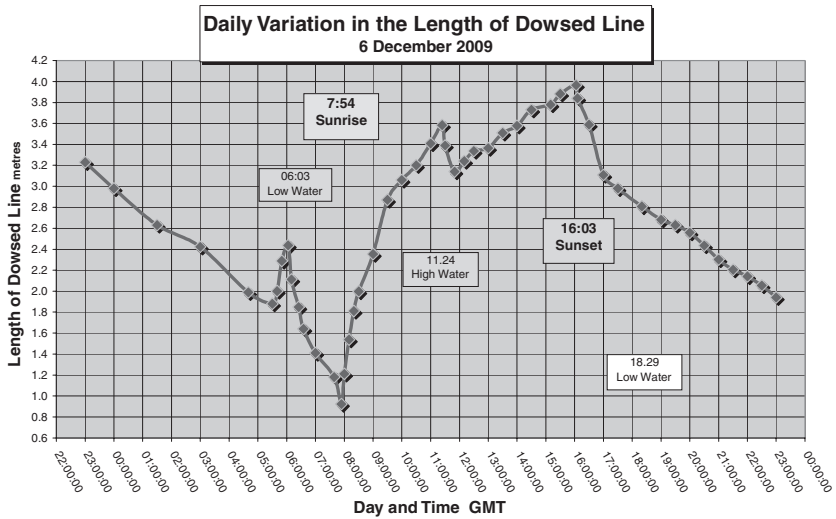


Figure 1. Measurement variations over a 24-hour period.

These findings support the theory, briefly mentioned earlier, that dowsing involves a model in the brain that is superimposed on the sight model (Keen 2009). The results in Table 1 also suggest that the length of a dowsable line changes over a period of time. This is now explored further.

DAILY VARIATIONS CAUSED BY THE EARTH SPINNING ON ITS AXIS

Keen (2009c) shows that significant variations in the yardstick length occur during the course of a day. Figure 1 summarizes the findings graphically.

In general, perceived measurements gradually increase in length during daylight hours, and continually reduce during the night. The major turning points are the local times of sunrise and sunset. To a lesser extent tides have an influence. As these correlations were only realized on analysis several weeks after the data was collected, the dowser was unaware of these factors. The same results are obtained if the experiment is performed in a darkened room so the dowser is unaware of dawn and dusk. Similarly, if the dowser flies to a time zone with a significant time difference, and the experiment repeated immediately so the dowser has no time to become acclimatized, identical results are obtained. On further, more detailed, analysis, the sunrise, sunset, and tidal peaks are accurate to within 1 minute. These and other results suggest that dowsing obtains information directly in the mind, and is not a physiological effect produced by, say, sunlight and gravity.

The conclusion is therefore that the sun and gravity (via its influence on tides) not only have a significant effect on dowsed measurements, but also directly affect consciousness (i.e., the mind interfaces with the environment).

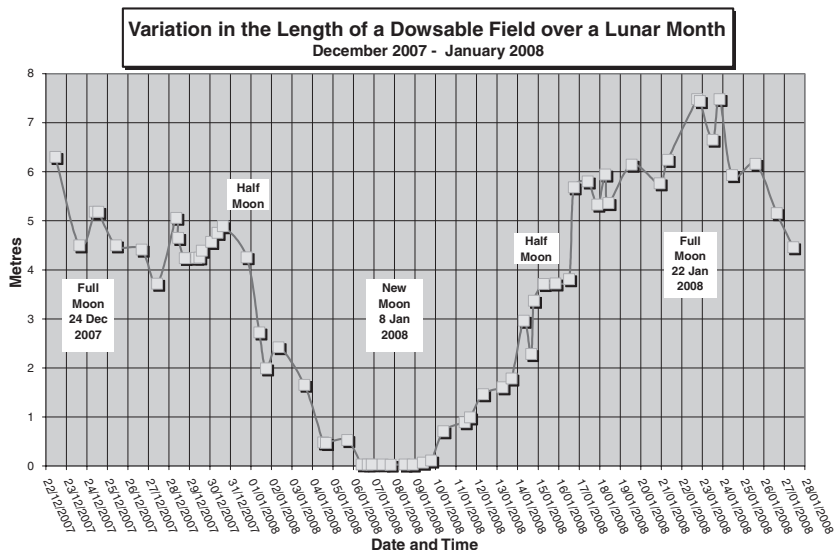


Figure 2. The moon's effect on dowsing measurements.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL VARIATIONS CAUSED BY GRAVITY

Lunar monthly and annual cycles have also been identified as affecting perception. Details of experiments can be found in Keen (2009d), but are summarized in Figures 2 and 3. The main obvious feature in Figure 2 is that the measured length

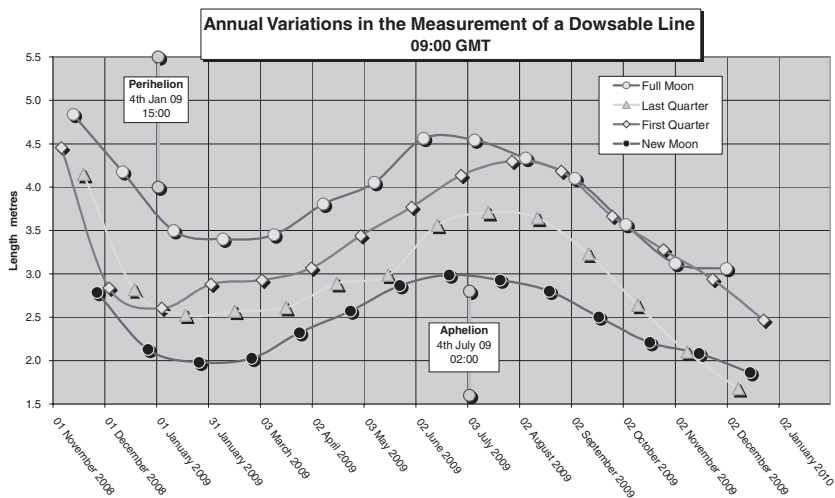


Figure 3. The sun's effect on dowsing measurements.

of the yardstick fluctuates wildly with the position of the moon. Near full moon the readings are maxima, while at new moon they are minima: a ratio of 225:1 for that lunar month. A full moon produces a lower gravitational force on earth, as the sun and moon's gravity are pulling in opposite directions. Lower gravity produces longer lines.

The graphs in Figure 3 are four lines summarizing measurements taken at four specific times in each lunar month, over a period of one year. As is apparent, the length of the yardstick line increases from 2.0 meters in February 2009 to 4.8 meters in July 2009; more than doubling in a ratio of 1:2.4, or 140%. The peaks and troughs near aphelion and perihelion suggest gravity is again involved. A stronger gravity situation near perihelion produces shorter lines, while weaker gravity at aphelion increases perceived length. This conclusion is consistent with monthly variations as discussed above. Also as discussed above, the moon's gravity can increase the perceived length of a line by 225 times, but its effect is much greater than the sun, which can only cause a 2.4 times increase!

These findings are also consistent with reports of increases in measurements on high mountains or when flying (i.e., reduced gravity increases perceived dimensions). Having dismissed other possible factors, these variations in measurements suggest that the moon and the sun's gravity can have a significant effect on information, the mind, and consciousness.

VARIATIONS CAUSED BY SUBTLE ENERGIES

At this stage it is instructive to examine subtle energies in general. There are numerous forms of subtle energies, some of which are listed in Keen (2010b), each with different measured properties. Their presence can significantly affect dowsing measurements. For example, subtle energy lines or fields seem to have a direction of "flow" that has vector properties, and the observed length of the yardstick depends on the direction of measurement. Measurements may be stretched or compressed depending if made with or against the direction of flow of the energy line. As one example of many, Table 2 summarizes measurements made on two arbitrary energy lines, each on a different day. As is apparent, the length of the standard yardstick is different if the measurement is made outside of the subtle

Table 2
Measurements of Two Arbitrary Energy Lines

Mary Line at Glastonbury			
Outside the Mary Line	0.915 meters		
With the flow	1.955 meters		+114%
Against the flow	0.670 meters		-27%
Psi Line			
No Psi line	2.332 meters		
With the Psi flow	4.155 meters		+78.2%
Against the Psi flow	0.507 meters		-78.3%

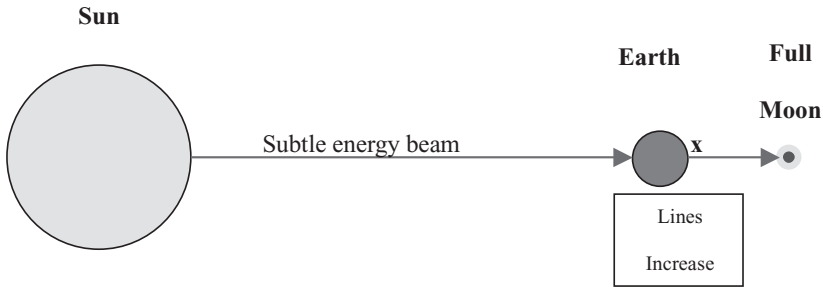


Figure 4. Three-body alignment subtle energy beam—Full moon simulation.

energy field, or inside the subtle energy with the flow, or inside the subtle energy but against the flow. In one case the length nearly doubled when measured with the flow.

THE EFFECTS OF GEOMETRIC ALIGNMENTS

Certain geometric alignments of any three bodies create a subtle energy beam that can be readily detected by the mind and quantified by using the yardstick. On investigation, it can easily be shown that these subtle energy beams generated by alignments are unique, and have a totally different set of properties to the more usual earth energies or mind created psi-lines discussed in the previous section.

Although any three bodies produce the same effect, Figures 4 and 5 simulate the alignment of the sun, earth, and moon at both full and new moon. This approach makes it is easier to understand the geometry of this phenomenon, and compare actual astronomical observations with small sized table-top experimental results. The subtle energy beam flows away from the “sun” toward the “earth.” Intriguingly, at the full moon geometry in Figure 4, the lengths of lines when measured at the center object expand.

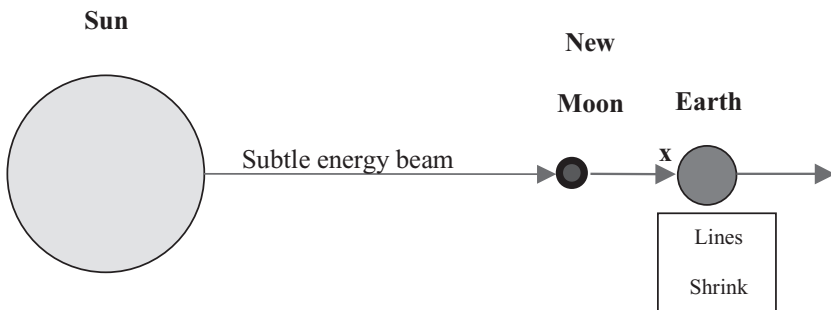


Figure 5. Three-body alignment subtle energy beam—New moon simulation.

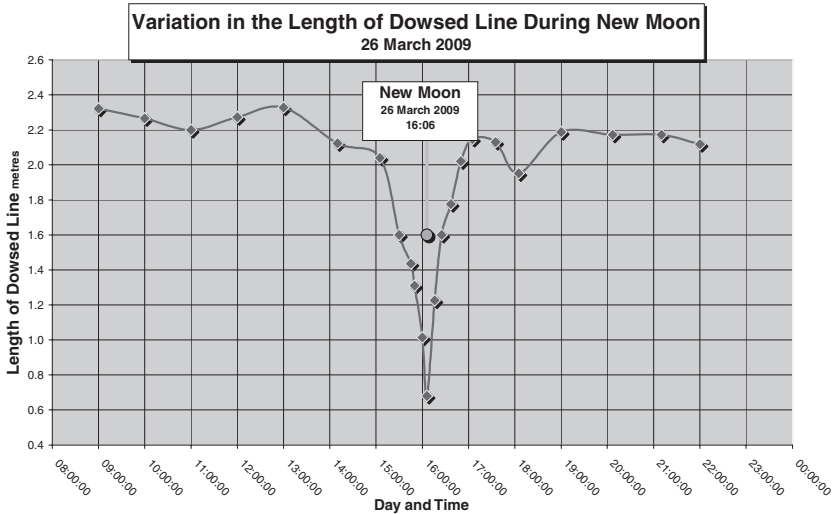


Figure 6. The new moon's effect on dowsing measurements.

Unexpectedly, when making measurements near the outer object in the new moon simulation geometry illustrated in Figure 5, lines contract. This effect is therefore different to the flow vector discussed above in a non-interactive environment, and is explained in Keen (2010b). It is also different from the effects of gravity discussed in a previous section. It is important to stress that these findings apply equally to table top experiments with three small pebbles, three circles drawn on paper, or at actual full or new moon. When dowsing, pure geometry (i.e., images not involving matter or mass) has the same effect as solid bodies and mass.

The subtle energy beam leaving either side of three interacting bodies has a perceived flow emanating outward from the largest object, extends over very large distances even for small bodies, and is slightly divergent. Significantly, this beam has a divergence angle involving the inverse of the Fine Structure Constant (137), which suggests that this “consciousness beam” is linked to the structure of the universe. The reasons for this are also explained in Keen (2010b).

The above findings relate to three static bodies. Figures 6 and 7 summarize graphically the findings in the dynamic situation such as the moon orbiting the earth. Although these graphs relate to new and full moon, identical results are found as any three bodies move in and out of alignment. As is apparent, significant resonance peaks and troughs are produced in dowsed measurements. These peaks and troughs represent a combination of the varying intensity of this subtle energy beam, coupled with its vector properties for affecting measurements. The maxima and minima occur at optimum alignment. Further details and analysis are given in Keen (2010b).

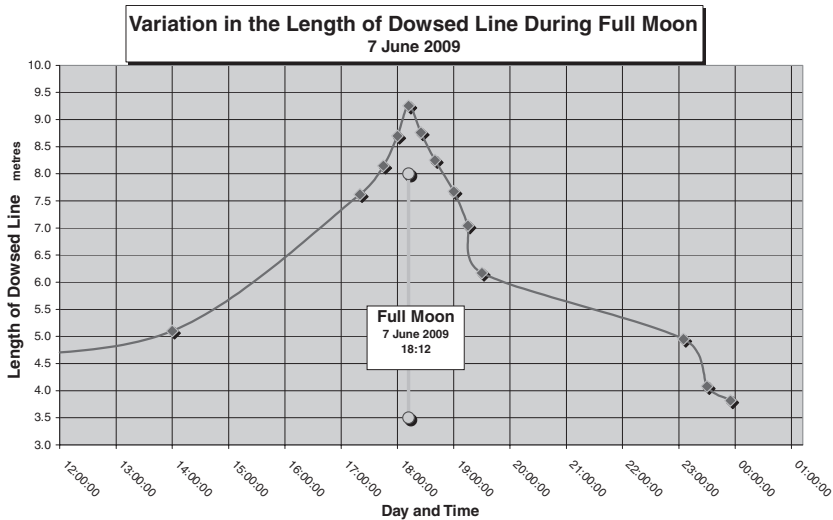


Figure 7. The full moon's effect on dowsing measurements.

To avoid any confusion, the lunar monthly variations that were discussed in an earlier section relate to the slower gravitational changes that occur over days and weeks. These sharp peaks and troughs at new and full moon only exist for minutes or a few hours, and are a special case of three-body alignments. They augment the lunar monthly effect. Geometric astronomical alignments, not gravity, cause resonance effects at new and full moon. It has long been recorded that new or full moons trigger well known biological events in animals and plants that affect their behavior. Is this three-body subtle energy their cause?

The above analysis assumes perfect alignment of their three centers, such as at a total eclipse. What happens when the three bodies are not in perfect alignment? What are the geometric limits that are necessary to produce subtle energy beams? The detailed findings are published in Keen (2010c), and summarized in Figures 8 and 9, where the curve with diamond markers relates to full moon simulation, and the graph with circle markers is for new moon. The subtle energy is present when the line length is greater than zero. As is apparent, the subtle energy beam is created if the maximum half-angle out of perfect alignment (α in Figure 9) is arcsine $1/5$ (11.5°) for full moon simulation, but arcsin $1/4$ (14.5°) for new moon simulation. Sine $1/n$ is common in subtle energy research, where n is either an odd or even integer (but never both together), often as the apex half angle of concentric conical helices (Keen 2005; *The American Dowser* 2007; *Dowsing Today* 2007; *ASD Digest* 2008–9).

The unexpected conclusion is that actual full and new moons have identical properties to interacting small stones or mass-less geometric shapes. Again, there seems to be an equivalence between pure geometry, and matter without the effects of mass. The fact that the sun, earth, and moon behaves identically to small

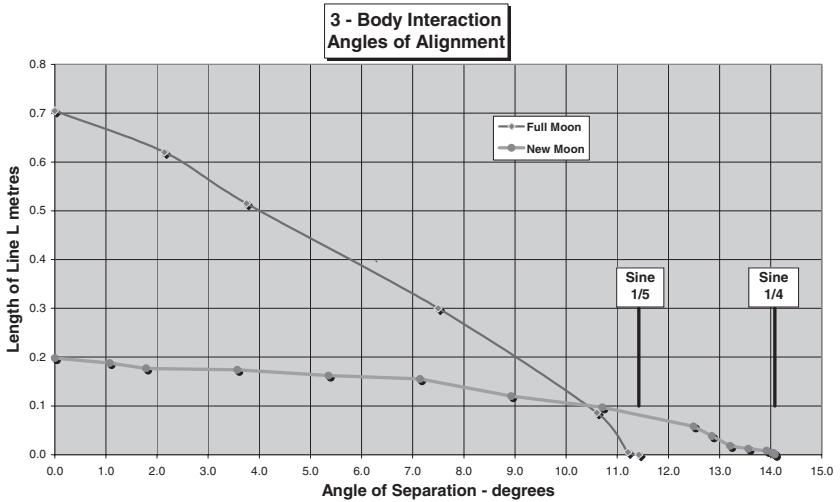


Figure 8. The decay in subtle energy as three bodies come out of alignment.

stones and geometric patterns is the ultimate example of Global Scaling Theory (Hartmut Muller, <http://globalscalingtheory.com/>), and that the laws of physics apply equally to all bodies anywhere in the universe.

COMMUNICATING INFORMATION INSTANTANEOUSLY ACROSS THE SOLAR SYSTEM

As this three-body alignment beam extends into the solar system, it is possible to quantify the speed of communicating conscious information across the solar system. Keen (2010a) details the findings, which are summarized in Figure 10 and Table 3. Via the use of a standard yardstick, significant resonance peaks have been detected **before** the published times in astronomical charts of new and full moons, as well as at the conjunction of planets, with the moon and earth. With remarkable

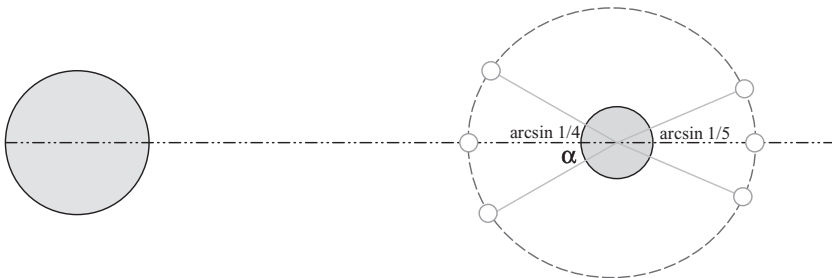


Figure 9. Three-body interaction: The geometric limits to produce a subtle energy beam.

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Table 3
Measuring the Speed of Light from the Outer Planets

Planet in Alignment	Predicted Date of Alignment	Predicted Time of Alignment GMT	Time of Detected Resonance Peak GMT	Earth Planet Distance	Light From Planet Reaches Earth in	Predicted minus Observed Times
Jupiter	21/12/09	12:10	11:48	5.51 AU	45.85 minutes	45.5 minutes
Saturn	10/12/09	05:07	03:48	9.68 AU	80.55 minutes	79.0 minutes
Saturn	12/11/09	19:53	18:40	10.08 AU	83.86 minutes	73.0 Minutes

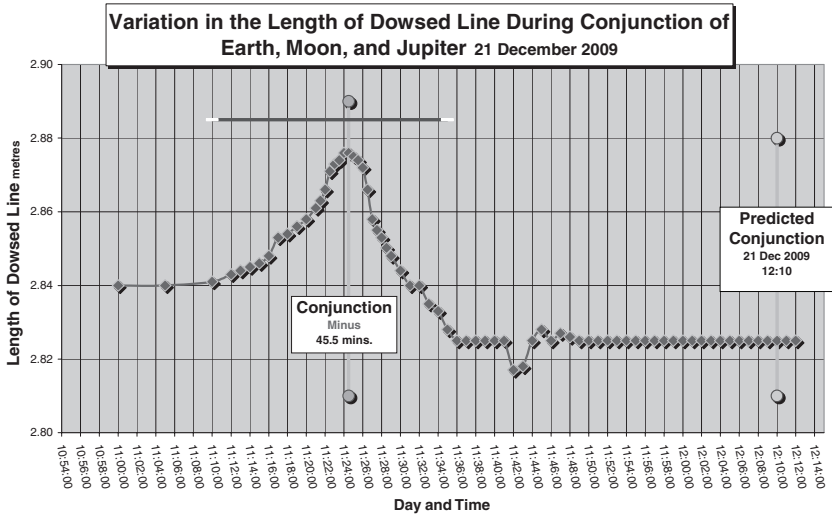


Figure 10. Measuring the speed of light from Jupiter.

accuracy, these time differences equal the time light from the sun or planet takes to reach the earth.

Figure 10 is the result of a Jupiter–Moon conjunction on December 21, 2009. The peak of the graph occurred 45.5 minutes before the predicted time of 12:10. At that time, Jupiter was 5.51 Astronomical Units (AU) from the earth. Assuming 1 AU = 93,000,000 miles, and light travels 670,616,629 mph in vacuum, the light from Jupiter took 45.85 minutes to reach an observer on earth. This is an accuracy of $0.35/45.85 = 0.76\%$. As this and similar analyses were done several days after conjunction, the dowser could not be aware of the time differences.

This experiment was first performed twice with Saturn, which theoretically, would give more accurate results as it is further away from the earth. Table 3 summarizes the results, and confirms the effect, and illustrates improved accuracy as techniques were refined in subsequent experiments. This is a remarkable result, and gives a convincing proof of instantaneous communication.

CONCLUSIONS—ABOUT DOWSING

These findings show why, on the surface, dowsing can appear to give inconsistent results. The overriding result is that measurements are not absolute, but relative to the individual's mind. However, it is important to realize that for groups of people ratios, angles, and the format of discovered equations are consistent and correct. In general, only the scales and multiplying constants will differ in the obtained formulae.

Numerous physical causes of variation include the earth spinning on its axis, the effects of sunlight, gravitational effects from the earth sun and moon, subtle energy

lines and fields, and multi-body interactions both locally and astronomically. All these factors relate to the environment in its widest meaning.

Stronger gravity produces shorter lines, while weaker gravity increases perceived length. Having dismissed other possible factors, these variations in measurements suggest that the moon and the sun's gravity can have a significant effect on information, the mind, and consciousness.

Experimental results when dowsing geometric alignments have, for the first time, been measured, analyzed, and documented. Measurements are increased if made with the flow of subtle energy, but reduced if measured inside the subtle energy but against the flow. There seems to be an equivalence between pure geometry, and matter without the effects of mass. The findings have demonstrated a strong link between geometry, consciousness, and the creation of subtle energies that not only effect measurements, but also can cross the solar system.

Einstein was wrong when claiming that nothing can go faster than light. Dowsing can detect that the communication of some fundamental information across the solar system is not only faster than the speed of light, but probably instantaneous. As the subtle energy beam produced by three aligned cosmic bodies can be detected by the mind, it may be the mechanism that caused "sensitive" ancients to believe in astrology.

CONCLUSIONS—EXTRAPOLATIONS

The results contained in this article are only obtained with the appropriate intent. This research suggests that the act of dowsing obtains information directly in the mind, and is not a physiological or physical effect. The implication is that dowsing involves the mind interacting not only with the local environment, but with space-time. Using possible analogies, intent selects the appropriate "channel," "frequency," or "password" that allows access to a vast data base of information. Consciousness involves the mind interfacing with the structure of the universe.

As some of the findings involve universal constants such as the inverse of the Fine Structure Constant (137), tetrahedral geometry angles, arcsine 1/4 and 1/5, detecting daily, lunar monthly, and annual effects, or measuring to an accuracy of a few seconds the time light takes to reach the earth from the outer planets, the answer to the question posed in the title of this article must be an emphatic "yes." Dowsing is proving to be a powerful and relevant research tool. This work has identified and developed the connection between consciousness, information, and the structure of space-time.

CONCLUSIONS—POSTULATIONS

These results lead to the following exciting postulations:

1. The structure of the universe, from the Planck level to galaxies, enables two or more geometrical bodies to be "aware" of each others existence and precise location.

2. Similarly, the structure of the universe enables three geometrical bodies to “know” instantly when they are in perfect alignment, and produce a linking subtle energy beam instantaneously.
3. As the same results are obtained for dowsing three large interacting cosmic bodies as for three micro objects, the findings for the mind are consistent with Global Scaling Theory, and that the laws of physics are the same in the observable universe.
4. The same phenomenon demonstrated as a result of geometric alignment for macro objects (as in points 1 and 2 above) could equally apply to help explain quantum entanglement at the micro level.
5. There may be a strong connection between the subtle energies reported here, and “dark energy,” which makes up over 75% of the universe.

THE WAY FORWARD

These are significant results not only in investigating how dowsing works, but possibly more importantly, for adopting the use of dowsing in wider areas of scientific research, and furthering the study of consciousness and the structure of the universe. As all the above proven astronomical factors influence people’s perceptions, further research is justified into whether there are linked physical and health implications as well.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Further details can be obtained on the author’s website <http://www.jeffreykeen.co.uk/>. In particular, the detailed findings have been e-published as a complementary series of 8 papers on the scientific website vixra at http://vixra.org/author/Jeffrey_S_Keen.

METHODS SUMMARY

For the calibration of dowsing measurements, a practical standard “yardstick” and protocol (Keen 2009a) was adopted for this research. This involves dowsing pure geometric shapes, and in particular a dot (0-dimensional). When dowsing, the dot transforms into a perceived variable line, the furthest point of which is a precise measureable boundary. The length of this line is affected by the “strength” of the subtle energy being investigated.

As always, it is imperative to specify and keep focused on the dowser’s actual “intent” and the precise dowsing question. This involved the dowser simultaneously focusing on the objects that were the subject of the experiment, the purpose of the experiment, and the yardstick. The intent of each dowser also included the elimination of interactions from all other dowsers, as well as mentally erasing all previous dowsing results produced by themselves or other people. Finally, intent had to be “now” to avoid time errors. Recording time and date is essential to allow for known lunar and other astronomical perturbations. For each experiment the

perceived length of the yardstick line was measured. This simple measurement was the basis for the experiments detailed in this article.

The advantages of this technique include an easy to produce universal standard, which is very practical, provides precise measurements, and is easily repeatable. The dowsed line conveniently takes on the properties of the field being investigated. This is a non-evasive technique that does not seem to affect the fields being studied. The validation of this technique is proven as members of a group dowse the same phenomenon. The findings here have also been shown to be repeatable.

To minimize errors, the tape measures used in the experiments were adjacent to the perceived line being investigated, thereby avoiding parallax. Once an initial measurement had been made, it was then fine tuned using device-less dowsing by moving a sharp pointer adjacent to the tape measure to obtain an accuracy of ± 2 mm. Only one person dowsed at a time to avoid cross-contamination of information.

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