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Magic for Beginners I

Telepathy, Telekinesis, Astrology, Kundalini and more

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Telepathy for Beginners

Experiments, Instructions,
Examples and Models

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1. Characteristics of Telepathy

1. a) Telepathy in everyday life

Who has not experienced this - one walks through the city and suddenly has a strange feeling and turns around and sees that from behind an acquaintance comes hurrying up, who has just recognized one. You felt something and reacted to it without knowing exactly what was going on.

Until 10,000 years ago, before the development of agriculture and animal husbandry in the early Neolithic period, this "funny feeling" was a vital skill: If a hungry tiger was lurking behind some bushes, it was decidedly helpful if you could sense its hungry gaze ...

Telepathy is an essential element in almost all religious, mythological, spiritual, esoteric and magical world views - even if it is not always called "telepathy".

This widespread use is not surprising, because telepathy is ultimately an "inner connection" between two beings - and religion and magic are ultimately about such "inner connections" all the time.

Even the word "religion" means "re-connection", that is, "backing up to the gods". This can be interpreted, if one wants to do so, also as "telepathic connection to the gods" - whereby "telepathy" would already have a very broad meaning in this context. But religion is essentially already the invisible, non-physical connection of humans to their ancestors, to the gods or to God.

Telepathy seems to be an important topic ...

1. b) Examples from religion and magic

In the New Testament, an example of advanced telepathy is found in Matthew 17:24-27:

Now when they came to Capernaum, those who were collecting the two-drachma tax ("temple tax") came to Peter and said, "Does not your master pay the tax?" He said, "Yes."

And when he came into the house, Jesus preceded him (Jesus telepathically discerned what Peter had experienced.) and said, "What do you mean, Simon? From whom do the kings of the earth take tolls or taxes: from their sons or from strangers?"

Then Peter said to him, "From strangers."

Jesus said to him, "So the sons are free. But lest we give them offence, go to the sea, and cast a line, and the first fish that comes up, take him; and when you open his mouth, you will find a two-drachma piece; take that, and give it to them for me and for you." (Jesus telepathically recognized these circumstances in the future.)

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In the Old Testament, Elijah and his disciple Elisha are especially known for their magical abilities. Thus it is said of Elisha in the 2nd Book of Kings 6:27-32:

When the king heard the woman's words, he tore his clothes as he walked on the wall. Then all the people saw that he had the sackcloth on his body underneath.

And he said, "God do this to me and that, if Elisha son of Shaphat keeps his head today!" (Death sentence for Elisha)

And Elisha sat in his house, and the elders sat with him. And the king sent a man before him.

But before the messenger came to him, Elisha said to the elders, "Have you seen how he (the king) has sent this murderer here to cut off my head?"

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In Tibetan Buddhism, telepathy is also reported quite frequently – especially in connection with meditations on deceased yogis, but also in everyday events.

For example, after an argument with the monk Dharlo, the Tibetan yogi Milarepa finally told Dharlo that Dharlo had given two necklaces from the monastery property to a woman so that she would become his mistress – this was telepathically perceived by Milarepa.

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The monk Lotön tested Milarepa the next day by performing a ritual wrongly in his chamber – whereupon Milarepa greeted him the next day with the words that Lotön should refrain from such mischief in the future.

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One can also find telepathy apart from the "great religions" – e.g. with the shaman and war chief Geronimo from the tribe of the Apaches:

Geronimo, as a shaman, also learned astral journey and used it extensively to fly regularly in his astral body to the camps of the cavalry to spy on what they had planned next. In this way, he was able to resist the militarily far superior cavalry for 35 years.

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There are also reports of telepathy in the Germanic tradition – for example, in the "Book of Land-taking", which tells of the settlement of Iceland:

Heid the Spell-song Woman (seer) predicted to them all that they would settle in a land to the west of the sea (Iceland) that had not yet been discovered, but Ingimund said that he would beware of it. The magic song woman, however, said that he would not be able to do that and that, as a sign of that, his talisman, which he carried in his pocket, would now disappear and that he would find it again where he was digging on that land for the foundation for the pillar behind his high seat.

... ..

Ingimund did not feel at home anywhere; so King Harald urged him to seek his fortune in Iceland. Ingimund said that this was what he had never intended to do, but he sent two Finns as Hamfarir (shapeshifters) on a mage's journey (astral journey) to Iceland to look for his talisman, which was shaped in the form of Freyr and made of silver.

The Finns came back and said that they had found the place where the talisman was, but that they could not seize it.

However, they described to Ingimund exactly the location of the place in a valley between two hills, and they told Ingimund all the details of the land and how it was shaped, where he was to settle.

After that Ingimund left for his journey to Iceland. With him went his brother-in-law Jorund Nacken and his friends Eyvindr Sorkvir and Asmund and Hvyti and his servants Fridmund, Bodvar, Thorir, Refskegg and Ulfkell.

They came ashore in the southern part of Iceland and stayed in Hvanneyri all winter, together with Grim,

Ingimund's foster-brother, but in the spring they went north over the heath.

Then they came to an arm of the sea where they found two rams and called it Rams' Bay. From there they continued to wander northward across the land, giving appropriate names to all the places they came to.

He stayed for one winter in Vidi Valley in Ingimunds Forest. From there they saw snowless mountains to the south and moved south there. There Ingimund recognized the appearance of the land that the seer had described as his future home.

Thordis, his daughter, was born in Thordis Forest.

Ingimund took possession of the whole water-valley from Helga-water and Urdar-water upwards and lived in Hof and found his talisman there at the place where he dug the foundation for his high-post.

1. c) Examples from my own experience

I also include here some of my own experiences, as I can describe them most accurately – which is helpful for the study of telepathy.

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When I was 20 years old I met Annette. She told me after a few days about a vacation in the south of France. Suddenly I saw the landscape she had been in front of me and could continue telling what she had experienced. Something like that became normal between us pretty soon.

We always knew for sure whether the other one was at home or where he/she was in the city or in the forest.

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Once when Annette was visiting me, she suddenly thoughtfully said that all kinds of colors were shining in my room. When I asked her what she saw, she began to describe it to me in great detail.

She saw exactly what I imagined every day in my room. At that time I was accepted by a magician as a sorcerer's apprentice and thereupon I first learned how to draw a protective circle. For this I used the "Lesser Pentagram Ritual" and the "Exercise of the Middle Pillar".

Annette described to me the white radiant circle on the floor, the four flaming pentagrams on the four walls, the golden hexagram on the ceiling, the four archangels in the four directions and the Middle Pillar consisting of five colored spheres in the center of the room.

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A few months later, one of my sisters, who lived in the room next to me, came to me in the morning and said that she had had a very strange dream. When I asked her, she told me that she had seen me standing in my room, making gestures, speaking softly, and how a colorful picture had appeared in my room.

She also described to me the pentagram ritual and the Middle Pillar with many details.

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My grandparents tried several times to surprise my mother by coming unannounced from Hamburg to visit us in Bonn. But the surprise never worked, because my mother always sensed that and therefore cooked more and baked a cake.

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My grandfather (my mother's father) had once had knee pain for a long time and no doctor could help him. Then a neighbor advised him to go to a healer who lived a few villages away. When he opened the door of the healer's house, he saw that she was plucking a chicken. Then the feathers of the chicken all flew to my grandfather and stuck to him.

Then the healer said to my grandfather that he obviously had much greater powers than she did and that she therefore unfortunately could not help him ...

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My great-grandmother (my grandfather's mother) also had this talent: she sometimes went to the fair with us children and our grandparents and parents. Once, when I drew only blanks, she told me that this would not do and that she would buy me a ticket now. My parents tried to explain to her how the lottery works and that there are a lot of blanks. However, she bought a single ticket without further ado and drew the main prize.

A few years later, one of my sisters had bad luck with the tickets and my great-grandmother also drew the main prize for her with a single ticket.

I don't think she was very popular with the fair people

They say in Holstein that this talent is passed on from father to daughter and from mother to son - at least with my great-grandmother, my grandfather, my mother and me this is true. After that, however, it goes on to my son - but he was not born in Holstein ...

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When I was accepted as a magician's apprentice by a magician at the age of 21, we experimented quite wildly. Since he had a German shepherd dog, we wondered if dogs

could also perceive telepathically. So we both imagined a white rabbit in front of his nose.

The effect was quite interesting – imitation recommended.

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When I was about 24 years old I went to a friend with whom I learned gold-smithing. I made a piece of jewelry for my friend Jörg. When I was finished, I had the strange feeling that I should take it to his apartment in Bonn right away – although we had arranged to meet the next day. So I drove to his place – this is extremely untypical behavior for me, since I always try to keep all appointments as precisely as possible.

When I then stood in front of his door and he opened it for me, he looked surprised and then had to laugh quite a bit – he had called me by telephone, but had not reached me anywhere and therefore sat down and inwardly called me to him, because he urgently needed the piece of jewelry a day earlier.

Apparently, his "call" reached me and was also so loud that it drowned out all my concerns about the arranged appointment ...

In retrospect, it was amusing to see how many arguments I came up with on the way to be able to go to Jörg's a day earlier, despite my principle of sticking as closely as possible to agreements.

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Once I went with my bicycle to Frater U.D. in the Siebengebirge (where he lived at that time), where we wanted to do some experiments with several people. Thereby a screw at the axle of my bicycle had loosened. When I asked him for a 12mm wrench, he said he had just moved in and had no idea where anything was.

Since the group that met there had met their power animals shortly before, I inwardly asked my she-wolf where there was a 12-key. Thereupon she showed me a drawer in a cupboard in the living room – there I found the 12-key.

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When my son was born (he came three months early) and I gently reached out to him with my index finger, he opened his eyes and inwardly said very clearly, "Hello, I'm David." I was completely taken aback, as I had never heard of such a thing.

However, as I have since learned, it seems to happen quite often that newborns tell their parents their names.

After that, David kept his eyes closed for a few months – as is usual with premature babies.

I then called a friend because he had come into the world with a cesarean section and a lot of chaos. The friend in turn called Mary Bauermeister and asked her for help for mother and child. They looked inwardly at who had come into the world and gave him a name ("Papageno") that fit his character and sent him protection inwardly. Later they described to me the character they had seen – the later development showed that they had judged him exactly right.

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My former wife lost a daughter about six months old in a miscarriage. A few hours later I sat down at the sea and went inwardly to our dead daughter Miriam to accompany her soul to the otherworld. I saw her soul immediately ... but I didn't need to accompany her because she knew the way much better than I did – instead she told and showed me some things.

I wanted to help her and instead I received a gift from her
...

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Then, a few years later, when my daughter Susanna was born, I turned inwardly to her soul and asked her what she wanted to be called in this life. I saw her soul immediately and she also told me her name.

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When David was between 6 and 10 years old, we often played various guessing games. At some point he noticed that I could "read" the answers in his head. This resulted in a new game variant: He asked a question and then concentrated on a wrong answer – for example, I answered the question "What is the capital of Australia?" with "Sydney", although I know exactly that it is Canberra and not Sydney. He had concentrated on "Sydney", of course ...

He really enjoyed this variation of the game.

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When my son and I are together and I think something that relates to him, or consider asking him something or suggesting something to him, he asks every time before I've opened my mouth, "What did you say?" I can count on that question.

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With both my son and my daughter, I have also experienced it many times that I wanted to ask them something and they came up with the answer before I could ask the question. Sometimes they were convinced that I really asked aloud.

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I once met a woman at a seminar. We were immediately sympathetic to each other. In the evening, when we were all sitting together at dinner, I went to the food counter to get seconds. There I heard the woman inwardly rather loudly say that she would like an apple. So I looked at her a bit surprised, took an apple and threw it to her.

Just because of her astonished face this experience was worthwhile, because she had actually just thought that she would like to have still another apple and that I should bring one.

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A few years ago I had read something about Leonardo da Vinci and once again marveled at all his observations and inventions. Thereupon I asked David whether he knows why one day after new moon one can see not only the thin moon crescent, but dimly the whole moon.

He immediately answered, "It's because of the sunlight reflecting off the earth and hitting the moon." He answered spontaneously, never having thought about the subject before - and simply tapped into my knowledge of Leonardo's discovery. Very handy for exams ...

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David was once driving to a birth celebration with some friends when they missed a bus a few miles from their destination. That's when David said that the house they were going to must be about on the other side of the woods from where he was standing with his friends.

So he let his inner voice guide him through the nighttime forest he didn't know, and he and his friends came out right at the garden gate behind the house they were going to.

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There is a simple game to practice telepathy: When you need the time, you can look inside where the next church tower or similar is and try to read the time there - and then check the telepathically seen time on your own watch or on your own cell phone.

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In the course of time I have experienced very many things like this and also heard like things from others, but I don't tell them all now, because this book would become rather heavy and this chapter is only about describing the different ways in which telepathy can occur or in which I have experienced telepathy so far.

1. d) Summary.

From the examples given, one can already see some peculiarities of telepathy:

One can perceive things telepathically both consciously, purposefully and with intention, and unconsciously and, so to speak, incidentally.

Telepathically perceived things can also appear as dreams. So the waking consciousness is not necessary for telepathy itself.

Not only single informations or motives can be perceived, but also complex pictures (pentagram ritual, vacation landscape).

One can consciously send out a thought and summon someone.

Several people can perceive something together (e.g. the women who helped my just born son and saw his character in this context).

There are "helpers" in telepathy such as the power animals.

Telepathy can also be used systematically and with great reliability in life-threatening situations (Geronimo in the war with the cavalry). Telepathy, therefore, with proper practice, need not be a vague matter of hunches and guesses.

It would seem that telepathy is one phenomenon out of a broader group of phenomena (the feathers flying at my grandfather and the like).

The examples that have been told here are of course no proof of telepathy – except of course for myself, because I have experienced these things.

Therefore, in the next chapter follow some examples of experiments that you can do yourself and with which you can easily and reliably experience telepathy yourself.

2. The Development of a Telepathy Model

If you want to ride a bicycle, it is helpful if you understand at least roughly how a bicycle works, what function the individual components have and, if possible, how you can repair a bicycle.

Therefore, in this chapter follows the attempt to design a model of telepathy that is as accurate as possible, i.e. to find a description of telepathy that is a good fundament for one's strategy in telepathy experiments and in telepathy applications.

This description will then make it possible to see what one must do to obtain a desired telepathic effect when one needs it.

2. a) The procedure of a chemist

How can one recognize a thing as precisely as possible?

First of all, it is helpful if one knows what one actually wants to recognize – and preferably also why. Curiosity and thirst for knowledge is a sufficient and solid motivation ...

To be able to recognize something, you have to observe it, you have to experience it. Without one's own experience there is nothing to think about ...

Either, therefore, you simply look at what you happen to have experienced, or you think of experiments that you can perform to see how a thing behaves.

An experiment has a number of different phases, which can be readily observed in a chemist, for example.

The first phase of an experiment is to clarify the aforementioned motivation to better understand, and therefore better use, something specific.

The second phase is the observation of what is already known and of what one knows to be true or that it could possibly be true. For example, the chemist wants to better understand a particular chemical compound and its variations and possible applications.

The third phase is the design of an experiment, by which one will possibly experience something, which one did not know before or what he does not know precisely – finally it concerns to recognize something new and for it one needs new experiences. The chemist therefore considers, for example, which chemical he could tip into the chemical compound he wants to understand better.

In the fourth phase, the chemist checks which precautionary measures are useful: protective goggles, gloves, extinguisher nearby ... For new telepathy experiments, for example, it might be useful not to do them while driving a car, but first at home in a protected setting. It is also best not to make such a telepathy attempt when a lot depends on the result – unless you have no other choice anyway ...

In the fifth phase the experiment is carried out. The chemist observes as closely as possible and notes down what is perceived. It is important to observe only, not to ignore or emphasize anything, but to be neutral like a white sheet of paper or like a photograph. In

other words, not rejecting anything, criticizing or saying "That can't be!".

The sixth phase consists of arranging and interpreting all observations. This may lead to new ideas about what could have happened during the experiment and which model best describes the observed process.

Finally, in the seventh phase, new questions arise from this, which again lead to new experiments.

This procedure brings also into parapsychology, into religion, into esotericism and into magic a down-to-earth objectivity, which generally has a quite beneficial effect.

2. b) The "classical" telepathy experiment

The best known telepathy experiment, used mainly in parapsychology, consists of one person guessing the cards another one is looking at.

For this, 25 cards are used, on which there are 5 different symbols – each symbol is represented five times.

From the frequency with which the cards are correctly "guessed", the probability can be calculated precisely, with which the result is not coincidence, but telepathy.

This experimental setup assumes that telepathy is something like seeing with the eyes. Probably largely unspoken, this experiment is also based on the assumption that telepathy can be controlled at will by the waking consciousness – just as one can look at the place one just decides to look at.

For this experimental arrangement speaks that its results are easily verifiable and the telepathy probability can be

calculated exactly. With this experiment results have occurred again and again, which are clearly outside the normal probabilities.

Against this experimental arrangement speaks that telepathy can take place also unconsciously, as a sideline or even in a dream. This shows clearly that telepathy cannot be compared to the normal seeing with the eyes, which is coupled to the waking consciousness.

Further it speaks against this experimental arrangement that a clear fatigue symptom could be observed with it: the first few attempts, which a person accomplished, were almost always more successful than the later attempts. This also shows that telepathy cannot be compared to the seeing with the eyes, because with normal seeing the recognition of what one sees in front of oneself becomes better with increasing practice first for a longer time - until finally sometime much later a general fatigue and lack of concentration occurs.

So it makes sense to change the telepathy experiments and to adapt them to these findings.

2. c) The pendulum

There is an experiment that can be used to get closer to the processes that take place in a person during telepathy.

In normal vision, a ray of light arrives in the eye, stimulates a receptor inside the back of the eyeball, which transmits this impulse to the brain, where the totality of impulses from the two optic nerves leading from the eyes to the brain is processed, i.e. the structure of what is seen is analyzed and compared with already stored structures. Finally, for example, the realization arises that one sees an apple in front of oneself.

It would be interesting to know what is going on during telepathy and where these processes take place.

First of all it is only known that at the end of the process a conscious or semiconscious cognition arises in the brain – the telepathic perception.

Besides it is still known that there is no physical sense organ like the eye which perceives the telepathically received information.

Finally, the third thing that is known is that telepathy is not only receiving, but also sending. Telepathy is, so to speak, hearing ear and calling mouth at the same time.

A pendulum is a very simple telepathy tool. It consists of a small object on a string. This need not be a gold-set diamond on a silk cord – for years I just hung my front door key on my headband when I needed a pendulum.

When you use the pendulum, you hold it in your hand on your bent (rather than propped up) arm in front of you. As a rule, it hangs there relatively quietly and only wobbles back and forth a little uncoordinatedly.

However, you can ask the pendulum a question such as "Am I hungry?" and then see what it does in response.

Broadly speaking, the pendulum has five possible movements: back and forth; from left to right and back again; clockwise in a circle; counterclockwise in a circle; and finally just hanging there motionless.

You can now tell the pendulum that, for example, "back and forth" should mean "yes" and "sideways" should mean "no". Whether this arrangement with the pendulum works can be easily checked by asking a few questions: "Am I a man?", "Is it daytime?", "Am I on earth?" etc. For example, for "turn counterclockwise" you can set the meaning "please formulate the question differently" and for "turn clockwise" you can set the meaning "nonsensical question".

When the pendulum has been programmed in this way, so to speak, you can now do some experiments.

One person hides a key in the apartment and a second person tries to find this key with the help of the pendulum's answers to his own questions: "Is the key in front of me?", "Is the key above my waistline?", "Is the key in this room?", and so on. The pendulum can answer "yes" and "no" to these questions. Then you follow the answers of the pendulum in order to find the key.

You can also do the same experiment by having a third person hide the key beforehand. By doing this, you rule out the possibility, since you get the information from a person present who knows where the key is.

Finally, one can also ask a person to think of something and then try to find out what they are thinking of with the help of the pendulum-answers to your questions about this topic.

One can think about what is actually going on after these experiments. In doing so, one should adhere to the scientific principle that the theory with the fewest additional assumptions is probably the correct one. Or in other words: Correct models are mostly simple and elegant.

The pendulum itself is quite certainly not what performs telepathy – otherwise you would always need a pendulum for telepathy. However, the pendulum is what makes the telepathically obtained information visible. So the pendulum is a monitor. But for what is the pendulum the monitor?

At least the "cable on the monitor" can be recognized: these are the muscles of the arm, whose tiny but coordinated movements cause the swinging of the pendulum.

One can trace this process one step further back: The tiny but coordinated movements of the arm are controlled by the nerves that lead from the brain to the arm muscles.

One can even go one more step further towards the origin of the information: One is not aware of the answers of the pendulum, but only sees them by means of the pendulum.

The telepathically obtained information is therefore first in the subconsciousness before it reaches the consciousness via the pendulum. So the pendulum is a monitor for the subconsciousness.

This is basically the same as with the feeling that you are being stared at from behind: You spontaneously (i.e. subconsciously) turn around because something feels "funny."

If you do these pendulum experiments for a longer time, you will eventually be able to feel what the pendulum is about to do - the waking consciousness has become a second monitor for telepathy besides the pendulum ...

2. d) The "zombie experiment"

The pendulum is very practical and you can use it in all kinds of situations. Of course, one should not just blindly follow the statements of the pendulum, but simply see its answers as information, the origin of which one does not know exactly, and look in what way the answers may help oneself.

However, there are situations where getting a pendulum out could lead to complications - for example, at conferences. When I was confronted with this problem, I thought about what I could do. The solution was quite simple.

If it is the muscles of the arm that make the pendulum swing, then one would have to be able to "program" other muscles as well. So I put my right hand over my left forearm in such a way that all the fingers were hanging relaxed in the air. Then I asked the fingers of my right hand which of them wanted to stand for "yes". Thereupon my index finger moved slightly. The middle finger took the "no", the ring

finger the "imprecise question" and the little finger the "nonsensical question!".

After that, when I once wanted to elicit some information in a conference, all I had to do was put my right hand over my left forearm, inwardly ask my question, and then see which finger moved slightly in response.

Problem solved.

Soon after, I tried to see if it wasn't also possible to tell my arm to move. The experience was quite funny: I told my right arm to move and saw what happened. It did indeed rise, but I was only the spectator at my own arm movement and no longer the one moving my arm.

When I showed this experiment to my friend Jörg, we started to try it with two arms at the same time, with the legs and so on. Finally I told my body "get up and go to Jörg and touch him".

Then I witnessed how my own body moved, stood up and walked and then touched Jörg's arm with one hand. Jörg also clearly felt that this was something completely different than an arbitrary, deliberate movement. The movement made him shiver and he commented, "Only zombies are better!" That's where this experiment got its name.

Many years later, I asked myself what useful things could be done with this zombie experiment. Then I thought that the whole body is controlled from the subconsciousness similar to a sleepwalker and that the telepathic information is first of all in the subconsciousness before it comes into the waking consciousness. Could one therefore tell one's own body to obtain information telepathically and then subsequently perform an action corresponding to that information?

The next time my son visited me, I explained to him what I wanted to experiment. I had previously hidden a key in my apartment under the edge of a carpet for this purpose.

David practiced a bit until he could tell his body to move on its own.

I then told him that I had hidden a key in my apartment. He told his body to get the key and saw what his body did. Standing up in this state is always a jerky buckling in the hip that looks like the person is about to fall over. David strode purposefully through the apartment with these strange "zombie steps," stopped at the edge of the carpet, and then buckled forward at the hip, his arm dropping down under the carpet as if with a kind of pendulum motion, and pulled out the key without David seeing it first.

So the attempt was a complete success.

A few months later David had big problems with his hamstrings and he was to have surgery at both knees. When he was on a class trip to Nuremberg and was standing with his crutches on top of the courtyard of the castle, he thought that it must be possible to heal the knees with magic. So he told his body to lead him to his healing. Thereupon he walked purpose-fully on his crutches towards a small gate, the door of which was unexpectedly unlocked.

He came to a small herb garden. Purposefully his body led him to a certain bed, where his upper body bent forward again, his hand falling forward (the same kind of fluid movement as with the search for the key), tore off some leaves of a plant and with the same fluid movement put them into his mouth. After eating these leaves, he was able to tuck his crutches under his arm and he was completely healthy again.

So telepathy works not only between two people, and not only between a person and an object (12-key for my bicycle) – apparently you can also telepathically obtain information that leads to a cure, even though no one knew how to cure your knees before.

So it looks like telepathy can be not only a "line" between two people or a "line" between a person and an object, but

that a single telepathic perception is a part of a large "network of lines" in which there is information that one did not know about.

So telepathy seems to be something like the flow of information on the internet.

Some years later David became a Parcour trainer and Ninja warrior. He uses this telepathic and telekinetic methods also to help his pupils learn the jumps, rolls, climbings and so on and to heal smaller wounds and pains or to overcome inner and outer obstacles.

It's a bit like an apprenticeship with Master Yoda...

2. e) The postcard experiment

The previous considerations now make it possible to design a new telepathy experiment.

If the telepathic information first arrives in the subconsciousness and then has to be fetched from there into the waking consciousness, there is the problem that one does not know what belongs to the telepathic information and what is simply an association.

So one receives a message that is accompanied by noise. So the question is how to construct a filter that can separate the telepathic information from the noise. Fortunately, the solution for this problem is quite simple.

Ideally, a whole school class or a similarly large group participates in the experiment. For the experiment one needs further about twenty as different as possible postcards (or photos) with striking motives. These postcards are put into envelopes, which are sealed so that the postcards are no longer visible.

Now the class is divided into groups of four. Each group sits at a table and receives an envelope that is placed in the middle of the table. Now everyone concentrates for about three minutes on the postcard in the envelope and then writes down all impressions on a piece of paper – this writing down is necessary so that no one adds anything to their perceptions or leaves anything out afterwards.

Then the perceptions are compared. The things that all four or at least three of the four students have perceived are obviously telepathic perceptions, because it is extremely unlikely that four people have the same imagination.

If they now perceived e.g. "a lot of blue", "warmth", "noise" and a "yellow spot", this sounds very much like a beach scene with sun.

Now you can fill in this framework with the things that two of the four students saw. For example, if one student saw a tree and one student saw a palm tree, there will probably still be a palm tree on the beach picture.

The perceptions that are only associations, i.e. "noise", are different for each of the four students and fall out of the description of the telepathically seen picture in this procedure.

One can, of course, just do this experiment with four persons, but if six groups or more correctly recognize their image at the same time, it has a much greater persuasive power ...

2. f) Summary

The experiments so far now already allow the formulation of a somewhat more sophisticated telepathy model.

On the basis of the experiments and experiences described so far, the following characteristics of telepathy can be identified:

Telepathy connects people with people, people with things, and people with an as yet unexplained source of information that knows, for example, the way to a spontaneous healing.

Telepathically perceived things can also appear as dreams. So the waking consciousness is not necessary for telepathy itself.

The telepathic information first reaches the subconsciousness, which also processes it, as e. g. looking around when being stared at from behind shows.

One can perceive things telepathically consciously, purposefully and with intention, but also unconsciously and so to speak incidentally.

In order to become conscious, the telepathically acquired information must reach the waking consciousness. This can happen by a dream, by a monitor like the pendulum, a muscle movement like in the "finger programming" or in the "zombie experiment" or by a direct awareness.

Not only single informations or motives can be perceived, but also complex pictures (pentagram ritual, vacation landscape).

One can consciously send out a thought and summon someone.

No minimum age is necessary for telepathy, as my experiences with my son show, which started immediately after his birth ("Hello, I am David.").