Spirit Voices

Transcommunication Technology

Bill Weisensale

NUMBER 11

APRIL 1992

COMMENT

WHAT IS TRANSCOMMUNICATION ?

An insight into greater reality?; A refutation of the materialistic philosophy?; Evidence of survival?; Hope for the hopeless?; Technical challenge?; A Curiosity?; Evidence that a human being is much more than just an exceptionally intelligent animal?; A Hobby?; Enlightenment for those who explore?; Hope of future enlightenment for our dark ages civilization?; Reassurance for those who approach their own time of transition?; An avocation?; Contact with loved ones who have gone beyond?; Activity for the handicapped shut in?; Source of information for authors who write about the beyond?; An extended study of human nature?; Verification of religious teaching about survival?; Intellectual challenge?; A peep-hole into eternity?; A pre-view of our own future?; A realistic concept of reality upon which to base one`s personal philosophy?; A potential Scientific breakthrough in understanding the Universe?

The answer is all of the above, -- and more! The list could go on. But to take a look at just one of these aspects, for many of us Transcommunication research is a kind of "Hobby". Webster`s defines "Hobby" as "something that a person likes to do in their spare time". Another way hobby can be defined, especially in this case, is as an occupation which one would like to do as their profession. But since no one is willing to pay to have it done, one must spend the majority of their time in some other, more mundane, less interesting, profession in order to earn a living, and then pursue their real interest in what little time might remain.

Webster`s also defines "Amateur" as "one who does something for pleasure, not for pay, nonprofessional". Since no one that I know of, is being paid to do Transcommunication research,

this makes us all TC Amateurs. However, to refer to TC researchers as "TC Hobbyists" or "TC Amateurs", does not in any way imply that Transcommunication is any the less awesome or important. Nor does it imply that researchers take the matter lightly. In fact someone once made the statement that ***"A serious hobby is the most intensive study of all"***. How true! And I think this describes the attitude of most researchers, especially those who are involved in technical research.

This is the same kind of attitude that was held by radio hobbyists, i.e., Radio Amateurs, who in the early days of radio were responsible for most of the technical advances. And, since the Scientific establishment refuses to take it`s head out of the sand, it becomes more and more obvious that TC technology is going to be developed by Amateurs, just as was early radio.

There is however, at least one very major difference between Transcommunication research and all other "hobbies". And that is that no other hobby has any effect on the awareness level of the individual, nor potential effect on the awareness level of civilization. TC research does. It is an investigation that changes the investigator. Another difference is that as a challenge, for everyone from the Electronics Hobbyist to Electronics Engineer and Physicist, Transcommunication has no equal.

FROM BEYOND . . .

Translation From "Transkommunikation", Journal For Psychobiophysics And Interdimensional Communication Systems, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1991

MEDIUMISTIC CONTACTS CONCERNING I.T.C. RELATED SUBJECTS.

(Translation by courtesy of Mr. Hans Heckmann)

During a visit of A. and E. Senkowski to the German medium Tatjana Wuestling the E.V.P. pioneer Konstantin Raudive came through. All questions are by Dr. E. Senkowski.

Q: Can anyone else announce himself ?

It is Raudive. He wants to tell Ernst not to use the red light (red laser). It disturbs the field. There would be an advantage to use a second U.V. light source. It is more favorable to use light of shorter wavelength.

Q: Are magnetic fields favorable ?

Magnetism can be an advantage and the polarities help during experimentation.

Q: How large? Please give me a figure.

It should cover an area of 4 square meters.

Q: A steady current, an alternate current or a white noise field ?

White noise.

Q: Constant intensity or modulated by what frequency ?

It should not be above 1500 Hz. It would be advisable to select a sinusoidal coupling.

Q: That term is unknown. Should the white noise be modulated by a sinusoidal waveform? Should the experimenter be within the magnetic field ?

This is conceivable. We finally understand each other. Let me stress one thing. Research has to go on or our years of work have been in vain. Try to bring more unity into your efforts, it would greatly help our work too.

Remarks by Senkowski: E.S. at the time was using a single red laser. *Following the advice of Dr. Delavre I had built a coil between two magnet poles which was connected with the antenna of a shortwave receiver. None of these details was known to Mrs. Wuestling.*

That para voices need a tonal mixture for buildup is a known fact. The use of modulated white noise (rushing sound) therefore makes sense. A magnetic field in a large room enveloping the experimenter could help T.C. contacts by coupling with the E.M. biofunctions.

(End of translation)

OVERSEAS

Other Translations From "Transkommunikation", Journal For Psychobiophysics And Interdimensional Communication Systems, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1991
(Translation by courtesy of Mr. Hans Heckmann)

"Presently, The electronics industry is beginning to experimentally explore the interaction of human consciousness and randomly guided electronic systems. Also there are certain parapsychological experiments which point to a correlation between consciousness and the electronic instruments we observe. These are research vehicles we could tie to"....
Dr. Vladimir Delavre, journal cofounder.

INSTRUMENTAL TRANSCOMMUNICATION IN GROSSETO, ITALY

By Dr. Ernst Senkowski

Translator`s remark: *Not much is known outside Italy about the activities of Marcello Bacci and his small group of friends and co-workers. This comprehensive report will do much to fill this void. Unfortunately, before this was written the experiments in Grosseto seem to have come to a temporary, it not permanent halt. Like elsewhere, human nature is to blame and one can only hope for a continuation of their unusual activities.*
(Because of the length of this report, only a few brief excerpts can be quoted here. - BW)

THE EXPERIMENTERS.

Marcello Bacci from the Italian Tuscany area was first exposed to a spiritistic session in 1949 in London when his job took him to England. He was convinced of the validity of the phenomena and in the following years studied much literature about borderline sciences, got in touch with leading Italian parapsychologists and attended the sessions of the "David" circle in Grossetto. He started his own "Psychophonic" sessions in 1965 which continued to the late 1980`s. His closest co-workers are Denturio del Francia, Lucciano Capitani, both lawyers, Enrico Bernazzani, a radio technician, Sergio Gionni, an ex-pilot, Ricceri Renato, electronic technician and writer Pagnotta and her husband. Also Angosto del Chicca, a professional radio operator was to play a special part in some experiments. Whenever these methods did not work well the group went back to using the microphone again.

Over the remarkable period of 25 years a clear evolution can be

recognized from less frequent short and weak taped voices to the frequent, stronger and longer voices, partially of the electro-acoustical nature and capable of dialogue. The initial high rate of speech also became more normal during the years.

TAPED VOICES

Voice recordings during the first six years were made with a 4-track transistor recorder and two microphones with the addition of two adaptors consisting of 1 germanium diode, 2 capacitors and 2 resistors in a shielded box. A piece of wire approx. 6 inches long served as an antenna. A wiring diagram was not available.

The voices had the same characteristics that were mentioned by pioneer experimenters Juergenson and Raudive and later verified by experimenters in many countries. Bacci received the first voice in response to his call for a recently departed friend: "Nando S. e qui" (Nando S. is here). The group has registered 30,000 voices whose quality can be divided as follows:

5 % Human voices easily recognizable even by people who hear the phenomenon for the first time.
20 % loud and clear fast voices, not all intelligible.
10 % metallic voices, difficult to understand.
40 % very weak unintelligible voices.

DIRECT ELECTRO-ACOUSTICAL VOICES

The manifestation of these direst voices is tied to the use of the radio method. In 1971 after a few unsuccessful tests the spirit station "Radio Peter" announced itself and could be heard directly through the headphones of the tape recorder. Older tube radios such as an American radio receiver BC 312 were superior to transistor radios in this respect. The best reception bands proved to be 4.5 MHz, 7.2 MHz and 13.8/14 MHz. The radio set was tuned with or without antenna. preferably to points of interstation hash. Commercial signals such as RTTY, Morse code and Fax transmissions would often "surface" out of the rushing sound, usually preceding the onset of the para voice and accompanying it as a wavering background. Occasionally the radio set`s quartz filter was switched in to reduce the noise level. The quality of the paravoices differed greatly. Voice oscillations like quick fading in and out was one bad characteristic that reduces voice intelligibility greatly.

In two unusual cases the volume of the receiver was turned down while the voice volume remained the same. The voice level also remained unchanged when the tuning position was altered. In a strict sense of the word we can hardly speak of radio voices anymore.

A voice appeared from the outboard speaker of the above mentioned B 312 set after a few of it`s tubes had been pulled.

Of two tube radios tuned to the same frequency, only one manifested a para voice. Some additional powered up transistorized equipment in the same room remained unaffected.

In the absence of the experimenter a radio receiver and two tape recorders were left running. One recorder played back requests for voice contact. The other one was recording and captured several voices.

Spiritually - Evolution (Sample message received by this group - BW)

The consciousness of man has to be set free. I see a closed door, one of the few remaining ones. You have no choice but to open it. The facts you find will put you in front of decisions that are so far unthinkable to you. That is the time this activity (I.T.C.), these instruments for the exchange of information, these "amplifiers" of discernment and power of judgement will have helped gain access for the majority of man. You will then all be aware that sooner or later everyone has to give account for themselves.

TECHNICAL REMARKS:

Observations have shown that successful voice reception does not depend on the tuning frequency of the receiver. This was reported by several experimenters, among them Homes who, during a TV voice transmission changed channels without influencing the voice. The assumption that voice signals are blended into the I.F. or low freq. portion of the receiver does not always stand up because in some cases (for instance H.-F. in Luxembourg) the fine tuning of the UHF band had to be used just like in regular reception. Differing from either of these "tuning methods" good voices are also obtained by scaling the tuning range from one end to the other and hearing voices as fragments of normal broadcasts. (Dreiss: Scale scanning method)

(End of translation)

LETTERS

The following was received from Mr. Dan McKee, in response to the invitation in the last issue, for comment on the subject of reverse taping. (Mr McKee has some of the very best quality voice reception)

(In part)

I cannot definitely support my conclusion (as of now) that the signal source is the bias on the recording head but on several occasions I have watched the signal change from L.H. to R.H., both and separate again. Sometimes this goes on for extended periods and sometimes it is short. Of course tape misalignment might account for this but I doubt it. I mentioned in the previous letter that wiring directly from the receiver to the R-R input worked pretty well without using a microphone but it is not as consistent so I am back to a dynamic mike most of the time. Occasionally I try other methods of recording but always seem to come back to (Inverted Speech) or running the tape backwards as it is commonly referred to.

They speak of using "their radios" and also of using the power through you. There is a lot for thought in analyzing what they say but there is definitely no direct answer. It may be a combination of several things used together. I am convinced there are many points of communications and different methods could be employed. Sometimes I get the impression they think this side understands a lot more about what is going on than we really do.

In response to your inquiry in Item 5-D, very seldom do I have the same voice on the face and reverse side of the tape during the same session. A few years ago they said they record

my voice and sure enough it was on both sides identically. I do not receive likeness of voices when communications from persons I have known appear. This is readily understandable since they do not seem to change the octave range or even frequency to any extent from what is recorded. If I am recording a female voice, it stays in about the same range and likewise with male voices. Since most of the voices I record are male, I am frequently asked if I ever hear from females. It can be a female message using a male voice as one I remember when the male voice said "If it`s a man, he`s all thumbs." Now what proper male would say a thing like that ?

There is so much to be said concerning EVP work, it is hard to find a stopping place. I`ave been using reverse taping for more than ten years and it seems to work best for me. I remember telling Walter Uphoff about what I had run across and he said the Germans also discovered the same thing. It seemed very unlikely at the time but the longer I stick with it the better it gets.

TRANSITIONS

In Memoriam
William J. O`Neil

Bill O`Neil, EVP Pioneer and Psychic, left the physical realm and returned home to the Spirit world on September 4th, 1991. We understand Bill is again working with children, which were the love of his life. Messages have already been received from Bill, and we hope he will continue to be active in Transcommunication research.

OTHER SYSTEMS

Other Translations From "Transkommunikation", Journal For Psychobiophysics And Interdimensional Communication Systems, Vol. 1, No. 3, 1991
(Translation by courtesy of Mr. Hans Heckmann)

MIZ OSCILLATOR (Laser system)

Suggestion for the building of a T.C. instrument.
By Norbert Unger

(Translator`s (Hans Heckmann`s) remark: *The laser apparatus described herein was almost completed by German Telefunken Engineer Theodor Rudolph with the help of the Metascience Foundation, USA. T. Rudolph demonstrated the laser to me during my visit to Ulm, Germany in 1979. The laser operated in a pulsing wave mode at the time. For purposes of Transcommunication a continuous wave laser outpput was required. Years later when T. Rudolph set up residence in Yugoslavia his liquid laser was totally damaged during the move and parts were not available anymore. His home built unit operated in the blue light spectrum but had considerable output in the near U.V. region. The final plans for his T.C. laser project actually included the forming of gravitons in the MIZ oscillator. (see diagram) (a small group of scientists in Princeton, NJ. at that time had produced gravitons with a laser setup). T. Rudolph relied greatly on the suggestions of his wife-in-spirit whom he contacted by pendulum. She was an assistant to a spirit group headed by the former German Physicist Max Plank. Her advice was: "If you get gravitons, you get communication!"* *

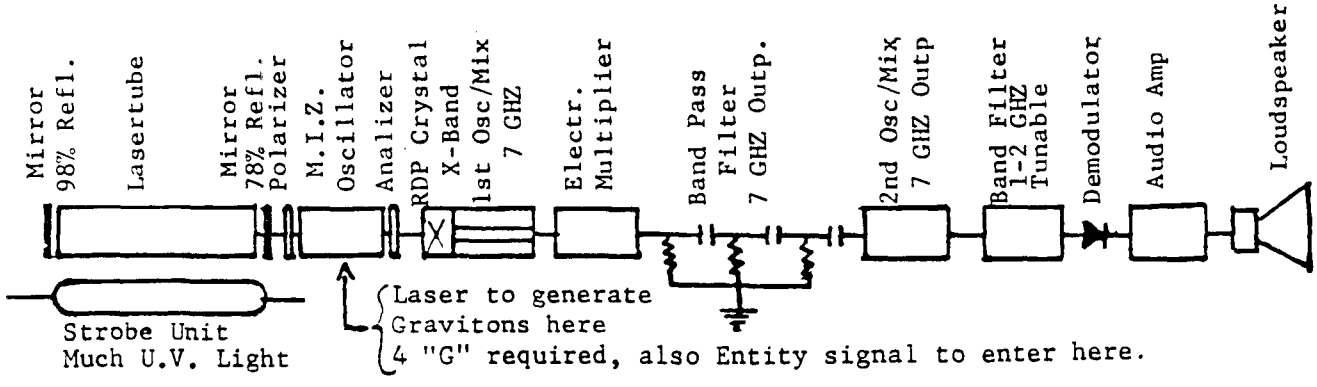
Next to the Metascience Project "St. Peter" (the most elaborate I.T.C. system ever planed), Engi-

Graviton : A quanta of gravitational energy."

neer Rudolph`s Laser system should be given credit for its imaginative conception. He worked against so many odds and overcame so many obstacles only to see his body fail in the end. (He was partially crippled by the blows of a Russian guards rifle.)

(End of Translators remarks)

(Diagram as given to the Translator in 1977 by Theodor Rudolph)



Based on the fragmentary spirit advice we received through mediumistic channels, primarily via pendulum, a plan for a special liquid laser was devised. This T.C. project was originally suggested by Hanna Buschbeck. However, we could not overcome the technical difficulties with the limited means available and the project had to be discontinued. Publishing the ideas in this article hopefully will stimulate interest. As things stand, we can only speak of an undeveloped suggestion. The carrying out of such a project requires experience and familiarity with certain laser techniques. Its transcommunication effectiveness has yet to be proven. The heart of the apparatus, an arrangement called: <u>Miller Integrated, Time Linear Oscillator</u> consists of a rhodamin liquid laser and a quartz rod that is in the optical laser path. It serves as a laser amplifier/modulator from which the beam falls onto a photo cell. An electrical signal is developed and amplified. It is assumed the laser beam (especially its U.V. output) is especially suited for spirit use.

OCULARIUM (Recorder input - IR feedback system)

Suggestions for adding it to the tape recorder input.

By Herbert Spirik.

(Translation by Hans Heckmann)

The late Viennese Engineer Franz Seidl as early as 1970 conceived of an arrangement that uses a small glow lamp as a source of light. It was to form an optical transmission link between the output of a microphone preamp and a cassette recorder. His experiments were not successful probably because of the great inertia of the filament. During the last few month an experimenter, Maria Pokorny, in answer to my questions received paranormal answers from Seidl. The term Okularium appeared in them. The optical transmission link basically consists of a light emitting diode (LED) which is being modulated by the output of the mike preamp. The light, concentrated by a reflector carries the mike signals which fall on a photo diode for demodulation. An adjustable

***feedback loop** between photo diode output and LED input completes the setup. According to Seidl the wavelength of the light is unimportant. Infrared devices could be used too. The cost is small and the addition is simple.*

(End of translation)

THEORY

THE MACRAE HYPOTHESIS
(By BW)

Transcommunication reception can be divided into three categories according to what kind of signal is used as the carrier and where this signal originates.

In the first category are systems in which electronic noise is used as the voice carrier. This would include recorders with no microphone, or use of a microphone in an environment so quiet there is no sound pickup; recorder/radio combinations with no antenna so there is no EM signal or static pickup; amplifiers with no input; electronic noise generators; etc. In effect, any system in which the sound heard or recorded, is pure electronic noise with no other components, other than any TC voices which may be present.

In the second category are systems in which an external EM or acoustic signal is used as the carrier. This includes microphone/recorder combinations in which environmental sound is used; antenna/radio combinations in which static or broadcast voices (remodulation effect) are used; etc. The characteristic here is that the carrier does not originate within the system itself, but rather arrives from some external source, and is then voice modulated , either before or after it is converted from EM or acoustic energy to an electronic signal.

The third category is hybrid systems in which a non-electronic noise carrier is generated within the system. This would include tone generators, such as O`Neil used; white noise generators with the sound of surf, etc.; various carrier tapes played back on sound source recorders, and so on.

We do not of course, know the precise mechanism by which TC voices arrive, or even if the same mechanism is involved in these three different categories of reception. However, as least to me, the second two seem a little more understandable, or I should say, a little less incomprehensible, than the first. In the latter two we might at least speculate that the mechanism is a king of resonance effect that builds on frequencies already existing in the carrier, especially in the case of broadcast voice remodulation.

Although the same effect might possibly be responsible or partly responsible for reception where electronic noise is the carrier, it would seem this would be more difficult because of the strictly random nature of the signal. Yet there is no denying the fact that such reception is relatively common, and can be of just as good, sometimes of better quality, than that received using other types of carriers.

One fact about Transcommunication that has been super frustrating, it that the precise point of reception has thus far been impossible to pin down. Rather it seems to "float" from one circuit or area to another within the system, depending upon the system configuration. This

has been especially true where electronic noise is being used as the carrier.

If MacRae's hypothesis is correct then the point of entry with this type of carrier, is that circuit or area within the system where electronic noise is generated. At first blush, it would seem all we had to do is determine where the circuit noise is generated and we would know precisely where the voice entered. Unfortunately, it isn't quite this simple. The fact of the matter is that all electronic components generate noise, some being worse offenders than others. This then would mean the voice arrives everywhere in the whole system, simultaneously.

In electronics we are accustomed to a nice, neat, logical progression of events. An external signal, EM or acoustic, is received at a precise point, antenna or diaphragm, it is then processed in various ways, amplified, etc., and applied to an output device. A nice, clean, logical, step by step procedure. If MacRae is right, rather than dealing with a single circuit point where an external signal is converted to an electric signal, we are instead dealing with a kind of "blanket effect" in which the voice is received in every circuit in the entire system.

This in turn has some interesting implications. Lets say for example, we have an amplifier which, for purpose of discussion, has ten stages, each one of which has an amplification factor of 5X. We could assume each of these stages would generate about the same amount of noise and therefore the voice would be received in each stage to about the same degree. This does not however, mean the noise and voice we hear at the output would be an average of the noise generated and voice received in each stage.

Because of the amplification factor, the noise generated and voice received in the first stage is amplified five times before reaching the second stage. In turn this means the first stage signal would effectively mask most of the noise generated and voice received in the second and following stages. In this arrangement we could describe the first stage as being the primary noise generation and voice reception area of this particular configuration. "Primary" being defined as that area of the system where the majority of the noise is generated and the majority of the voice is received, which is heard or recorded at the system output.

If the primary voice reception area is in the first stage, then what happens if the first stage is disconnected? In this case noise generated in the second stage would no longer be mask by noise generated in the first stage. But second stage noise would still be masking third and following stage noise. So in this case the noise we would now hear at the output, would be second stage noise. And along with the noise, the primary voice reception point would "float" to the second stage, so that reception would still be present and still have the same signal/noise ratio as it had with all ten stages in operation. The only change being that both noise and voice would be at a slightly lower volume level.

This same thing would follow through as more stages were eliminated. Voice reception would be present as long as there was enough amplification for circuit

noise to be heard at the system output. And this effect would also work in the opposite direction. Suppose for example, we were to add a three stage preamplifier in front of the AF amp. In this arrangement, the primary noise generation area would now be the first preamplifier stage. And in like manner, the primary voice reception area would also "float" to this same first preamplifier stage.

In the same way, if we add an electronic noise generator or radio receiver, with no antenna, or any other electronic noise generating device, to the system, and if the output from this device is at a level that mask the preamplifier noise, then the primary voice reception area would move, along with the primary noise generation area, to whichever of these devices we had added to the system.

That such systems, which are capable of receiving neither an acoustic nor a radio signal, are still capable of TC reception, is undeniable. This point was demonstrated to Mary and I, in a rather dramatic fashion, some months back. At the time I was working with a circuit arrangement consisting of a primitive detector, voiceband filter, and the Mouser 7W AF amplifier described in SV-10. The circuit was powered up and the amp. volume turned up. I was bending over the set working on the detector, when all of a sudden a loud male voice came through the receiver.

This caught me completely by surprise (I almost fell out of the chair), and being a bit distorted as is typical of TC voices, I did not catch what was said even though the voice was quite loud. However, Mary who was sitting in the next room, immediately looked up and said "I heard that!" When I ask just what she had heard, I was told he had said "help you". Mary couldn't believe I had not understood what was said. Unfortunately I was not recording at the time, because without a doubt, this was the loudest voice I have ever received.

My first impression was that we had simply picked up part of a radio signal, perhaps from an over flying aircraft. But I was in for yet another surprise. When I re-examined the circuit, in order to draw it out exactly as it existed at the time of reception, I realized I had disconnected the amplifier before working on the detector. The amplifier was connected only to the wiper of a 10K volume control, via shielded microphone cable. Another piece of shielded cable, about eight inches long was connected across the control, with the filter end disconnected and laying on the bottom of the cabinet. Since the cabinet bottom is wood, there is no way this lead could have been touching metal or any other circuit.

The voice then had to have been received somewhere within the speaker or within the amplifier. The Mouser is quite a small unit, the PC board being less than two inches square, and of course, contains only a single active device. Because this voice was so loud, as TC voices go, it would seem it must have undergone amplification before reaching the speaker. As a matter of speculation, this would seem to indicate it was received in the first, or near first, stage of the IC. This of course, would be the same area of the IC in which the noise, as heard at the output, is generated.

Spirit Voices

In the last issue an experiment done by Mr. Kent and his daughter, Taralyn, was described, in which a stereo recorder was used. A coil was used on one channel, the other channel having no input device. What was received, was received of equal quality on both channels. As we know, a recorder is essentially an audio amplifier connected to a tape head instead of a speaker. If there is no input then what is recorded is simply circuit noise. Also, some time ago Mr. Heckmann told me of experiments in which the investigator had started with a rather complicated system and then progressively eliminated equipment, one piece at a time, until there was nothing left but the AF amplifier and speaker. Even at this stage there was still voice reception.

And these are not isolated incidents. Other researchers have experienced voice reception in systems in which the only signal was electronic noise. Systems which at the same time were not capable of receiving either sound or radio signals. MacRae contends that in such systems the voice is received through an effect on wave contour probability at the instant the noise wave is formed. (If I understand correctly what he is saying) This hypothesis then explains such experimental results which have heretofore been unexplainable.

This hypothesis is quite unorthodox, -- but then so is the phenomenon. And we can not logically expect a phenomenon so unorthodox to be explainable in mundane, orthodox terms such as being the result of a whisper or a radio signal. I believe it was Sherlock Holmes who once said that after all other possibilities have been eliminated, that which remains, no matter how implausible, must be the truth. Also there was a Frenchman, who's name I can't recall, who once said on a different matter, *"One must learn to think in different channels"*. If the phenomenon refuses to fit our way of thinking, then, in order to solve the reception problem, we must change our thinking to fit the phenomenon.

Before his transition to the Spirit world, Dr. Raudive was perhaps the most outstanding researcher in this field. And as was stated earlier in this issue, Dr. Raudive now recommends the use of electronic noise in receiving systems. This of course, helps to reinforce MacRae's hypothesis. Also there is the Princeton experiments as described by Smith in SV-10, which is probably a PK effect on diode noise generation.

As the reader knows, I have been using such noise generators in receiving systems for years. I had however, considered this simply as a method of generating a neutral audio carrier to be modulated elsewhere in the system. In this I was probably wrong. If MacRae and Dr. Raudive are right, then noise generation itself is significant, and I have been using the right kind of generator for the wrong reason.

As was mentioned in the beginning, TC reception can be divided into three categories. Although MacRae's hypothesis explains how reception can take place in systems in which electronic noise is the carrier, from experimental results and information from beyond, there is still more to the reception process.

In those cases where the carrier is from an external source, such as a broadcast voice

that is "remodulated", there appears to also be a modulation effect. In such a case there would of course, still be noise generated in the receiving system circuits, but this noise would be so over-shadowed by the incoming signal, that it is difficult to see how any effect on the noise could be discerned at the output. This same thing would also seem to hold true in systems in which a non-noise carrier is generated, such as with O`Neils 13 tone configuration.

It would appear then that we are dealing with at least two different effects in the reception process, although it seems likely they both have the same cause. If, as a matter of speculation, we have an incoming psychokinetic signal, it may have two different effects depending upon what part of the system is effected. It may effect both the noise waveform during the process of noise generation, and at the same time modulate carrier amplitude at certain places, such as where there are EM couplings, etc. If this is true, then the voice heard at the output is the result of which ever effect happens to be predominate in that particular receiving system configuration.

And what of the recommendations concerning multiple stages, feedback, etc., that have been received from the other side? How do these pieces now fit into the puzzle? I had thought the Spirits were telling us these things were necessary both in order for reception to take place at a higher level and for reception to be enhanced. However, in light of MacRae`s hypothesis and Raudive`s recommendation, it now seems more likely that feedback, etc., is being recommended simply as a means of improving the signal to noise ratio of voices which have already been received in the primary noise generating area of the system.

Also there is another bit of information that might now tie in. In Oct. 1983, a bulletin was published regarding information we had received from the other side. This information had to do with the use of nichrome in the stage elements. (A transcript of the Spirit communication from this bulletin will be reproduced in this issue, for the benefit of those who do not have the early issues.)

Nichrome of course, is an alloy with a high melting temperature, which is used for various purposes. It also has a greater or lesser electrical resistance depending on it`s composition. In an electronic circuit, any component that has resistance, generates a certain amount of noise, depending on the amount of resistance, composition of the material, etc. If this material were used, for example, to form the "antenna" elements for interstage EM couplings, it seems it would add a certain amount of noise to the circuit.

In the system configuration, as recommended from the other side, there are seven stages enclosed in a feedback loop. With a high feedback percentage, it would seem that any noise generated in these elements would be enhanced. Are the Spirits saying that enclosing noise generation within the feedback loop would also enhance the effect they can have on noise waveform formation? Or is there some other reason they recommend the use of nichrome? Or is this information material to TC receiving systems? Unanswered questions at this point in time.

We know that in a modulation circuit, a certain amount of energy is required to modulate the carrier. How much is required of course, depends on the circuit configuration, etc. But generally speaking, the stronger the carrier, the stronger the modulating signal must be in order to cause a given percentage of modulation. Although by no means the same thing, it seems this would probably also be true where an effect on waveform contour during the course of noise generation is concerned. As a guess then, it would seem logical to suppose that if the noise is generated at a very low level, less energy would be required in the incoming PK, or whatever, signal to bring about a given degree of effect.

Since we can also suppose PK energy is a very subtle force, it seems logical to speculate that generating noise at as low a level as possible, would be beneficial. The noise generator described in the last issue does just that. Although I have not done comparison experiments with different noise generation levels, I have had the subjective impression that generating noise at a very low level, even though this means extra amplification stages, does work better. I had no idea why this was so, and supposed low level noise was simply a bit more uniform. In light of MacRae`s hypothesis, it now appears that noise generation may be far more important than any of us had any idea. This probably means that the level at which noise is generated is also of significance.

Some years back when I first proposed the use of noise in TC reception, a person without a technical background, ask the question: *"I thought we were trying to eliminate noise, - why add more?"* Well, if MacRae`s hypothesis is correct, and I believe it is, then he has explained, in scientific terms, why noise may be beneficial. And if he is right, then his hypothesis is another milestone along the long and difficult road to an understanding of the TC reception process.

ARCHIVE

BULLETIN - PUBLISHED OCT. 12, 1983

Tape # 204

Segment # 1 This is tape # 204, recorded Oct. 12, `83. Again we ask friends and relatives to try to talk with us. We will set up to proper recording level and then record 10 counts. We will record a total of 2 - 10 count sections and then rephase the PK Modulator to bring it into phase with the speaker and recorder tape head.
Count 5-15

12-13 *"Good morning Bill"* (F)

Segment # 2 We have a Lady`s voice saying good morning, and we would like to say good morning to you. (It`s about 8:00 in the evening) We will try one more segment of 10 counts before modifying the modulator and again we ask our friends and relatives and anyone who comes in peace and good will, to talk with us.
Count 20-30

27 *"Application"* (M)

Segment # 3 We have modified the equipment to bring the experimental PK sensors into phase with the rest of the system and will record another 10 count segment. Again we ask for communication from our friends in the Spirit world.

41 *"Hey Bill"* (M)
42 *"What did he say?"* (M)
43 *"Weisensale"* (M)

Segment # 4 We would like to ask if we are using the right experimental element, resistive metal, in our efforts to improve reception?
Count 55-60

57 *"Yes Bill"* (F)

Segment # 5 This is segment 5 and we would like to repeat our question to be sure we understand the answer. Are we using the right experimental element, resistive metal, in our effort to improve reception? Thank you.
Count 67-75

70-71 *"Thank you"* (M)
73 *"Bill got it"* (M)

Segment # 6 We understand you are answering our question about resistive metal in the affirmative. We thank you for your help and we bid you good night and thank you for being with us tonight. We will record another 10 counts for any additional comments you may have and then stop recording for tonight and begin work on what we hope will be a more efficient PK modulator.
Count 84-100

87 *"Good night Bill"* (F)
92 *"Good night"* (M)
95 *"History was made this night"* (M)

CORRECTIONS

1) It was stated in the last issue (SV-10/24) that no one I knew of since Raudive, had gotten anything but mediocre results using the diode method. Since that time I have heard from Mr Bonner in England, that- *"The best diode recordings I have ever heard were made by Edelgard John in Germany. These appeared to be the voices of long deceased children singing and were recorder on the site that was previously a monastery"* (Reference- SV-10/22, Fig 3, First drawing)

2) From Mr Gilbert Bonner, Sussex, England- *"The technique that I mentioned in 1981 in "Spirit Voice" Jan. 81, did NOT mix French with French but French and German or <u>any</u> two <u>different</u> language mixtures. I know that I could have mixed these on one cassette but felt that for acoustic reasons it would be better to allow this modulation of the two languages to be live. I therefore called it the "THREE RECORDER TECHNIQUE". One tape played a randomized French language. Another tape recorder did the same with German. And a third recorder picked up through a microphone the two together. I found that sometimes a response would be recorded <u>in perfect English.</u> I must confess that for some reason I seldom used this method, possibly as I was getting excellent voices on the <u>Medium Wave</u> band <u>around 1500 Khz</u> near the so called Juergenson frequency. From what we have learned about sound modulation and all the various experiments, using various uses of speech fragments, I believe the method I wrote about eleven years ago is well worth repeating in further tests."*

NOTES

1) In a letter from Mr Jeff King, who is an active researcher in New Zealand, he mentions a book entitled "Chaos" by Mr James Gleick. This book might be of importance in TC research.

2) REMAIL SERVICE - If there is anyone you would like to contact,

but do not have their address, I will remail your letter to that person, if I have their address. Simply enclose your letter in a sealed envelope with that persons name printed on, together with a stamp and your return address. Enclose this in a larger envelope and mail it to me. I will add the persons address and forward it to them. In the event I do not have that persons address I will return your envelope to you. I cannot promise of course, that that person will reply.

3) At This time there is no further information about the DNR device mentioned in the last issue. Hope to have something further on this in the next issue.

4) COMPUTER/VIDEO RECEPTION

During the past year several letters have been received about computer and/or video TC. A couple have inquired about coverage of these subjects. In a word, the reason they have not been covered is simply because they are beyond the scope of this paper. However from time to time, brief mention will be made of new techniques, etc.

In each area, audio, video, and computer, there are two aspects; the communications aspect and the technical aspect.

To consider first the technical aspect of video and computer TC, at this point in time, to begin designing and building experimental computers, TVs, video cameras, etc., would not only require a tremendous investment, but also require a tremendous amount of Engineering knowledge and skill. And in any case, since even audio reception is not yet fully understood, to attempt a serious technical investigation of computer and video reception, which is undoubtedly more complicated by a whole order of magnitude, at this point in time, would almost certainly be an exercise in futility. This would be akin to Marconi attempting to invent the radio, the TV, and the computer, - simultaneously! Here we are talking about science projects for large mid-21th Century Company and University laboratories.

Considered from the communications standpoint however, and here we are talking about using commercially available, off-the-shelf equipment, this I would encourage. -But only if you already have the equipment on hand. (Or have very deep pockets) I would personally consider the odds of successful reception to be far too low in order for purchase of equipment specifically for this purpose to be practical.

Several people in Europe have received video pictures and computer messages, and I understand such messages are gradually increasing. However I know of no one here in the U.S. who has received computer messages, although several have tried. (If anyone knows of positive computer results in the U.S., please let Sarah Estep or I know.)

Mr Erland Babcock (38 Lantern Lane, Burlington, MA 01803) has been experimenting extensively with the feedback effect in Video reception, and I understand he has some quite interesting results.

Although as mentioned, these subjects are beyond the scope of this paper (both subjects deserve publications of their own), from time to time there will be brief mention of methods, etc. I do agree with the old adage that a picture is worth a thousand words. Also words printed out on a computer screen cannot be misheard, even though the meaning of the message may still not be completely clear in all cases.

Spirit Voices is edited and published, as time and materials permit, by Bill Weisensale, P.O. Box # B.Q., Barstow, CA 92312-3030, United States of America. No subscriptions are accepted at this time. Copies are free upon request, to those who have all previous issues back to and including SV-7. Donations are accepted. Each new issue must be requested by returning the address coupon enclosed or writing a note.

Member - American Association - Electronic Voice Phenomena

Dedicated to development of Transcommunication for the enlightenment of Humanity.

Please put me on the list for a copy of the next issue (SV-12)
Because of the considerable cost of postage and especially printing, it is necessary to except donations in order to continue with this work. **Donations are not mandatory but they are appreciated.**
(Approx. per copy costs this issue- $2.50 Domestic. $3.50 Overseas- Air)

Name (Please print).....

Address (If new).....

.....

.....

Please return this coupon, or drop me a note on other paper. (Unless I hear from you I will assume you are not interested in a copy of the next issue)