POPULAR DEMONSTRATION

OF

THOUGHT-TRANSFERENCE

AND

KINDRED PHENOMENA

BY

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PREFACE

All the cosmic forces are now comprehended in a single word—energy.

The energy emanating from the human is electro-magnetic. The new knowledge here presented will create a new psychology of spiritualism by the elimination of self-deception by a correct interpretation of supposed supernormal phenomena as extraordinary manifestations of human energy and the recognition of the possibility that, the subliminal self in certain individuals (called mediums, psychists or automatists), may be so exalted as expressed in sense-impressions, that phenomena transcending our conscious apprehension become perceptible. Such individuals are comparable to scientific instruments which translate the invisible into the visible. The execution of the simple experiments in the following pages show that, spiritistic phenomena? are reproducible by the energy inherent in the individual and it is unnecessary to invoke a supernal reason for their origin. They also show that occult phenomena may now be relegated to the scientific knowable.

Ouija and planchette writing, table-tipping, etc., are essentially subjective and due to unconscious muscular action. Such automatic phenomena must not be confused with our experiments which respond to the demands of science;—they are objective, capable of reproduction at all times and demonstrable by a simple human reflex, the heart as expressed by the pulse.

The heart is the most primitive and sensitive substance (like all bioplasmic matter) for exhibiting the phenomena of energy and the "Heart Reflex of Abrams," long since accepted by the scientific world, surpasses in its sensitivity any apparatus yet devised by human ingenuity.—A. A.

San Francisco, Cal., August, 1918.

Popular Demonstration of Thought-Transference and other Phenomena

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DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

Detailed reference to this subject-matter may be found in my book, "New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment" where attention was first directed to the demonstration of these phenomena by apparatus not available to the laity. Telepathy is in disrepute and the scientifically minded psychologist doesn't believe it. Science demands that phenomena should be objective, capable of reproduction at all times and demonstrable by instruments of precision.

The simple scientific method which I shall present shows that spiritistic phenomena are independent of disembodied spirits and referable to human energy: that it will serve as a means of disocculting the occult and will enlist the genius of the multitude, in corroborating my original investigations.

Telepathy

Derived from tele, at a distance and pathos, feeling, it signifies that one mind (agent) can influence another mind (percipient) without the agency of the recognized organs of sense.

Brain waves are an actuality and like light and the im-

pulses of "wireless" are conveyed by the ether.

The ELECTRONIC THEORY shows that the ultimate constituents of matter are *electrons* or charges of electricity and that *radioactivity* is dependent on ethereal disturbances by a change in motions of the electrons.

Animal Reflexes

When the pupil of the eye contracts to light it is a reflex and involuntary. The reflexes surpass in sensitivity any instrument devised by science and show that radiation is a universal property of matter. The perceptive structure of the eye (retina) is 3000 times as sensitive as the most rapid photographic plate and the nerve of vision (optic), 2/5 of an inch in diameter contains 500,000 to 800,000 insulated fibers.

The electromagnetic waves in "wireless" demand an exciter but the sensitive human reflexes first utilized by the writer in detecting energy make an exciter unnecessary; the revolutions of the electrons alone substitute the exciter.

The Heart

The writer employs this muscular organ among other reflexes for converting energy waves into a sensible form.

Technique

The percipient must have a regular and comparatively large pulse and must be seated in a comfortable chair facing the geographical west. Colored wearing apparel must be avoided by agent and percipient; the latter's eyes must be



Fig. 1.—X indicates the site of the wrist pulse.

closed to avoid distraction; breathing regular and mind abstracted during all observations. Experiments should be executed primarily in daylight. All reference to the pulse, refers to the movement of the straw connected to the percipient's pulse. Find the latter (Fig. 1) and indicate its location with a pencil.

Cut a very small piece of adhesive plaster and roll it so that the roll presents an adhesive surface on both sides.

Fix it parallel to the pulse. To the plaster attach one end of a very fine straw (from a broom), 6½ inches long. Place the straw at an angle so that it will approximate a sheet of ruled paper (vertical lines).

Observe the swing of the straw directly or as a shadow. In the latter event, if the light is from the south use the right

and if from the north, the left pulse.

Note that the greatest amplitude of the straw is secured by the arm resting comfortably on a book with the hand dependent from the side of the table (Fig. 2).

Experiment I.

Solving the mystery of mind acting upon mind by brain waves traversing the ether.

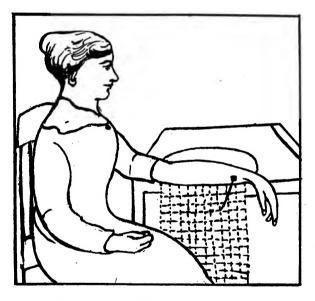


Fig. 2.—Position of arm with straw attached to the pulse. The paper with vertical lines may aid in observing the degree of the amplitude of the movements of the straw.

Proof that the brain wave theory is correct despite the fact that telepathic effects unlike other forms of radiant energy do not vary in intensity according to distance. The moment a person (agent) wills forcibly (not mere thought), there is a slight hesitancy or retardation of the straw. Close observation shows a slight extra kick of the latter followed by a transitory stop (inhibition). Each time the agent wills in the direction of the percipient (irrespective of distance), the pulse effects may be noted. Before each act of willing by the agent, at least 10 seconds must elapse to permit the percipient's heart to recover from the excited reflex. The latter is easily exhausted by too much experimentation on the same subject. If several persons are present, their minds should be passive so that the waves from the agent alone will act. Note by the effects on the pulse that some can will more forcibly than others.

To note the action on the pulse over a great distance, suspend a coil of wire from a room fixture (aerial) and to the latter connect a wire (see experiment III and Fig. 3) with the pit of the stomach of percipient (over clothing). If the agent executes willing at a distance (in the percipient's direction) the latter may be informed over the telephone the moment he wills by another who announces the fact the moment the pulse of the percipient is retarded.

I have successfully conducted this experiment at a distance of 41 miles.

Experiment II.

Showing the effects of concentrated thought. When sudden concentrated thought (arithmetical problem) is executed, some agents may influence the pulse but all may do so if red material is placed on the agent's head.

Note the influence of different colors on intense thought or willing by the agent. Red and yellow increase and purple, decreases the effects on the pulse.

Experiment III.

Showing that concentration of the mind is literally true. To prove this brain focusing, let the agent concentrate the mind on one of several wooden or paper objects in the room.

One end of a wire* (A) is connected with the percipient and another wire (B) is connected to the aerial (Fig. 3.)

An independent person now touches with the other end of wire B, the several objects in succession. The moment the ob-

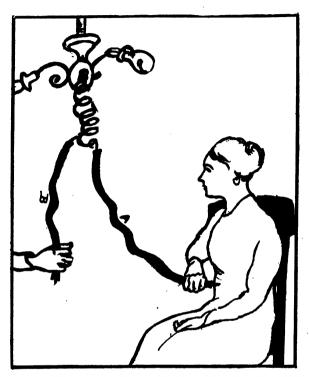


Fig. 3.—Showing connections of wires A and B. A is connected to aerial and stomach of percipient and B, to aerial with one end for touching objects or for use in studying gravitational energy (experiment V).

ject on which the agent has concentrated is touched, the effect on the pulse may be noted. Permit the wire to remain in contact with each object for several seconds.

*With all experiments with wires (A and B), the latter should be insulated excepting at the ends in contact with aerial and pit of the stomach of percipient. It can be fixed to the latter with a cord (over clothes), fastened to the skin with plaster or held by an assistant in such a way (also wire B) that the insulated portion of the wire is grasped with the finger ends directed away from the pit of the stomach (Fig. 3.)

Experiment IV.

Proving that good thinkers use two sides of the brain and that ordinary thinkers use only one side. Genius is a matter of bicerebration. Use two wires as in experiment III. While the agent is engaged in some mental arithmetical problem (addition or multiplication), an independent person places one end of the (B) wire in contact with one side of his head (5 inches directly above the extreme upper end of the ear). If there is no pulse response try the other side. Note that, in the good thinker, there is a pulse response from both sides of the head whereas in the ordinary thinker, the response is from one side only.

Experiment V.

It is said that the secret of gravitation is the greatest problem still unsolved. Prove the correctness of Dr. Abram's theory, viz., that gravitation is an electrical attraction and that the ether is in itself an electrical charge of positive and negative electricity. That the ether's composition is derived from the radioactivity of all substances in the universe.

Use two wires as in experiment III. Place wire B on the floor and note each time a heavy body is raised, the effect may be noted on the pulse. The shearing of the ether's electricity into positive and negative may be demonstrated by bringing the end of wire A in contact with the vagus nerve* (instead of pit of stomach) as in experiment VII.

Note that, by the latter maneuver, at the center of gravity of the raised object, the electricity (energy) is negative and positive on either side of the gravitational center.

Experiment VI.

Showing that personal magnetism has a literal significance. That radiations are constantly emanating from our bodies and that temperamental individuals discharge radiations of great intensity. That the "laying on of hands" in the cure of disease is not mythical; that telekinesis (movements of objects without contact with the mover) is a reality. That the effects of human energy may be exerted at a greater distance in a dark than in a light room. The latter fact explains why in materialization, a dark séance room is demanded for better propitiation of the spirits?

*Also called pneumogastric nerve.

Prove that telekinetic and kindred phenomena are dependent on a compound of the elementary consciousness of the "sitters"; each sitter enters as a dynamogenic element (production of nerve force) in the production of energy.

Approach the percipient with the extended fingers of one hand directed toward the pit of the stomach. Note the retardation of the pulse. Note that temperamental persons can exert this action at a great distance whereas others, can only do so when the finger tips are almost in contact with the pit of the stomach of the percipient.

Note that when the finger tips of both hands are extended at the latter site (pit of stomach of percipient) no effect on the pulse can be noted until one hand is removed. The human is essentially a battery, from the finger tips of one hand, positively electricity is discharged and from the other hand, negative electricity. One electricity neutralizes the other and there is no energy evolved until one hand is removed.

The radiations from the hand cause a contraction of the heart (reflex) which is practically telekines on a small scale. Note that, with subdued light the energy from the finger tips, has a more accentuated action on the pulse at a further distance than in the light.

Man is a transformer of energy which he receives from his environment. Note that, the pulse effects are greater after exposure of your body to an intense light or a current of electricity than before.

Note that, when several persons grasp hands and one of the persons presents the fingers of his disengaged hand at the pit of the stomach of the percipient a greater effect is noted on the pulse.

Experiment VII.

Showing that polarity is not the exclusive prerogative of magnetic materials. On either side of the windpipe in the neck (Fig. 4) are the right and left pneumogastric nerves. When these nerves are stimulated, the movements of the straw show less amplitude and when they are depressed, the movements show greater amplifude.

Take a bar-magnet (held at the end with the fingers at right

angles and direct magnet at a right angle) and note the following effects on the amplitude of the straw:



Fig. 4.—Lines indicating the sites of the right and left pneumogastric nerves.

MALE

Right Pneumogastric nerve Left Pneumogastric nerve	Positive pole (N) Negative pole	increases amplitude decreases amplitude
	Positive pole Negative pole	decreases amplitude increases amplitude
	FEMALE	
Right Pneumogastric nerve Left Pneumogastric nerve	Positive pole Negative pole	decreases amplitude increases amplitude
	Positive pole Negative pole	increases amplitude decreases amplitude

Note that, the foregoing refers only to the normal male and female. If, in a male or female, the polarity is reversed, the male would react like a female and vice versa. Sexual inclination is a matter of polarity and its determination may thus be demonstrated. A mistake in your deduction is a serious matter. Note that the extended finger tips of the right hand of a normal male directed to the pneumogastric nerves