

“Occult Chemistry”: The Amazing Phenomenon of Extra-Sensory Perception of Nuclear Structure and Subatomic Particles

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Occult Chemistry Re-Evaluated

How would you react if someone were to tell you that he has come across compelling evidence which seems to indicate that some “clairvoyants” possessing remarkable psychic abilities (or “siddhis”) have apparently “directly observed” and documented in detail the nuclear structure of all the ninety-two naturally occurring elements, down to the “quark” and even “subquark” level? And that they also have observed, employing only their extraordinary mental faculties, the existence of isotopes of several elements much before the “official” scientific discovery of isotopes by Aston in 1912 using his newly invented mass spectrograph. To top it all, you are told that all this was done almost a hundred years ago! Chances are that most readers and certainly anyone claiming to be a “rational scientist” would dismiss all this as complete nonsense. Perhaps one should first listen to the whole story before passing any judgment.

The origin of this extraordinary story goes back almost a century, to the year 1895. The two clairvoyants who did this work were the eminent theosophists Annie Besant and C.W. Leadbeater, who died in 1933 and 1934 respectively. Between them, Besant and Leadbeater have authored several dozens of books on various esoteric and spiritual topics, such as “The Ancient Wisdom,” “The Life After Death,” “Astral Plane,” “Reincarnation,” and so on. Annie Besant was also deeply involved in the freedom movement in India and, in fact, was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1917. Some readers may also be aware that it was Besant and Leadbeater who “discovered” the renowned philosopher J. Krishnamurthi when he was barely twelve years old, being impressed by the “brilliant aura” around him, and predicted that this boy would grow up to be a world teacher.

Besant and Leadbeater were therefore persuaded by A.P. Sinnett, a close friend, to employ their psychic powers to try to find out if there exists an ultimate constituent particle or atomic building block of which all matter is composed. This quest, which began in August 1895, seems to have been pursued by them off and on for almost forty years, right until Besant’s demise in 1933.

Their first studies were directed towards the common gases of hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, and a report on this was published in the November 1895 issue of *Lucifer*, the journal of the Theosophical Society in London. In 1908, the work done over the previous dozen years was compiled, edited, and published in the form of a book titled *Occult Chemistry*. The second edition of *Occult Chemistry* was brought out in London in 1919 and the third revised and enlarged edition (400 pages, with 230 illustrations), edited by C. Jinarajadasa, appeared in 1951. Jinarajadasa, an M.A. from Cambridge University, was associated with Besant and Leadbeater from the very inception of occult chemistry studies. He was responsible for taking down notes and preparing sketches when Besant and

Leadbeater described their observations of the structures of atoms and molecules during the psychic sessions. (Remember, there were no tape recorders in those days!)

One of the central and crucial observations made by Besant and Leadbeater was that a hydrogen atom was composed of eighteen subatomic particles which they christened as “Ultimate Physical Atoms” or UPAs. Likewise, they reported that the atoms of other elements also comprised identical types of UPAs whose numbers increased in multiples of eighteen. Note that much of all this was done well before Rutherford’s discovery of the atomic nucleus in 1911—in other words, before the dawn of the “nuclear era”!

In the early 1920s came the highly successful Bohr-Schrödinger model of the atom, according to which a hydrogen atom comprised a single proton around which orbited a single electron. Thus there was no way that science could accommodate eighteen particles in a hydrogen atom or for that matter 4,267 particles in a uranium atom which the clairvoyants had apparently painstakingly counted! The observations of Besant and Leadbeater as described in *Occult Chemistry* were therefore dismissed by the scientific community as totally unacceptable, and so their monumental work was consigned to gathering dust in remote corners of theosophical libraries, and for all practical purposes all but forgotten and lost to the world, at least for the next seventy or so years.

During the mid-1970s, a theoretical physicist from Cambridge University in England, Stephen Phillips, who was carrying out Ph.D. studies in particle physics at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA), came across a copy of the book titled *Physics of the Secret Doctrine* by Kingsland, wherein there was a diagram of the hydrogen atom as seen and recorded by Besant and Leadbeater.

Physicists will recall that in 1963 a breakthrough in understanding elementary particles and nuclear structure came about through the postulation of a class of subnuclear particles called “quarks,” independently by Gell-Mann and Zweig. When Phillips saw Besant’s diagram of the hydrogen atom he was astounded beyond belief as he realized that these clairvoyants had given out the “quark” and indeed the “subquark” structure of the nucleus as early as in 1895! (The concept of a “subquark” has not been accepted by modern physics even today, although it has been postulated by Stephen Phillips and a few other theoreticians in scientific publications.) Phillips was so fascinated and overwhelmed by the exhaustive studies of Besant and Leadbeater that he immediately embarked on a detailed analysis and interpretation of their findings, culminating in the publication of his 250 page book, titled *Extra-Sensory Perception of Quarks*, in 1980.

A simplified monograph titled “Occult Chemistry: Re-evaluated” was published in 1982 by Dr. Lester Smith, a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), based on Phillips’ work. For the benefit of the non-specialist, I am going through all this historical background only to impress upon the reader that a tremendous amount of documented literature exists on the subject for anyone deeply interested.

The method of investigation adopted by Besant and

Leadbeater, as described by them, is possibly familiar to Indian readers acquainted with yogic literature. According to Jinarajadasa (and Phillips), in Aphorism 3.26 of the "Yoga Sutras" of Patanjali, reference is made to the siddhi known in sanskrit as "Anima," which says that a Yogi can attain through in-depth training the ability to "acquire knowledge of the small, the hidden or the distant by directing the light of the superphysical faculty." He can apparently exercise this siddhi (referred to in occult chemistry literature as "micro-psi") while in an



Dr. Annie Besant

altered state of consciousness in which he experiences visual images of objects too small for human sight to discern. These observers have stated that "micro-psi" can be induced or terminated at will by the trained observer, who can, with practice, also alter their power of magnification.

In 1991, a Canadian, Ronald Cowen, who has been practicing a Buddhistic form of meditation for several years, after undergoing rigorous training under a learned Buddhist monk, came across Phillips' book *Extra-Sensory Perception of Quarks*. With a bit of effort he soon found that he too could visualize "Micro Physical Atoms" and their constituent UPAs similar to the diagrams he saw in Phillips' book, and started corresponding with Phillips. In the summer of 1992 when Phillips became convinced that Ronald Cowen was probably seeing "genuine nuclear images," he proceeded to Toronto with eight sealed glass capsules containing samples of the first eight elements of the periodic table (hydrogen, helium, lithium, beryllium, and so on). Ronald Cowen not only identified the elements in each of the capsules, he was also able to reproduce many of the observations of Besant and Leadbeater.

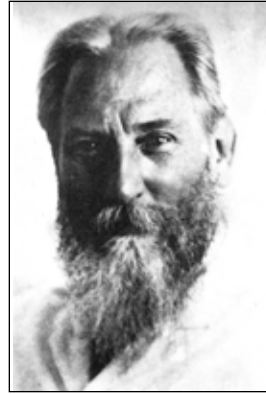
In another experiment, Phillips set up an electrical circuit with a battery and a remote switch which could alter the direction of flow of current in a wire. Ron was able to identify the direction of the flow of current in 79% of the trials without prior knowledge of it. Besides, Ron appears to have done something which Besant and Leadbeater had not done, namely for the first time, using his "micro-psi" faculties, he has provided a detailed description of the structure of a single electron. This is something that physics even today has not been able to do! This work of Ronald Cowen has been summarized by Stephen Phillips in a preliminary report entitled "Recent Clairvoyant Observations of Subatomic Particles" in late 1992.

This writer had the opportunity to meet in person both Ronald Cowen at Toronto and Stephen Phillips in London in April 1994, and discuss with them the present status of "occult chemistry" research. In the second and third parts of this article, a brief description of "clairvoyant nuclear findings" to date will be presented along with their analysis and interpretation in the context of the current picture of the ultimate structure of matter as expounded by Stephen Phillips in his various occult chemistry related publications.

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Pre-empting the Discovery of Isotopes

The first part of this article was a historical introduction to the subject of "occult chemistry" and "extra-sensory perception of quarks." Two eminent theosophists, Annie Besant and Charles Leadbeater, possessing extraordinary "clairvoyant"



C.W. Leadbeater

powers, arrived in India around the turn of the last century and took up residence at Adyar (a suburb of Madras) in the estate of the headquarters of the Theosophical Society. Employing their remarkable psychic faculties, they embarked on an ambitious program of studying and documenting in detail the structure of the atoms of all the elements of the "periodic table," besides several crystals, chemical compounds, and complex molecules. The famous English chemist, Sir William Crookes, who invented the cathode

ray tube (which forms the heart of the television set you watch every day) and who was himself also a theosophist, provided Besant and Leadbeater with pure samples of several of the uncommon elements.

Early on during their "micro-psi" investigations, Besant and Leadbeater observed that different specimens of the same element were composed of identical microscopic objects which they named as "Micro Physical Atoms" or MPAs. They presumed that MPAs were atoms of the particular element under study, in their normal state, undisturbed by the act of random selection and psycho-kinetic (PK) perturbation. (We will see later that according to Phillips' analysis this assumption was incorrect.)

The MPAs of elements as they appeared to them during "micro-psi visualization" comprised of symmetrically arranged groups of particles or "points of light" bound together in such rapid, complex orbital motion that they presented initially only a blurred unfocused image. But with practice and using a "special form of will-power" they could slow down their motion sufficiently to observe the details. Throughout the investigations Leadbeater specialized in the study of the geometrical arrangement of the constituents of the MPAs and in identifying and counting their number while Annie Besant examined the configuration of the "lines of force" linking and holding together groups of particles. These investigators could tune the magnifying power of their micro-psi vision over a wide range and thereby resolve the images of particles into clusters of "points of light," each of which were discerned to be discrete three-dimensional objects. As the structure and configuration of each of these ultimate objects were identical, independent of the element under study, they surmised that these were the fundamental building blocks of all matter, and called them as "Ultimate Physical Atoms" or UPAs.

At this point it is worth distinguishing between MPAs and UPAs. Besant and Leadbeater presumably identified MPAs with what physicists now refer to as the "nucleus" of the atom, although in 1895 when they first commenced their investigations Rutherford had not yet discovered the atomic nucleus. There were as many MPAs as there are elements. UPAs on the other hand are the subnuclear particles of which all nuclear matter is made. As observed by Besant and Leadbeater there is essentially only one type of UPA but this occurs either as a "male" (or positive) version or a "female" (or negative) version, which are mirror images of each other.

The clairvoyant investigators found that the MPAs of different elements had different shapes. Interestingly, barring a few exceptions, the shape of an MPA was correlated with the position of the element in the "periodic table" of elements. (The reader may refer to any elementary textbook on atomic

physics or physical chemistry to know more about the Periodic Table of Elements if they wish.) Thus the MPAs of all elements belonging to a particular group of the periodic table and consequently possessing similar chemical properties have similar shapes. The seven shapes into which the MPAs were categorized are titled by them as: "spike," "dumb-bell," "tetrahedron," "cube," "octahedron," "bar," and "star." The geometrical symmetry of the MPAs simplified Leadbeater's task of counting the number of UPAs in an MPA, considering that the heavier elements had several thousands of UPAs in their MPAs. By 1908 when the first edition of *Occult Chemistry* was published, Besant and Leadbeater had examined nearly sixty elements and altogether by the end of their monumental research work spanning thirty-eight years they had recorded for posterity the details of 111 MPAs.

Besant and Leadbeater had counted eighteen UPA particles in the Micro Physical Atom (MPA) of hydrogen. A striking feature of their observations was that the number of UPAs increased approximately in multiples of eighteen as the atomic weight of the element increased. By the turn of last century science had progressed so much that the atomic weights of most of the elements of the periodic table had been determined on a scale normalized to unity for hydrogen. When Besant and Leadbeater found that for several elements the number of UPAs in an MPA was an integral multiple of eighteen, they divided the number of UPAs counted by eighteen to obtain an estimate of the "atomic weight" of the elements. The book *Occult Chemistry* compares the micro-psi atomic weight so obtained (specified to the second decimal place) with the scientific atomic weight, and points out the remarkable agreement between the two.

Atomic No.	Element	Symbol	Number of Atoms	Number Weight Hydrogen Scale	Scientific Atomic Weight Hydrogen Scale	External Form
1	Hydrogen	H	18	1.00	1.00	Ovoid
	Adyarium	Ad	36	2.00	—	Ovoid
	Occultium	Oc	54	3.00	—	Ovoid
2	Helium	He	72	4.00	3.97	Star
3	Lithium	Li	127	7.06	6.89	Spikes
4	Beryllium	Be	164	9.11	8.94	Tetrahedron
5	Boron	B	200	11.11	10.73	Cube
6	Carbon	C	216	12.00	11.91	Octahedron
7	Nitrogen	N	261	14.50	13.90	Ovoid
8	Oxygen	O	290	16.11	15.87	Ovoid
9	Fluorine	F	340	18.88	18.85	Spikes
10	Neon	Ne	360	20.00	20.02	Star
	Meta-Neon	mNe	402	22.33	—	—
11	Sodium	Na	418	23.22	22.81	Dumb-bell
80	Mercury A	Hg	3576	198.66	199.1	Tetrahedron
	B	—	3600	200.00	—	—
81	Thallium	Tl	3678	204.33	202.8	Cube
82	Lead	Pb	3727	207.06	205.6	Octahedron
83	Bismuth	Bi	3753	208.50	207.6	Cube
84	Polonium	Po	3789	210.50	208.1	Tetrahedron
85	Astatine	At	3978	221.00	208.1	Dumb-bell
86	Radium	Rn	3990	221.66	220.2	Star
	Meta-Radium	—	4032	224.00	—	—
87	Francium	Fr	4036	222.55	221.2	Spikes
88	Radium	Ra	4087	227.06	224.3	Tetrahedron
89	Actinium	ac	4140	230.00	225.2	Cube
90	Thorium	Th	4187	232.61	230.3	Octahedron
91	Proto-actinium	Pa	4227	234.83	229.2	Cube
92	Uranium	U	4267	237.06	236.02	Tetrahedron

Besant and Leadbeater studied the atoms of elements systematically in increasing order of atomic weight starting from hydrogen. When they reached neon (element number 10) they were puzzled to observe that there were two varieties of neon MPAs having a slightly different number of UPAs each, namely 360 and 402. They called these "neon" and "meta-neon" and recorded their micro-psi atomic weights as 20.00 and 22.33 by dividing the number of UPAs in the MPA by eighteen. Similar behavior was noted in the MPAs of argon,

krypton, xenon, and even platinum. The scientifically minded readers may have guessed by now that Besant and Leadbeater had essentially stumbled upon the phenomenon referred to by atomic science as "isotopes," five years before Aston's discovery of the same in 1912 using his newly invented instrument known as the mass spectrograph!

From the observed shapes of the MPAs and the deduced micro-psi atomic weights, these investigators were able to place the element under study properly in the periodic table of elements. In most cases, when the identity of the element was known to them already, the above method confirmed that their observations were accurate. In a few cases however the elements they investigated were not listed in the periodic table and in fact there were unfilled gaps in the table in the relevant locations. Thus these clairvoyant researchers accidentally discovered five elements which were unknown to science at the time of their work.

These elements which have since been identified by science are: promethium ("illanium"), astatine ("element number 85"), francium ("element number 87"), protoactinium ("element number 91"), and technitium ("masurium"). The names in parentheses are the names assigned by Besant and Leadbeater in their original publication.

It is thus obvious that these clairvoyants were surprisingly accurate in their estimates of atomic weights and the proper placement of the element studied in the periodic chart.

This remarkable success led them to conclude that their finding, namely that a hydrogen atom (or rather nucleus of the hydrogen atom) is composed of eighteen subatomic particles, must also be correct, even if it were not consistent with the scientific knowledge of their times. They tacitly assumed that science would eventually catch up with their findings. However, even taking into consideration the tremendous progress achieved by science in the area of elementary particle physics in recent years, the identity of the UPA is still not obvious. The credit for resolving this issue and reconciling the occult chemistry findings with modern physics goes to Dr. Stephen Phillips. We will examine in the third and concluding part of this series the identity of the Ultimate Physical Atom in the language of modern physics.

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Of Quarks and Sub-Quarks

It was pointed out in the previous articles on "occult chemistry" that Besant and Leadbeater's observation that a hydrogen atom comprises eighteen subatomic particles could not be reconciled with the contemporary concepts of nuclear physics since the inception of these studies. The identity of the Ultimate Physical Atom (UPA) described by them in detail puzzled Dr. Stephen Phillips, the English particle physicist who first came across this work in the mid-1970s when he was carrying out doctoral studies at the University of California in Los Angeles. After carefully analyzing the occult chemistry findings, Phillips has deduced that the Ultimate Physical Atom (UPA) seen by Besant and Leadbeater must be "sub-quarks" which, as already mentioned, modern physics has not yet discovered.

When I graduated with a physics degree in the mid-1950s, the nuclei of atoms comprised positively charged particles called protons and electrically neutral particles (of almost same mass as the proton) called neutrons. Since the mid-1960s physics has found that these "nucleons" in turn are made up of subnuclear particles called "quarks." There are supposed to be six varieties of quarks, of which the sixth and last quark, namely the "top quark" appears to have been

detected only a couple of months ago at the Fermi High Energy Accelerator Laboratory near Chicago in the U.S.

Of the six quarks, however, only two categories of quarks are involved in the constitution of stable atoms and normal matter, namely the “up” quark (or u-quark) and the “down” quark (or d-quark). The u-quark is a positively charged particle with a charge of $(+2/3)$ while the d-quark has a charge of $(-1/3)$. As per the so-called “Standard Model” of elementary particle physics currently in vogue, a proton and a neutron are each composed of three quarks with the difference that a proton is made of two “u”’s and one “d” while a neutron comprises two “d”’s and one “u.”

I apologize to the reader for having to drag you into all this but in order to understand Phillips’ analysis which leads to his conclusion that the UPAs seen by Besant and Leadbeater must be “subquarks,” one has to first understand what “quarks” are. Remember that we are trying to arrive at the identity of the eighteen subatomic particles seen by the clairvoyants in a hydrogen MPA. Phillips has shown in his 1980 book *Extra-Sensory Perception of Quarks* that the mismatch between occult chemistry and modern physics can be resolved if the following two hypotheses are made while analyzing and interpreting the Besant-Leadbeater findings:

Hypothesis #1: The UPA is a subquark. For convenience, we denote the positive and negative UPAs by the symbols X and Y respectively. Phillips has hypothesized that the +ve subquark has a charge of $(+5/9)$ and -ve subquark a charge of $(-4/9)$. It follows that the “u” and “d” quarks comprise three subquarks each as follows $u = (X,X,Y)$ and $d = (X,Y,Y)$.

Hypothesis #2: The MPA of elements seen by the clairvoyants are not the nuclei of elements as existing in nature but instead are quasi-nuclear systems of nuclear, quark, and subquark matter formed from two nuclei of the element when subject to psycho-kinetic vision. Phillips refers to this as the “doubling up hypothesis.” Physicists will appreciate that this hypothesis is consistent with Heisenberg’s Uncertainty Principle, which essentially states that the very act of observation of any atomic system would perturb it and alter its state. The vital clue as to the true nature of the MPA was obtained by Phillips by carefully comparing the micro-psi version of the hydrogen atom (see Figure 2, p. 29), which is the smallest and simplest of all atoms, with the quark model of a proton, which physics knows is synonymous with the nucleus of a hydrogen atom. To appreciate the basis of Phillips logic it is worth reading the original description of a hydrogen MPA in the words of Besant and Leadbeater:

The first chemical element selected for examination was an atom of hydrogen (H). Looking carefully at it, it was seen to consist of six small bodies contained in an egg-like form. It rotated with great rapidity on its own axis, vibrating at the same time, the internal bodies performing similar gyrations. The whole atom spins and quivers and has to be steadied (by the use of “will power”) before exact observation is possible. The six little bodies are arranged in two sets of three forming two triangles that are interchangeable. . . Each body had the appearance of a spherical cavity, denoted by circles, in an ambient transparent medium, rather like a bubble of air trapped in water. Each hole encloses a tightly bound cluster of three UPAs (indicated by circles enclosing (+) and (-) signs, whose significance will be discussed later). These groups of three UPAs or “hydrogen triplets” were arranged in two triangles called “hydrogen triangles,” which interpenetrated and were linked to each other across space by lines of attraction.

Phillips suggests that each “hydrogen originates from a proton of a hydrogen molecule that came under micro-psi observation.” Consistent with quark theory of modern physics one can now identify each “hydrogen triplet” as a quark. It is not obvious that the hydrogen MPA as seen by Besant and Leadbeater can be understood as comprising six quarks arising from the two protons of a hydrogen molecule, there being in all four u-quarks and two d-quarks in the hydrogen MPA. The eighteen UPAs of a hydrogen MPA now stand fully explained.

Phillips is emphatic in pointing out that the hydrogen MPA is not a molecule of hydrogen as known to science, but is a new nuclear product resulting from a sort of “heavy ion fusion” familiar to present day nuclear physicists. This is because the two triangles representing a proton each were noticed to always overlap each other, as shown in Figure 2, p. 29 whereas the two protons of a hydrogen molecule are separated by a distance which is about 100,000 times the size of a proton. (Phillips suggests that the hydrogen MPA is essentially a “bag” of six quarks predicted by the so-called “bag model” of strong forces between quarks.)

Before coming to the above conclusion, Phillips analyzed forty-eight MPAs which were published in *Occult Chemistry* with diagrams depicting the various observed stages of disintegration of all their multi-quark and multi-subquark bound states. The published diagrams of Besant and Leadbeater have enabled Phillips to identify every single particle in each of these MPAs in terms of “up” and “down” quarks present in their parent nuclei and their “subquark” constituents. Phillips claims, for example, that in the case of gold, the most populous MPA for which stage-wise disintegration diagrams are given by Besant and Leadbeater, he is able to account for every one of its 3,546 UPAs precisely!

Finally let us review very briefly what Besant and Leadbeater have said regarding the structure of an individual UPA. Figure 3 (see p. 29) depicts the positive and negative types of UPA which, as already mentioned, are mirror images of each other. As described in occult chemistry literature, the UPA consists of ten distinct closed curves or “whorls.” Three of these are thicker and are called “major whorls.” These spiral side by side in parallel bands over a roughly spherical surface making 2.5 revolutions each about the central axis, forming a “double helix.” Flowing in the major whorls are “currents of different electricities.” The minor whorls display to micro-psi vision the “seven colors of the rainbow.” The UPA has the shape of a slightly flattened sphere; it may be described as being heart shaped. It spins and precesses like a top and also displays a regular pulsation, namely a contraction and expansion, again akin to the human heart!

Leadbeater has made a more detailed study of the structure of the UPA. He found that each of the ten whorls is a closed helical coil with 1,680 turns. (He claims to have checked this number meticulously by counting the number of turns in a whorl in 135 different UPAs selected from numerous substances!) Each circular turn of the whorl or first order spirilla is another helix made of seven smaller circular turns or “second order spirillae” and so on. There are in all seven orders of spirillae, each finer than the preceding one. A schematic representation of the fifth, sixth, and seventh order spirillae (not shown here) can be found in the 1951 edition of *Occult Chemistry*. The seventh and last order spirillae consists of seven “bubbles” spaced evenly along the circumference of a circle. Besant and Leadbeater have referred to these as the bubbles of “Koilon,” which is a Greek word meaning hollow. Thus, they conclude that the UPA and hence all matter in the ultimate analysis, essentially consists of bubbles or holes in space—“like pearls upon an invisible string.”

The use of the word “string” has been particularly highlighted by Phillips, who has gone on to elaborate further, linking the occult chemistry findings to “Super String Theory,” which is about the hottest topic in particle physics today, leading us into the realm of the most contemporary concepts of nuclear matter.

All this is no doubt “mind-boggling.” Some of the readers are probably inclined to dismiss such a detailed description of the UPA as a figment of imagination on the part of Besant and Leadbeater. In this context, it is worth pointing out that this description of the UPA has recently been independently confirmed by Ronald Cowen in the presence of Stephen Phillips in the summer of 1992 at Toronto as documented in the manuscript titled “A Report on Recent Clairvoyant Observations of Subatomic Particles,” written by S.M. Phillips in late 1992.

A new feature of Ronald Cowen’s observations is that he has also, for the first time in the history of micro-psi studies, provided a detailed description of a single electron. He finds that the structure of an electron is basically very similar to that of an UPA, and in the ultimate analysis, they are both made of bubbles in space, though there are some minor differences between an electron and a UPA. Ronald Cowen finds that these bubbles, both in the electron and UPA, are not spherical in shape but rather toroidal, like a doughnut. According to Cowen, this discrepancy between his observations and those of Besant and Leadbeater could be due to the fact that the bubbles are actually spinning and the toroidal shape is visible only when they are slowed down.

Before concluding this series of articles on the occult chemistry findings, I must make a few general remarks. First what I have described so far is only a very small portion of the totality of micro-psi observations, the tip of the iceberg so to speak. It turns out that the first persons to carry out such micro-psi examination of matter were not Besant and Leadbeater. The 1919 edition of *Occult Chemistry* refers to an earlier such study conducted by a man named Edwin Babbitt. I have personally seen in Babbitt’s book, titled *Principles of Light and Color*, published in 1878, a diagram of what looks very much like the UPA of Besant and Leadbeater. Subsequently during the 1950s one more clairvoyant by the name of Geoffrey Hodson (of New Zealand) also conducted some studies of this nature. And now we have Ronald Cowen in Canada. So there have been at least five people in the last 120 years who are known to have had micro-psi vision. It seems very likely that there must have been other highly evolved “yogis” who probably have had such powers, but who perhaps either did not conduct such studies or did not both-

er to document their observations in a scientific manner like Besant and Leadbeater and others.

Another point to be noted is that these clairvoyants did not merely “see” or “observe” subatomic particles. They have apparently actually carried out a “step-wise nuclear disintegration experiment” starting from a molecule and ending up in a sub-quark. This implies psycho-kinetically imparting tremendous energy to the atomic system. To break the nucleus into its sub-quark components is something even the \$8 billion super-collider accelerator which was to have been the world’s most powerful particle accelerator and whose construction was abandoned a few months ago by order of the U.S. Congress, could not have accomplished! How then did the trained human mind achieve this?

My purpose in writing this article is primarily to draw the attention of the public and scientific community, in particular, to the existence of this fascinating material.

If one accepts the occult chemistry findings as generally reliable, then many fundamental questions arise regarding mind and matter and its interaction. It is hoped that this article will stimulate a healthy discussion on this topic and open up new vistas for intellectual pursuits.

[In 1995, after this series of articles was published, the *Journal of Scientific Exploration* published a peer-reviewed article on this subject by Dr. Stephen Phillips, with critical comments by Dr. Y.H. Dobyns of Princeton University and Phillips’ reply to Dobyns’ comments. See JSE, Vol. 9, No. 4, 1995. Dr. Phillips also published a second book, *ESP of Quarks and Superstrings* (review follows).]

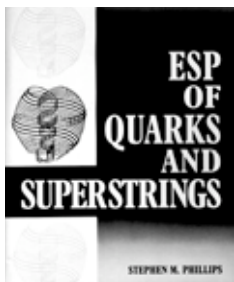
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About the Author



Dr. Mahadeva Srinivasan received his D.Sc. in physics from the University of Bombay in 1985. His research career spanned four decades at Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC). He was head of the Neutron Physics Division and subsequently Associate Director of the Physics Group of BARC. Dr. Srinivasan has also been involved in cold fusion experiments since 1989, playing a leading role in the BARC studies in this area. Since retirement in 1997 from BARC, he has been living in the southern Indian city of Chennai and serves in an advisory capacity to cold fusion researchers in India.

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ESP of Quarks and Superstrings

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The author of this book, Dr. Stephen Phillips, is a qualified theoretical physicist who first graduated from Cambridge University in England and subsequently from the University of California during the mid-seventies, where he carried out doctoral work in the area of theoretical particle physics. The term

“ESP” in the title of this book pertains to studies conducted through “Extra Sensory Perception” not by himself but two other people, namely Annie Besant and C.W. Leadbeater. Phillips’ book examines the century old “clairvoyant” findings of Besant and Leadbeater on the structure and constituent subatomic particles of “atoms.” In order to appreciate what this book is all about, it is instructive to first understand the background to this whole subject.

- 1) The original clairvoyant studies were carried out over a thirty-eight year period spanning from 1895 to 1933, by the two “theosophists” Besant and Leadbeater, who are known to have had remarkable psychic powers.
- 2) They employed a special mental faculty, first described in Patanjali’s classic work (400 B.C.) *Yoga Sutras* as “Anima,” the ability to “shrink ones consciousness down to the size of an atom at will and acquire knowledge of the small.” (Anima is the first of