

METROLOGY FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF PSYCHOTRONICS

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Preface

Measuring is an idea, which is as old, as the humanity same. Let us have a look back to the history and we will be convinced, that the human desire for knowledges has been always accompenied by measurings. By progress of science and technic it was developed an entirely special section of science, named metrology, which is dealing with measurings, manner of measuring, measuring devices and its application. With this branche are connected the process- ing of measured values, determination of the most correct values and the judgement of their preciseness, which is the object of the section - known as theory of errors.

Characteristics of measurings' s errors.

If we want to examine the quantitative effects, to find connections among the constants, which are characterised by them, we have two basic operations before us: measuring and mathematic operation of the measuring' s results. For determination of the size of searched constant, we must carry out several repeated measuring and at each such a measuring the most attentive observer with the most perfect device is making errors. This knowledge is a logical consequence of reality, that the human senses are not perfect, the measuring devices are not exact and the conditions, under which the measuring is carried out, are on repeated measurings not equal exact. Errors, which arises at measurings, can be divided as follows:

- a/ mistakes
- b/ coarse errors
- c/ systematic errors
- d/ accidental errors.

a/ Mistakes arises by incautiousness of the person, who is carrying about the measuring.

b/ Coarse errors - are errors of which dimension overlaps the so-called "limit of precision" of applied method included the measuring devices, aids, experiences of the experimentatory with the applied method and so on. Besides this, coarse errors depend also on adverse outside conditions. Just to this errors we could include determinate psychotronic influences of the experimentatory to the exact measuring equipment. We can here include spontaneous psychokinetics, which is manifesting by forced interaction of the experimentatory to the measuring device /evaluating device/. Here could be included also any special psychotronic cases, which occurs seldom, e.g. in the office of advocate Adam in Rosenheim, there was demonstrated, that also the exact measuring device is not always obliged to be reliable, when in the nearness is situated an interfering psychokinetic source. It could be happen, that any of his collaborators, who was sensitive and could imagine himself in advance, how the experiment run over and would diligently wish, that it must be so, he would entirely deform the real results ^{by} of the so-called "Rosenheim effect" and would replace them by false results. These are isolated cases /for instance, in the network, there was no energy off-take and yet the dial finger of ammeter indicated 50 A/ but we cannot them eliminate. Here could be included some scientific errors, if investigator reached certain results by attentive carrying out of measuring, but nobody else was succeeded to reach similar results and at that time arise doubts about seriousness. That could be quite innocently, if the wish became father of thought. Psychokinesis is being the capability of the organism to make use of the own energetic sources, casually of external medium for executing of work / e.g. change of situation of object in the space/. Psychokinesis may have spontaneous character, which is bound to a long-lasting stress condition of childish or pubertal age. Soviet scientists are holding the hypothesis about biological plasma, which have character of cold plasma. Psychokinesis would be have arise by acting of two cold plasmas; one of organic origin, the other of inorganic origin. Shape, colour, structure and intensity of radiating plasma by living organism is depending of hygienical and psychical condition. An excited person has a radiating of

multifold greater intensity. Therefore is handing down to men, that at the exact metrological measuring, the person, who is carrying out the measuring on the metrologic scales must be calm, - in this case the measuring comes good out, but if he /or she/ is icited or has fevern then arise very considerable deviations from parallel position. That lever balance, which belongs among the most simple, but the most exacte physical devices, is able to register determinated mental conditions of the person, who is carrying out the measuring. The experimentatory himself is influencing the exactness of measuring by his emotional and hygienical conditions . Therefore we endeavour to eliminate the human factor from the measuring process by automatization and digitalization in order to remove at least partially the unwished influence, induced by a person, who is carrying out the measuring. Psychotronics acknowledges, that mass,-energy-
-consciousness are mutually connected and a study of this mutual relations contributes on a new understanding of energetic capability of human being, of processes of life and masses generally. Sectional measuring and registration indicate us, that this form of energetics will be consist of known energetical forms generated by human organism.

c/ Systematic error - arises as consequence of constant reason.

d/ Accidental errors - they create a special category of errors, because we cannot them simply eleminate, as the preceding sorts of errors. We can say about them, that they do not direct themselves else, as only by accident, which is beginning to manifest certain legality at that time only, if we carry out a sufficient number of measurings. /It would be ~~se~~ ideal to do it infinity/. As the question is about the characteristic of accidental errors, on the basis of experience it has been find out, that a sufficient great collection of that errors fulfils quite exact the following quality:

- 1/ Positive and negative errors of the same greatness occur equally frequently.
- 2/ Smaller errors are more frequently than greater.
- 3/ Errors near zero are most frequently.
- 4/ Errors in practice do not exceed certain limit.

Psychotronics can aid to metrologic by raising of measurements' exactness and by creating of conditions lest manifest this psychotronic effects at the exact measuring.

One /a person/ is being an immense fine, complicated mechanism, the most miraculous, the most sensitive engine, which has ability to think and create new values. And in his inside, the exactly working devices - organs, is still a gigantic, uninvestigated sphere, from which have for the present a presentiment - only scientists.