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Evidence of Antigravity in Sports

Experiments have shown that using substances known in alchemical texts as Projection Powders can improve the long jump performance of ordinary athletes by 10% to 15%. Research suggests that the jump distance of athletes who have undergone special training can increase by up to 80%.

Projection Powders are substances produced in the human body when it's pushed to the brink of life and death. In this case, the body, in an attempt to save itself, begins producing substances designed to maximize all its vital functions. These substances can be extracted from the body and then used by others (in this case, athletes).

To increase an athlete's jump distance, a packet of Projection Powder is applied to the athlete's back near the lower vertebrae with a bandage for several days. The patch and packet are removed before the competition. The athlete does not ingest any substances during this process.

That is, if an ordinary athlete shows a result of 8.00 meters in long jump training (8.05 is the standard for a master of sports of international class), then after wearing a packet of Projection Powder on his back for 4-5 days, his result in competitions should improve by 1.0 - 1.2 meters and exceed 9.00 meters (the world record is 8.95).

It is expected that similar improvements in athletic performance can be achieved in other types of athletics (running, jumping), and possibly in other sports.

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A study of athletic performance in long jump using Powders
The projections revealed two anomalous physical effects:

- Reducing the gravitational pull of the athlete during his jump.
- Violations of the law of conservation of momentum.

It is suggested that the study of these abnormal effects:

- Will enable the creation of new technologies with economic and military applications. - Will lead to a new technological revolution.

Athletes are the best choice for studying these anomalies and conducting experiments necessary for the development of new technologies. In this case, sport ceases to be a pastime and becomes an experimental basis for a scientific and technological project of national significance.

Preface.

This work is devoted to the use of Projection Powders in sports and is part of the broader ***"HomoTechnologies" project,*** which we have been developing for the past twenty years. We decided to separate this work into a separate topic, as it already has practical application and can be clearly demonstrated in the form of world sports records.

In addition to this work, within the framework of the ***HomoTechnologies*** project , we have written the following works:

"HomoTechnologies" - the use of homosubstances (Projection Powders) in the economy, in medicine, in computer science and for military applications.

"Crypto-Information Theory" is a theoretical description of the crypto-information concept and its use to explain anomalous phenomena and the development of new technologies.

"Projection Powders" - a method for obtaining Projection Powders.

The results of these works are presented in this paper briefly, only to the extent that necessary for understanding the topic of using Projection Powders in sports.

The initial work that laid the conceptual and theoretical foundation for the ***HomoTechnology*** project was done in 2005, but for reasons of secrecy it was not published until 2010:

"Using Information Semantic Systems for Absolutely Secure Processing"
https://arxiv.org/abs/1002.4587 (English)

Some of the research results from the ***HomoTechnologies*** project were included in competitions ***"Gravity Research Foundation".***

The work in its entirety was published in personal blogs:

VKontakte

Spark.ru

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Content :

Brief content chapters

The model accurately describes the key features of the balloon effect and Bob Beamon's jump. This allows this model to be used as a working theory for developing other technologies for using Projection Powders. The role of sports in constructing a theory of anomalous phenomena is explained.

There are two directions for the development of this project:

- Sports - setting records. - Research -

development of new technologies that have military and economic benefits.

significance for the state.

The possibilities of these areas, their interrelationships, and the organization of work are discussed. possible results, timeframes and problems that arise.

1. Bob Beamon's jump at the 1968 Olympic Games.

1.1 Description of the jump.

1. At the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, American long jumper Bob Beamon set a world and Olympic record with a jump of 8.90 meters. He added 55 centimeters to the previous world record, improving it by 6.6%. He also improved his personal best by 69 centimeters (+8.4%).

Journalists dubbed this jump "the leap into the 21st century." It's a catchy, catchy name, but in this case, they weren't wrong. Even today, in 2025, 57 years later, this Olympic record remains unbroken. As a world record, it has only been broken once, by a margin of 5 centimeters, at the 1991 World Championships in Tokyo. Bob Beamon's result remains the second-fastest in track and field history.

2. In 1991, American athlete Michael Powell managed to jump 8.95 meters. However, Powell jumped into a tailwind of 0.3 meters per second. The judges, however, counted the jump. Powell was in the air for approximately 0.9 seconds. Could such a wind have added 5 centimeters to his result, and did Powell actually surpass Bob Beamon's record? We'll leave that question to the experts. Note that after 1968, in 57 years, only one jump over 8.90 meters was counted!

Experts explain this by the fact that a jump of 8.90 is the limit of physical human capabilities. (see Wikipedia, article **“Long Jump”).**

3. We have a scientific interest in this record. We are not interested in its unusual result, but in the fact that Bob Beamon's jump defies the laws of ballistics (see **3.2. "How to prove a jump anomaly? Two methods")** and no one has been able to explain how Bob Beamon managed this jump. Bob Beamon himself, neither before nor after his jump in Mexico City, has ever come close to matching his 1968 record, unlike Michael Powell, who has achieved results close to his record several times.

4. In our opinion, Michael Powell showed results that were at the limit of human capabilities and there are no questions about his jumps, but with Bob Beamon’s jump, everything is it's not clear.

What caused this astonishing result? To explain this, let us turn to the testimony that became the starting point in our research.

1.2. What is the reason for Bob Beamon's anomalous jump?

1. Here's how the top Soviet diver, Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, describes Beamon's dive. He witnessed it personally from close range, sitting next to the diving pit, as he himself was preparing to compete at the time (he finished fourth at those Olympics):

2. ***"Watching outstanding dancers, I've often marveled at their amazing ability to seem to hang in the air for a moment during a jump. This hovering, which they call "ballooning," is difficult to train and is mostly an innate ability. Beamon, mid-flight, or even more so in the second half, at the moment when other jumpers are plummeting like stones, achieved this miracle—the "ballooning," and he hung above the jump pit as if on an invisible parachute."***

(Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, "Eight Ninety." "Youth," No. 6, 1978)

This quote from Ter-Ovanesyan is also cited in the Russian Wikipedia article **"Long Jump".**

3. Let us emphasize that Igor Ter-Ovanesyan clearly states that Bob Beamon owes his amazing result to the balloon effect that spontaneously occurred during his jump.

For Beamon, this happened only once in his life (see **1.1.3.).**

4. The video of Bob Beamon's jump can be seen on YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XkTWEDKtP1A

In this video (best viewed in slow motion at 0.75 speed), you can see Bob Beamon hanging during the second part of his jump, which Igor Ter-Ovanesyan spoke about, and which was not noticed by other witnesses who observed this jump in real time.

To understand further, we need to explain what a cylinder is, which Igor Ter-Ovanesyan spoke, and what relation he has to sports.

2. The balloon effect in ballet.

2.1 What is a cylinder?

Fig. 1. Balloon performed by Natalia Osipova.

1. In ballet, a "balloon" is a dancer's ability to hang in the air for a few moments during a jump (see **Fig. 1).** Sometimes, a "balloon" is simply understood to mean a high, graceful jump. However, for us, by "balloon" we will refer specifically to a jump with a suspended air.

2. Dancers who demonstrate the balloon can do so throughout their performances. For dancers, the balloon is not a spontaneous, random effect, but a constant ability.

3. Only a few dancers in the world can demonstrate this effect. Dancers say that the balloon is a very rare ability, that it cannot be learned, and that this ability (this gift) is given to the dancer from birth. About dancers who can demonstrate a good balloon,
Legends are told and they remain in the history of ballet.

4. The term "ballon" comes from French ballet. It is believed that the term originates from the surname of the French dancer Claude Ballon (1671–1744), who was principal dancer at the French Royal Academy of Music from 1691–1710 and was known for his very soft and beautiful leaps.

Whether he himself demonstrated the balloon effect during his jumps is unknown.

5. Vaslav Nijinsky demonstrated an outstanding balloon. Alexei Ermolaev, Nikolai Zubkovsky, Yuri Solovyov, Mikhail Baryshnikov, and Maya Plisetskaya have demonstrated good balloons. Today, Natalia Osipova and Ivan Vasiliev demonstrate the balloon. Only two people in the entire world!

2.2. Academic science of the balloon.

Academic science denies the possibility of a dancer actually hanging in the air and does not sees nothing mysterious in this effect.

Scientists consider the balloon an illusion:

"The dancer appears to defy the laws of physics when the balloon is well-positioned. For example, during a grand jeté, the dancer may appear to float in mid-air. The dancer's physical center of mass follows a ballistic trajectory, like any projectile, but observers have a limited ability to determine the center of mass as the projectile's configuration changes in flight. By raising their arms and legs during the ascent and lowering them during the descent, the dancer alters the apparent trajectory of their center of mass, and thus, to observers, they appear to momentarily float in mid-air."

Wikipedia: "Ballon (ballet)" (English)

2.3. Why do we think that the balloon is not an illusion?

We disagree with those who believe that the balloon is an illusion. There are three reasons for this. reasons:

1. First: Both dancers and specialists say that the balloon is a very rare ability. Dancers themselves claim it's an innate gift. Dancers who can demonstrate the balloon are highly prized. You can count them on your fingers in the world. All ballet dancers want to have this ability. But if the balloon is just an illusion, some special movements, then why can't it be learned? After all, it's in jumps, in arm and leg movements.

There are no secrets. All the dancers' jumps during the balloon are filmed.
and analyzed in detail. Dancers spend years, many hours a day, practicing their jumps. Can't they really learn something as simple as moving their arms and legs correctly so that the audience gets the illusion of the dancer hovering in the air?

2. Second: Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, in his recollections of Bob Beamon's jump, which we referenced above (see **1.2. "What Caused Bob Beamon's Anomalous Jump ?"),** clearly asserts that it was the spontaneously occurring balloon effect that enabled Bob Beamon to set his record. Bob Beamon's jump was real, and there was no illusion in it.

3. Third: Our own sensations. During our jumps using
Powder Projections, we clearly felt some unusual and pleasant feeling
hovering in the air.

4. Conclusions: Based on this, we are convinced that the balloon is a real anomalous effect that demonstrates a violation of the laws of physics.

But why can't this be proven so that scientists agree with it?

5. At first glance, it seems very simple: film a dancer jumping and watch the jump frame by frame. But there's a problem. The balloon lasts only a few moments—less than 1/15 of a second. The observer's eye notices something unusual about this jump. But this effect isn't captured on film. It's too short to film. Furthermore, during the jump, parts of the dancer's body move, making it impossible to accurately determine (as scientists correctly point out) the location of the person's center of mass in the frames. For this reason, scientists don't believe the anomalous nature of the balloon and consider it an illusion (see **2.2. "Academic Science of the Balloon").**

6. Another reason scientists don't see an anomalous effect in the balloon is that they're looking for hovering. Meanwhile, the balloon's anomalous nature, as seen in Bob Beamon's jump (see **3.3. "First Method: Examining the Jump Trajectory for Symmetry"),** manifests itself in an anomalously asymmetrical jump trajectory. To see this, a stroboscopic photograph of the jump is needed. And for this, the jump must be performed:

- Firstly, with high horizontal speed...
- Secondly, in one plane, so that it would be possible to make a good one
  Stroboscopic photography. This is impossible
  in ballet due to the nature of the dance and the low horizontal speed of the jump. And if it weren't for Beamon's jump (the only jump in the history of the sport where the balloon was revealed), we wouldn't have any proof that the balloon is not an illusion.

7. How are the balloon effect and Bob Beamon's jump related?

Thanks to the balloon, Bob Beamon performed his remarkable jump (see **1.2.3.).** On the other hand, without Bob Beamon's jump, the anomalous nature of the balloon effect in ballet could not have been proven.

Today, the stroboscopic photograph of Bob Beamon's jump (see **3.3.3.)** is the only proof that the balloon is not an illusion. In ballet, the jump is subordinated to the dance, and the dancer performs numerous dance movements. Because of this, it is impossible to accurately determine the dancer's center of mass, allowing scientists to deny any anomalous effect. During Bob Beamon's jump, the balloon manifested itself in its pure form, making it possible to see the anomalous trajectory of his jump in the stroboscopic photograph (see **3.3.3.).** In a stroboscopic photograph of a dancer during his dance, due to the additional dance movements, we cannot see anything anomalous.

8. The importance of the balloon effect for sports.

If we can control the balloon effect and trigger it at will, it will revolutionize sports. Not just in long jumps, but in any sport where the athlete is lifted off the ground. This could include long jumps, running of all distances, gymnastics, figure skating, and even team sports. In all these cases, the balloon will increase stride length, conserve energy, possibly increase speed, and assist in gymnastic maneuvers. But how can this be accomplished?

It is possible to do this somehow, since dancers who have this ability show the balloon at every performance, and not by chance **(2.1.2.).** But the dancers themselves
They can't explain it: "It works and that's it. We don't know how, and we can't teach anyone else."

9. It's possible that the balloon is connected to another mysterious effect that science denies—levitation. But there are differences between the two effects:

1. Levitation is carried out in an altered state of consciousness, in a state of trance.
When performing a balloon, the dancer has complete control over his condition.
2. Levitation usually occurs spontaneously. A dancer performing a balloon does so consciously in every performance.

3. The ability to levitate cannot be transferred to another person. The ability to "balloon" can be transferred to another, untrained person through Projection Powders (see **5. "Using Projection Powders in Long Jumping").** We consider the discovery of the possibility of transferring the ability to "balloon" to another person to be the main achievement of our work.

4. The balloon is absent if the jump is only upward (see **3.2.3).** A balloon requires a horizontal component of velocity. Levitation, on the contrary, is a vertical upward lift without horizontal movement. This strange feature, previously unnoticed, corresponds to our mathematical model of the balloon effect (see **8.3. "Phenomenological Theory of the Balloon Effect").**

10. The balloon is more common than levitation. This effect is repeatable and occurs consciously. This makes it possible to study it. Meanwhile, levitation, due to its rarity, is practically inaccessible to study. We hope that studying the balloon will help in the study of such a rare and mysterious phenomenon as levitation.

11. So, we must answer the questions:

- How to prove the authenticity of the cylinder?
- Why can't the balloon time be increased?
- What does the balloon time depend on?
- Why can't you learn how to use a balloon?
- What causes the balloon effect?

Let's start with the first question: How to prove the reality of the cylinder and the real physical anomaly in Bob Beamon's jump?

3. Bob Beamon's Jump Analysis

3.1. Hanging during a jump.

Let's estimate how long Bob Beamon could actually hang in the air?

1. Bob Beamon's best result before his jump in Mexico City was 8.21 meters. Let's assume then that the balloon effect increased his result by 69 centimeters. Experts estimate that Bob Beamon's horizontal speed (the speed during the takeoff before the jump) was approximately 9.6 meters per second. Therefore, his hover time should have been approximately 0.69/9.6 = 72 milliseconds.

But why couldn't Bob Beamon's hovering be captured on film as he jumped?

2. First, the filming of Bob Beamon's jump was done at 24 frames per second. The frames changed every 1/24 = 0.042 = 42 milliseconds. Therefore, the freezing effect would have lasted for one and a half frames. This is not enough to reliably capture the effect.

3. Secondly, when analyzing his jump, the same problems arise as in dance: during the jump, Bob Beamon made movements with his arms and legs, and due to the displacement of body parts, it is impossible to reliably record where the center of mass of his body was.

But the main thing, in our opinion, is that no one thought to look at the stroboscopic photograph of the jump, which showed the asymmetry of the trajectory of his jump and made a bold conclusion: Beamon's jump is a physical anomalous effect that violates the laws of gravity.

4. Physicists find it difficult to believe that an ordinary athlete's jump involved a phenomenon that defies their accepted worldview and refutes the fundamental laws of physics. They are more comfortable assuming that there was nothing anomalous in this jump, from a physics perspective. Only Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, with his experienced eye, free from scientific dogmatism, noticed something unusual in this jump. And Ten-Ovanesyan correctly guessed the connection between Bob Beamon's jump and the balloon effect **(1.2.2. -1.2.3.).**

5. Witnesses to the balloon in the ballet and Igor Ter-Ovanesyan talk about the hovering. Hovering was understood precisely as a hang, that is, a stop in the fall downwards for several Milliseconds. And in the video footage, everyone was looking for precisely this stop, which in fact didn't exist. But the stroboscopic photograph of Beamon's jump (see **3.3.3.)** and our mathematical model of the balloon effect (see **8.3. "Phenomenological Theory of the Balloon Effect")** show that there is no hovering, but rather a slowing of the downward velocity during horizontal movement, which is expressed as a change in trajectory, but to an outside observer, this appears as hovering.

And the change in trajectory can only be seen in stroboscopic photographs.

3.2. How to prove a jump anomaly? Two methods.

1. How can we prove that Bob Beamon's jump was an anomalous physical phenomenon? And how can we prove that the balloon effect is also an anomalous physical phenomenon and not an illusion?

2. Let's recall the description of the balloon. Both in ballet and by Igor Ter-Ovanesyan, they describe the balloon as a hover. This means that the balloon is not an effect of the dancer or athlete's reduced gravitational pull. If this were the case, no one would notice any anomaly in the jump. Only the overall jump time would change by a few milliseconds, but this is impossible to notice. There will be no hovering when gravitational pull is reduced. Hovering with the balloon means a change in the jump trajectory. This means that the balloon will only be visible when there is a horizontal component, which creates the jump trajectory. In other words, the balloon is an effect that manifests itself only during horizontal movement across the gravitational field.

3. The jump time remains the same if a person jumps only upward. Why? We don't know. But there's no balloon in a vertical jump. This is an experimental fact.

Our phenomenological balloon model also demonstrates the absence of hovering and the invariance of jump time during a strictly vertical jump (see **8.3.3).** However, the phenomenological model does not explain the reason for this. It only provides a mathematical description of the motion during a jump.

And during the long jump, the balloon occurs. Thanks to it, the time increases While in the air, the jump's length increases, and its trajectory changes, becoming asymmetrical. This is easy to see. It is precisely this feature of the balloon that corresponds to our model (see **8.3.4.).**

4. Thus, to determine the anomaly during jumping in athletes, there are two method:

1. An anomaly in the trajectory of an already completed jump.
   To do this, it is necessary that the jump be filmed on video and can be done

his stroboscopic photograph.

2. Anomaly in the ratio of time and distance of the long jump compared to jumping up.

The second method does not require video recording, but it does require comparison with the vertical jump, and therefore can be used if test jumps from a standing position have been done beforehand.

In the first method, we examine the jump trajectory for symmetry.

In the second method, we look at the discrepancy between the time and length of the jump and the laws of ballistics.

3.3. First method: Study of the jump trajectory for symmetry.

1. This method was suggested to us by the memories of Igor Ter-Ovanesyan **(see 1.2.2.) :**

"In the middle of Beamon's flight, or even more so in the second half, at the moment when other jumpers were falling like stones, this miracle happened - the "balloon", and he hung above the jump pit, as if on an invisible parachute."

2. Note that Igor Ter-Ovanesyan speaks of Beamon's hovering specifically in the second part of his jump trajectory (see **8.3.4).** That is, he also noticed the asymmetry of Beamon's jump trajectory.

3. In order to see the asymmetry of the jump trajectory, we needed a strobe photograph of Bob Beamon's jump (see **3.1.5.).** We found it (see **Fig. 2) :**

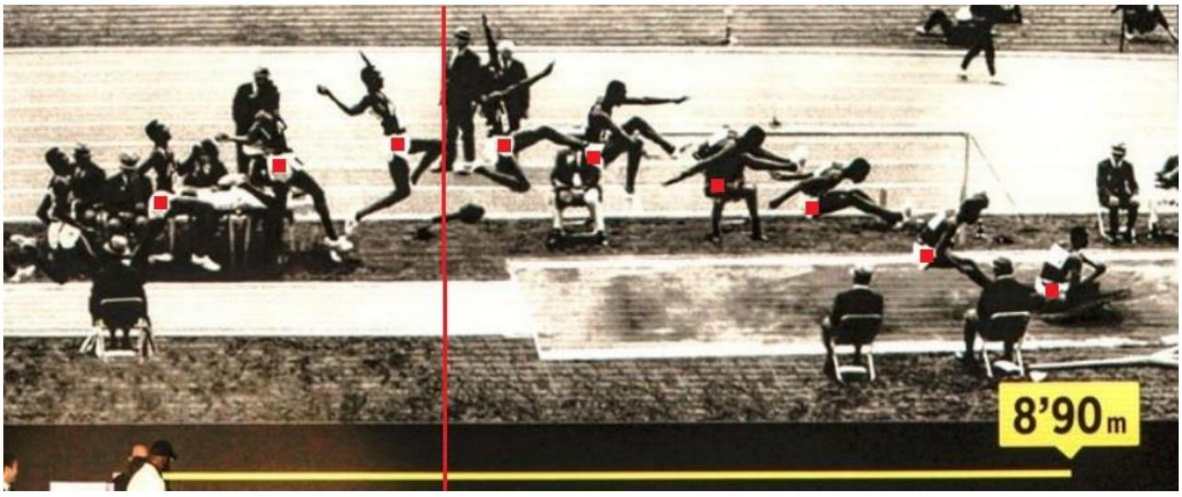

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Fig. 2. Strobe photograph of Bob Beamon's jump.

https://www.skysports.com/olympics/news/15234/12363353/bob-beamon-olympic-long-jumper-on-incredible-world-record-jump-in-1968-and-why-he-protested

In this photograph, we've marked Beamon's point of maximum ascent during the jump with a red vertical line, and the athlete's estimated center of mass with red squares. According to the laws of ballistics, the jump trajectory should be symmetrical relative to this line. Figure 2 shows that the jump trajectory is asymmetrical.

4. Asymmetry of the trajectory may mean:
- Or a decrease in the speed of fall in the second part of the jump, when the body goes down. - Or an increase in the horizontal speed of the athlete in the second part of the jump (see **3.5. "Horizontal velocity anomaly during Bob Beamon's jump."**

5. We believe that the asymmetry of the trajectory is the basic criterion of the anomalous gravitational effect during the jump, since this criterion does not depend on any other factors.

3.4. Second method: Square root rule and rule of 2.

1. According to the laws of ballistics, given the same force of impact, the maximum flight time of a vertical jump should be greater than the flight time of a maximum broad jump by a factor of ÿ2 ÿ 1.41. And the maximum possible jump length should be twice the maximum possible jump height. We will call this the square root rule and the rule of 2, respectively.

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2. As an example, let's look at the standing high jump and the standing long jump of the unofficial world champion in such jumps, American athlete Byron Jones.
This jump can be seen on YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n0UeHxglMJ4

From this recording we made a stroboscopic photograph of Jones Byron's standing long jump **(Fig. 3).**

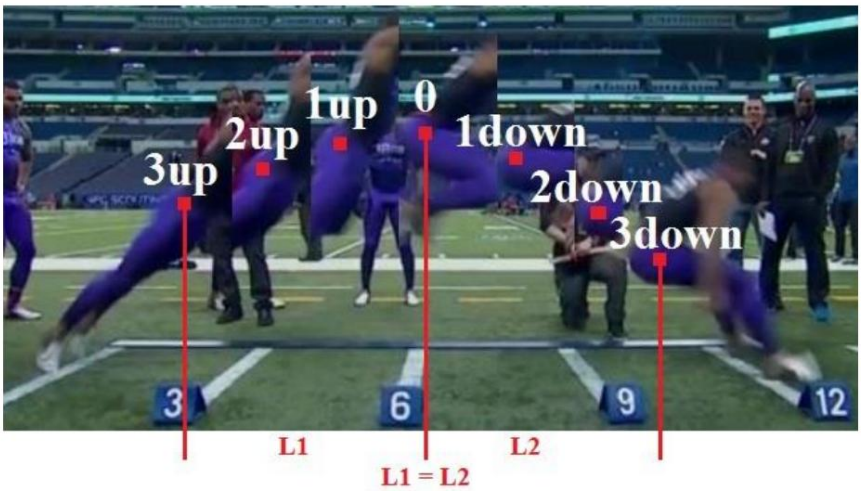


Fig. 3. Jones Byron's jump.

3. The main criterion for the absence of the balloon effect is the symmetry of the jump trajectory **(3.3.4.).** Byron's jump trajectory is symmetrical, and, therefore, there is no balloon effect during his jump.

4. If you watch this video frame by frame, you can see that Byron's high jump lasted 891 ms (27 frames). And his long jump lasted 627 ms (19 frames). One frame = 33 ms. The frame rate in the video of Byron's jumps was 30 frames per second.

5. So for these two jumps the square root rule of two

Tup/Tlong = 27/19 = 891/627 = 1.42 ÿ ÿ2 **(1)**

well executed.

6. However, for the jump length (147 inches) and jump height (44.5 inches), the rule of 2 is not fulfilled for Jones Byron:

Llong/Lup = 147/44.5 ÿ 3.3 >> 2 **(2)**

7. Since the jump trajectory is symmetrical (trajectory asymmetry is the main criterion for the balloon effect) and the square root rule for time is satisfied, we believe that the reason the rule of 2 is not satisfied is that Byron Jones made a strong forward arm swing during the long jump to increase his horizontal velocity. This increased the length of his jump. This forward arm swing had no effect on the symmetry of the jump trajectory, vertical velocity, and, consequently, the height and time of the jump. However, the value of **3.3** in expression **(2)** is important to us as the ratio of the length and height of the jump for regular standing jumps (without a balloon) when athletes use their arms. We will use this ratio **(2)** as a guide in our further analysis of jumps.

8. In our own testing of long and high jumps from a standing position, we fixed the position of the arms. In this case, the ratio **(2)** in our jumps was **2.2** -
close to **2.**

3.5. Anomaly in horizontal velocity during Bob Beamon's jump.

1. In the strobe photograph of Bob Beamon's jump **(3.3.3.),** one more anomaly can be noticed:

According to the laws of ballistics, a jump's trajectory must be symmetrical. This means that the length of the first half of the jump, **L1,** from the initial takeoff to the point of highest ascent, must be equal to the length of the second half, **L2,** from the point of highest ascent to the athlete's landing. This rule is not met for Bob Beamon's jump trajectory, as can be seen in the photograph. One reason for this, as suggested by Igor Ter-Ovanesyan **(1.2.3.),** is the spontaneous development of a balloon in Beamon during his jump, which caused a slowdown in the athlete's fall velocity in the second half of the jump. Using the stroboscopic photograph, one can estimate the time of the first half of the jump, **T1 ,** and the time of the second half, **T2.** Their ratio, **T2/T1,** is approximately **1.6.**

T2/T1 ÿ 1.6 **(3)**

But the ratio of the length of the second half of the jump **L2** to the length of the first half of the jump **L1,** as can be estimated from the same photograph, it turns out to be larger and approximately equal to 2.

L2/L1 ÿ 2 **(4)**

And it should also be **1.6** if the asymmetry of the jump trajectory is caused only by slowing down the rate of fall.

This can only happen if Beamon's horizontal flight speed is
The second part of his jump was greater than the first.

2. So, we have 3 possible options:

No abnormalities (normal jumps):

T2/T1 = L2/L1 = 1 **(5)**

Gravitational anomaly (slows the speed of fall in the second part of the jump)

T2/T1 = L2/L1 ÿ 1.6 (6)

But we have another anomaly.

T2/T1 ÿ L2/L1 T2/ **(7a)**

T1 ÿ 1.6 L2/ **(7b)**

L1 ÿ 2 **(7c)**

3. In our opinion, the second anomaly reveals another anomalous effect: a violation of the law of conservation of momentum. If the fall velocity slows during a jump, this violates the law of conservation of energy. For the law of conservation of energy to hold, the kinetic energy, due to the athlete's deceleration in falling velocity, must be converted into kinetic energy of the body's horizontal motion. That is, the balloon effect must violate one of two fundamental laws of physics: - either the law of conservation of energy; - or the law of conservation of momentum.

The stroboscopic photograph shows that the law of conservation of momentum is violated - the speed of the athlete (impulse) during the jump is not constant (increases in the second half of the jump) parts.

4. The law of conservation of energy follows from the homogeneity of time. The law of conservation of momentum follows from the homogeneity of space. From our phenomenological theory (see **8.2.4.) ,** it follows that the law of conservation of momentum must be violated. This is because the exchange of classified information over open communication channels violates the notion of spatial homogeneity.

3.6. Anomaly of reversibility of the equations of motion.

Another anomaly demonstrated by Bob Beamon's jump is the irreversibility of motion. All known equations of physics are reversible. Changing the sign of time—that is, replacing **t** with **-t—** does not change the trajectory of motion. But the trajectory of Bob Beamon's jump is asymmetrical, and therefore the equation describing it is irreversible. Beamon's jump is the first example in physics of irreversible motion. We attribute this to the fact that such irreversible motions have an informational component.

This fact is important when developing technologies for obtaining information about events, bypassing cause-and-effect relationships of the material world.

4. Projection Powders.

4.1. Projection Powders in Alchemy.

1. Alchemical treatises describe substances that European alchemists called Powders of Projection. This strange name in Russian stems from the fact that in Latin, "projection" means "forward throwing" or "acceleration." Thus, in the Middle Ages, Powders of Projection were believed to accelerate vital processes.

According to alchemical texts, Projection Powders come in two varieties: red and white. From now on, we'll discuss only the red Projection Powder, as it's the most interesting for us.

The highest form of Projection Powders is called the Philosopher's Stone. This is not an exact translation. More accurately, it is the Philosophers' Stone (Pierre des philisophes). That is, the stone,

The attainment of which is the goal of every seeker of truth (philosopher). Many legends circulate about the amazing properties of the Philosopher's Stone. The most astonishing property of the Philosopher's Stone is that it can transform ordinary metals into silver (a white powder) and gold (a red powder).

We hypothesized that Projection Powders that had not yet reached the Philosopher's Stone stage should also possess, albeit to a lesser degree, some anomalous properties that could be utilized.

2. We believe that if we conduct a chemical analysis of the Projection Powders we obtained, we'll find that they are substances known in chemistry and biology. However, the fact is that substances with identical formulas have different properties.

3. Projection powders, and consequently the Philosopher's Stone, are produced in the human body. Paracelsus was the first to note this (16th century), and it was confirmed in our time by Claude d'Yger, a student of Eugène Canseliet:

"... understanding that... a person who has embodied in himself both the primary substance and the hearth for the fulfillment of the Great Work, let him accomplish in this field everything that is in his power."

(Claude d'Igé "New Collection of Chemical Philosophers" (1954),
lane from French, Vekov K.A. Ed. "Scarlet Lion", 2010, pp.)

4. In accordance with this, based on our experience of practicing yoga, we interpreted the descriptions of the process of obtaining the Philosopher's Stone in alchemical treatises as descriptions of the internal sensations that a person experiences when the production of Projection Powders occurs in his body.

5. For the human body to begin producing Projection Powders, it must be placed under extreme stress—on the brink of life and death. In this case, the body maximally activates all its energies and vital functions. The substance that activates all vital processes in the body is Projection Powders. They enter the human bloodstream and are distributed throughout the body.

6. To obtain Projection Powders, alchemy indicates three ways:
- "The Wet Path".
- "Dry way".
- "The Instantaneous

Way." We interpreted "wet" and "dry" as fasting with and without water—dry fasting. The "instantaneous way" is some unknown method (possibly a sexual technique) of inducing extreme stress on the body (see also **9.2.4.).**

The first stage that starts the process of producing Projection Powders is 40-
24-hour fasting with water consumption. After this, for faster acquisition of Projection Powders, you can practice dry fasting (5-6 days). To obtain the Philosopher's Stone, the "dry path," according to our interpretation of alchemical

texts, requires, as indicated in alchemical texts, requires 8 days of dry fasting.

7. Such prolonged "dry" fasting is a dangerous technique. Prolonged fasting without water can easily cause irreparable damage to the kidneys, leaving a person disabled for life. During dry fasting, one must avoid any physical, mental, or emotional stress, as any discomfort can cause withdrawal symptoms. Many alchemists paid with painful deaths for such mistakes.

8. Managing one's sexual energy plays an important role in producing Projection Powders. Alchemical treatises explain this in symbolic form. Sexual techniques play an important role in transferring the ability to produce Projection Powders to another person (see **6.3.5.).**

9. One of the properties of the Philosopher's Stone that interests us in this case is the ability of the red Philosopher's Stone to induce a state of levitation, mentioned in the alchemical treatise "The Book of the Holy Trinity." This state is achieved when the red Philosopher's Stone is applied to the human body:

"If you sew it [the philosopher's stone] into thin underwear and wear this underwear tightly fitting the body so that the stone warms up better, then you will be able to rise as high as you like into the air. To descend, you only need to slightly loosen the underwear from the body."

(Quoted from the book: Serge Hutin, "Everyday Life of Alchemists in the Middle Ages", (translated from French, Moscow, 2005, p. 138)

10. Then one might expect that the red Projection Powder, which has not yet reached the Philosopher's Stone stage, should cause partial levitation. But what is partial levitation?

One might assume that this is a decrease in gravitational mass, which can be seen on a scale. However, no one has ever noted such an effect in the literature. Our experiments also showed the absence of this effect. However, Eastern occult literature sometimes mentions the ability of advanced yogis to perform leaps of unusual length. Putting all this together, we hypothesized that the Projection Powder we obtained, when applied to the human body, could give them the ability of a controlled balloon.

11. Our phenomenological theory (see **8.3. "Phenomenological Theory of the Balloon Effect.")** predicts exactly these features of the balloon:

- Absence of any anomalies during a strictly vertical jump. - Constancy of gravitational mass when the body is at rest.
- The appearance of the balloon effect during horizontal movement (across the gravitational field).

12. If partial levitation manifests itself in the balloon effect, and if levitation occurs when the Philosopher's Stone is pressed against a person's body, then we assume that people who exhibit the balloon effect from birth must always have Projection Powders in their bodies. We assume that these people are capable of producing Projection Powders from birth, without special training.

We haven't investigated how accurate this assumption is. To do that, we'd need to find the dancers displaying the balloon and see if they have Projection Powders in their systems.

4.2. The process and criteria for the production of Projection Powders in the human body.

1. The process of restructuring the body to produce Projection Powders takes many years.

The first criterion for the beginning of such a restructuring is the spontaneous appearance of bright green spots before a person's eyes.

2. The second criterion is the appearance of a sweet taste in saliva.

3. The third criterion is the appearance of pain in the spine. In occultism, these are called "sacred pains." These pains appear, then subside, then reappear, but this time they travel higher up the spine, all the way to the back of the head. They can shift, wander, and move from the left side of the body to the right.

The second and third criteria can occur together.

4. The fourth criterion —the final one after which the process of Projection Powder production begins in a man's body—is the change of testicles. Typically, in men, the left testicle descends lower than the right. After the body begins producing Projection Powders, the testicles change—the right one descends lower than the left.

5. This happens as follows:

At first, the right testicle suddenly swells within a few hours, becoming hard and heavy, doubling in size (roughly equivalent to a small chicken egg). An unpleasant sensation arises, as if it might come off, and a bandage must be worn to support it. There is no pain. This continues for 3-5 days. Then, within half an hour, everything returns to normal, except that after this point, the drooping of the testicles reverses—the right one droops lower than the left. Subsequently, the right testicle will always be slightly larger than the left and will droop slightly more (see **7.4. "Evidence of Testicular Replacement in the Ancient World").**

6. We don't know what happens in a man's body when his testicles change, what hormonal and psychophysiological changes occur, and whether this is beneficial or harmful for the body.

We do not know what the equivalent of this criterion is for the female body.

7. Vodka, beer, and hot spices negatively affect the production and quality of Kranye Projection Powders. It is also best to abstain from coffee, chocolate, sugar, and ice cream. Dry wine and high-quality spirits (cognac, whiskey) are allowed in moderation. Avoiding meat is not required.

8. When Projection Powders are produced, a disruption of daily biorhythms is observed. A complete inversion of the daily cycle—an alternation of day and night—is possible. Aversion to bright sunlight, irritability, and phobias may occur. All these disturbances are mentioned in occult literature.

4.3. Properties of Projection Powders.

1. Red Projection Powder is a crystalline substance. Crystals range in size from 0.2 to 1.5 mm (see **Fig. 4** below) and can be cubic, rhombic, or star-shaped.

2. The color can vary from dark red to orange. In our opinion, the larger and darker the powder crystals, the better the quality of the Projection Powder.

3. The density of the Projection Powders we obtained is about 1.2 g/cm3. In alchemical literature it is said that as the Projection Powders mature (as they approach the stage of the Philosopher's Stone), the density of the Projection Powders increases and at the final stage reaches about 20 g/cm3 (twice the density of lead).

This quality can be used to determine the stage of maturation of Projection Powders.

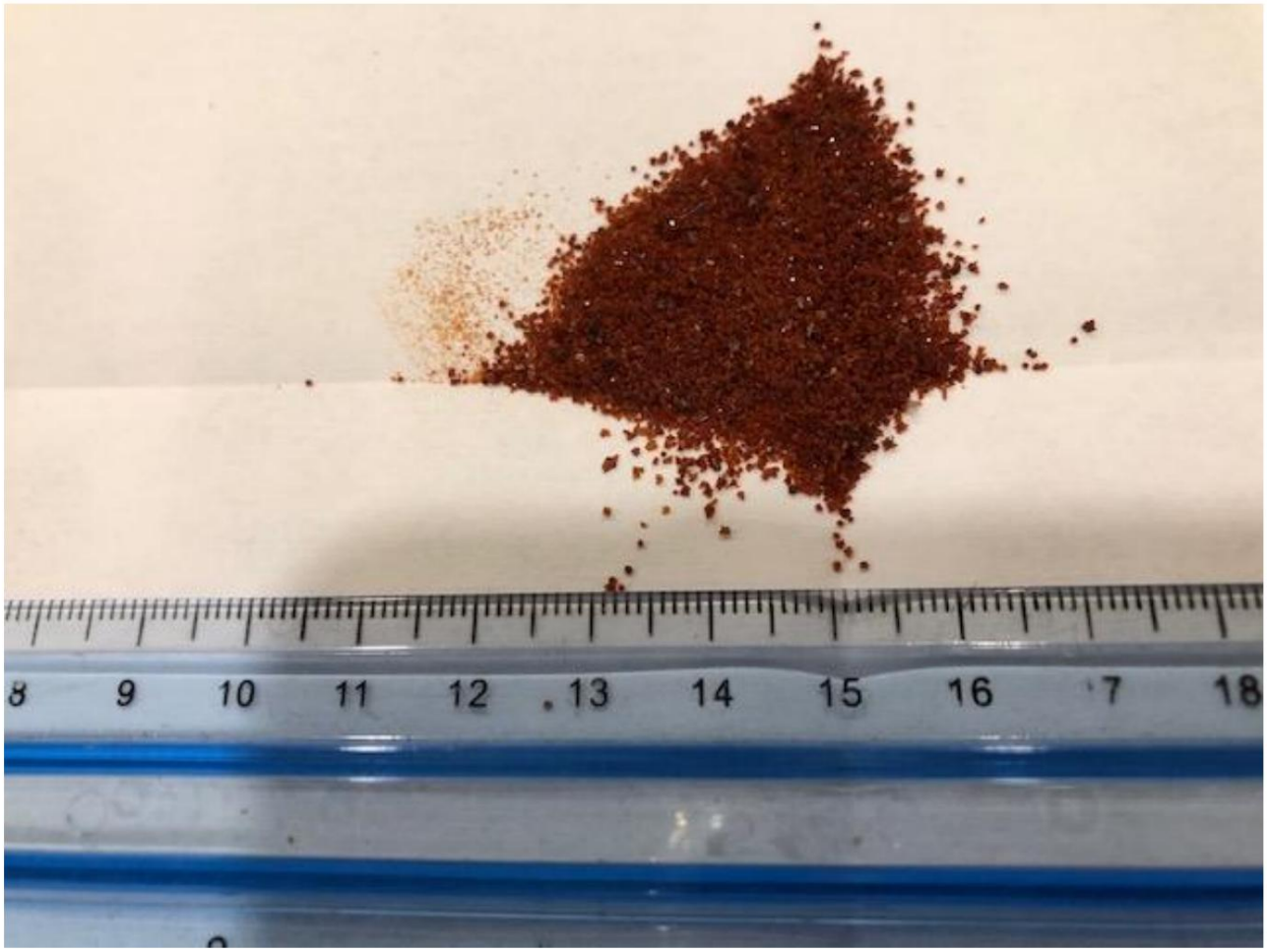


Fig. 4. Red Projection Powder obtained by us in one month.

4. At a temperature of approximately 36 degrees Celsius, an electrical moment was observed in the Projection Powders. This electrical moment is most likely caused by a rearrangement of the crystal lattice, and the Projection Powders themselves can likely be classified as ferroelectrics.

5. When Projection Powders are heated in water, at a temperature of about 65 degrees Celsius, an ammonia smell appears.

6. When worn on the body for 10-15 days, Projection Powders begin to gradually turn gray, becoming ashen in color and losing their properties. The properties of Projection Powders are not restored.

7. In alchemical literature it is indicated that as the Projection Powders mature, the temperature at which the Projection Powders decompose increases and at a temperature of over 300 degrees they begin to melt. Externally, in their behavior,

According to the texts, the molten red Projection Powder resembles mercury, only red in color.

This quality is used in alchemy to determine the degree of maturation of Powders.
Projections that have reached the stage of the Philosopher's Stone.

8. In direct sunlight, Projection Powders fade: they turn grey, become ash-coloured and lose their anomalous properties.

9. The solubility of the red powder is very poor. Even with vigorous and constant stirring, Projection Powders can remain in water for months at room temperature without visible signs of dissolution. Complete dissolution at room temperature requires about a year. Do not raise the water temperature, as this will cause Projection Powders to decompose (see **4.3.5.).**

But Projection Powders dissolve well in wine.

4.4. Transfer of properties of Projection Powders to other substitute substances.

1. While researching the Projection Powders we obtained, we discovered the possibility of transferring the properties of Projection Powders to other substances (substitute substances). This phenomenon is not mentioned anywhere in alchemical literature. As a substitute substance, we used ordinary fine table salt, which we bought at the store. Regular salt, imbued with the properties of red Projection Powder, when used to enhance athletic performance, produced approximately 50%-60% of the results of the original red Projection Powder. from

We explain the absence of mention of this property in the writings of ancient alchemists by the fact that their goal was to obtain the Philosopher's Stone. And the properties of the Philosopher's Stone are not transferable to other substances. They were not interested in unripe Projection Powders.

2. It's possible (this theory hasn't yet been tested) that better results could be achieved by using other substances as substitutes. For example, artificial Projection Powders synthesized in the laboratory. We believe they won't have anomalous properties, but they could be better substitutes. To understand which substances could be used, it's necessary to study the Projection Powders themselves, understand their internal structure, and the mechanism of their anomalous actions in accordance with algorithms for top-secret information transmission over open communication lines (see our paper **"Using Information Semantic Systems for Absolutely Secure Processing" - https://arxiv.org/abs/1002.4587).**

3. The phenomenon of transferring the properties of Projection Powders to other substances allows for the creation of complex technologies for using Projection Powders. Such as:
- Receiving information from the future.
- Managing future events.

Both of these technologies are based on the effect of transferring the properties of Projection Powders to another substance (see **9.1.3.).**

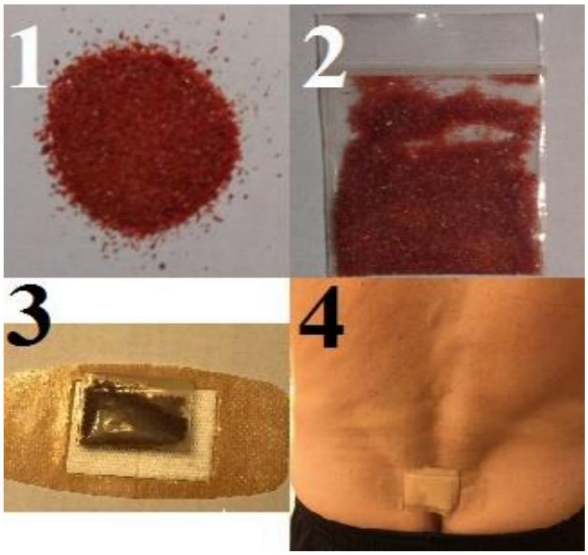
5. Using Projection Powders in Long Jump.

5.1. Method of using Projection Powders.

Long jump is the first place where we tried to use the knowledge we gained Projection Powders.

1. The idea of attaching a packet of Projection Powder to the athlete's back in the area of the first vertebra was suggested by the image on a Greek vase (see **7.1.4.),** as well as the idea that Projection Powder can influence Kundalini.

2. The use of red Projection Powder by an athlete in long jumps to induce the balloon effect is carried out as follows (see **Fig. 5) :**



Red Projection Powder **(1)** is placed in a sachet **(2).** The sachet is placed on a patch **(3)** and adhered to the athlete's back near the last vertebra **(4).** The Projection Powder is worn continuously for several days.

3. The use of a substitute for Projection Powder (see **4.4. "Transfer of the properties of Projection Powders to other substitute substances.")** occurs according to the same method.

4. When taking a shower, the bag could be removed and then placed back in the same place on the athlete's back.

Fig. 5. Powder Projections on the athlete's back.

5. Projection powders can be used in sports and for other purposes:

- Causing the balloon effect.
- Increased muscle strength.
- Increase in speed.
- Relieving fatigue after training.

6. Depending on the sport's specific objectives **(5.1.2),** the placement of Projection Powders may vary. This issue requires further study.

7. Projection powders received by different people have different strengths.

8. The use of red Projection Powders in sports has significant
flaw :

When in contact with the body, Projection Powders lose their paranormal properties due to elevated temperatures. These changes are visually evident in the powders losing their brightness, becoming dull and acquiring an ashen, grayish tint. The Projection Powder's properties are not restored. Therefore, substitute substances **(4.4) must be used.** They are less effective, but do not result in the Projection Powder being consumed.

9. If you wear the packet of powder continuously, after 2-3 days you will experience a slight itching and a weak, unusual, but pleasant sensation at the place where the packet of Projection Powder is attached.

10. Continuous use of the powder packet may cause hormonal changes in a person's blood. For men, this will result in a shift toward feminine hormones.

11. Taking large doses of Red Projection Powder internally (about 2 pinches at a time) can cause severe lower back pain, making it impossible to bend over even to put on shoes. We believe this is caused by swelling of the kidneys. The pain subsides within 1-2 days if you completely stop eating and drink plenty of water (about 3 liters per day). No positive effects were observed.

12. You can also drink a solution of the red powder in water. To avoid lower back pain, the solution should be no more than 100 ppm in distilled water. You can drink 200-300 grams of the solution per day. In this case, we observed an improvement in overall physical well-being and physical fitness.

5.2. Results.

1. When using the method described above, the following options may occur:

1. The average athlete uses a substitute substance.
2. An ordinary athlete uses red Projection Powder obtained by another human.
3. An athlete who produces red Projection Powder does not uses.
4. The athlete who produces the red Projection Powder uses substitute substance.
5. The athlete who produces the red Projection Powder uses the red Projection Powder he himself obtained.

2. After the athlete began wearing a packet of Projection Powder or its substitute, a sharp increase in results of 2-4% each day was observed for 2-3 days (the rise stage), then the growth slowed down and on the 6-7th day it reached its maximum value of 10%-15%.

3. After removing the packet of red powder, the athlete's results remained at the same level for 2-3 days (plateau stage). Then, a slow, gradual decline began (decline stage), and after 15-20 days,
results returned to approximately their initial level **(5.2.7.).**

4. We have 6 possible use cases:

1. An ordinary athlete who was given a packet of regular salt.
2. An ordinary athlete who uses a substitute substance (ordinary salt treated with Projection Powders was used).
3. An ordinary athlete who uses the original red powder.
4. An athlete who produces red powders and uses a packet of regular with salt.
5. A person who produces red powders and uses a substitute substance.
6. A person who produces red Projection Powders and uses them himself.

5. The results for all six standing long jumps (see **4)** are presented in the table. The jumps were performed with the arms fixed at the sides of the body. We report the **L/H** values —the ratio of the standing jump length, L, to the standing jump height, H. According to the laws of ballistics, it should be 2.

Table. Results of L/H values in standing jumps for different cases.

Sportsman	Option	Used Powder	Initial Meaning	Maximum Meaning	In 30 days
1	**Ordinary**	Regular salt	~2.2	~2.2	~2.2
2	**Common Substitute Substance**		**~2.2**	**~3.0**	**~2.2**
3	**Regular Red Powder**		**~2.2**	**~3.5**	**~2.5**
4	**Trainer.**	Regular salt	~3.0	~3.0	~3.0
5	**Trainer.** Trainer **Replacement Substance .**		**~3.0**	**~3.5**	**~3.0**
6	**Red Powder**		**~3.0**	**~4.0**	**~3.3**

6. The rise, plateau, and decline stages (steepness and duration) apparently depend on the age and training of the athlete, as well as the quality of the Projection Powders. In younger, more trained individuals, they will be steeper (rise stage) and longer (plateau and decline stage).

7. Interestingly, after wearing red Projection Powder, a slight positive residual effect remains. This means that Projection Powders perform a minor restructuring of the athlete's body.

8. The table shows that athletic performance is influenced by two factors: the athlete's training level and the ability of his body to produce Projection Powders. Production

Projection powders come with age. Therefore, we can expect records to become older in the future: athletes' peak athletic performance will occur closer to age 40 **(7.3.3** and **5.2.9).**

9. Note that in people whose bodies produce Projection Powders, the **L/H** ratio is almost twice as high as expected:
This suggests that athletes whose bodies produce red powder can be expected to have a running long jump that is twice as good as normal. This is consistent with the results of Philos and Chionis (see **7.3. "Athletes' Achievements"**
Ancient Greece.").

10. In my own experiments in long jump from a standing position, I found that at 65 years old I surpassed my own achievement at 20 years old:
At 20 years old, my standing long jump result was modest - 185
cm. At 65, using red Projection Powders, I began to jump 190 cm.

5.3. Other techniques.

1. Securing powders to an athlete's back is not the only technique for using Projection Powders in sports. Other techniques may also be used:
1. Taking a solution of Projection Powder in water or wine. 2.
Training the athlete to produce Projection Powders by his own
organism
3. Transfer of the balloon's capacity immediately before the long jump **(7.1.5).**

Each of these techniques should increase the length of the jump and it is possible that the achievements of Chionis and Philos (see **7.3. "Achievements of athletes of Ancient Greece")** are the result of the combined use of all these techniques.

6. Other Uses of Projection Powders in Sports.

6.1. In what other sports can Projection Powders be used?

1. The long jump isn't the only sport where Projection Powders can be used to improve athletic performance. Beyond the long jump (both regular and triple), we expect Projection Powders to improve performance in all sports where both feet leave the ground. This includes running of any distance. In this case, we expect the number of steps an athlete takes to complete a distance to be reduced. This will increase endurance. An increase in speed can also be expected.

2. Projection Powders may be useful in team sports where jumping and running are important.

3. However, Projection Powders may be beneficial not only because they produce a balloon effect in athletes, but also because of their overall positive effects on the body. We have not conducted such studies. We hypothesize this.

solely from my own experience.

6.2. Practical studies of the possibility of using Projection Powders.

1. How does the athlete's gender affect the use of Projection Powders?
This question hasn't been studied. It's known that the balloon effect in ballet is more common in men than in women. Likewise, according to alchemical literature, the Philosopher's Stone is more often obtained by men. The reason for this is unknown.

2. Can Projection Powders have other positive effects: increased muscle strength, endurance, relaxation ability, mental and emotional stability, or reduction of biological age?

We haven't conducted such studies. But positive effects can be expected, as Projection Powders, according to alchemical literature, have a strong healing effect. The Philosopher's Stone is considered a panacea.

can cure any disease, prolong a person's life several times over, or even give him physical immortality.

6.3. Medical research required for the use of Projection Powders.

Medical research into the use of Projection Powders in sports raises many questions and unresolved issues. It is necessary:

1. To determine the composition, structural formula and crystal structure of Projection Powders.

2. How do artificially produced Projection Powders relate to Projection Powders produced in the human body?

3. What is the equivalent of testicular replacement for the female body?

4. What substances are more effective as a substitute than regular table salt? These could be certain salts produced in the human body. Perhaps these would be uric acid salts.

5. Can the ability to produce Projection Powders be transferred to another person?
Who hasn't undergone special training? Some alchemical texts hint that this is possible with certain sexual techniques.

6. What hormonal changes occur in a man when his body produces Projection Powders? Some ancient texts mention that in this case, a man's blood becomes similar to a woman's (?). This is a strange statement, considering that hormonal blood analysis was not possible in ancient times.

7. Some Indian and alchemical texts claim that when a man's body begins producing Projection Powders, semen begins to flow through his veins (?). This strange assertion, in our opinion, is due to the fact that Projection Powders begin to mature in the body when a man stops
ejaculating externally, and during orgasm, the semen is absorbed by his body—internal ejaculation occurs. This effect is denied by most sexologists. However, it is mentioned in occult literature. We believe it can be confirmed by hormonal analysis.

8. How different are the Projection Powders obtained by different people? Do they differ in strength, quality, and properties? The Philosopher's Stone obtained by different alchemists varies in strength by tens of times.

9. To increase the effectiveness of Projection Powders, it is necessary to develop methods:

- Disinfection. This is necessary if Projection Powders are used by other people. - Cleansing. This can increase the potency of Projection Powders.

7. The Use of Projection Powders in the Ancient World.

7.1 The role of previous experience in the study of Projection Powders.

1. What relation do today's long jumps or running have to the culture of the Indus Valley Civilization of the third millennium BC or to ancient statues?

2. Developing human paranormal abilities is, first and foremost, a matter of experience. Experience passed down from generation to generation. And if we want to explore and utilize human anomalous abilities in sports, then, in the absence of experience, we must turn to history. Today, we don't have similar schools that would practically address these issues. This is because there are no examples of positive results.

3. Along this path, many questions arise to which we have no answers. It's natural to turn to history, to the experience of the ancients. Is there evidence of anything similar in the past?

We are looking for answers to the following questions:

1. What sports results can be achieved?
2. How to achieve these results?
3. Criteria of achievement.
4. Where to look for evidence that can give us answers to these and other questions questions ?

Here, we are given clues by the sculptures and drawings that have come down to us. But personal experience is also important, without which these clues cannot be discerned.

4. For example, an ancient Greek vase **(Fig.** 6) depicts an athlete performing a long jump. This drawing depicts a naked athlete, and he appears to be wearing a thin belt. This assumption is debatable, of course, but a belt is also depicted on a clay seal from the Indus Valley Civilization (see **Fig.** 8). On this seal, the belt is clearly visible.

We assume that such a belt was used by athletes in ancient times to Fix the Projection Powders on your lower back.

And yogis, as shown in the seal, could wear these belts to induce levitation effect and other paranormal abilities.

5. On an ancient Greek vase, the role of the woman holding a stick touching the athlete's body is mysterious and unclear. We assume this represents some unknown technique used during the jump. According to the rules of ancient Greek competitions, athletes were allowed to use additional elements during the jump. For example, they used a special weight called a halteris (visible on two athletes depicted on the vase), which they held in their hands and threw back during the jump to increase their horizontal speed. We assume that the woman's participation, which could also have been permitted, represents another unknown technique: transmitting or enhancing the balloon's power with a stick.

But this assumption needs experimental verification, which we can do it only on athletes.

Fig. 6. A long jumper on an ancient Greek vase.

7.2. Sports in the Ancient World.

Why did people in ancient times know more about human abnormal abilities than we do today?

1. We believe that athletic achievement is, first and foremost, a result of practice and the continuity of human training experience. One athlete who draws on the coaching experience of dozens of generations will achieve more than tens of thousands of athletes without such experience.

2. In this sense, the experience of ancient athletes is unique: the history of the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece spans a thousand years, while the modern Olympic Games are less than 150 years old. But in addition to their athletic experience, the Greeks drew on the thousands of years of experience training the human body in esoteric schools. Therefore, we are confident that the athletes of Ancient Greece would easily surpass modern athletes.

4. Sports in the Ancient World were more than just sports. The military strength and economic power of a country depended on the physical strength of its citizens.

5. The first texts mentioning Projection Powders appeared over 2,000 years ago. Their authors cited secret societies that worked with these substances, and from which the authors themselves obtained their knowledge.

When did these societies emerge and how long can the chain of continuity of their experience be?

An indication of knowledge of the Projection Powders is the change of the adept's testicles.

The seal from Mohenjo-Daro testifies that this knowledge already existed in the 3rd millennium BC (see **7.4.4.-7.4.6.).** It was also known in Ancient Greece (see **7.4.2.)** and Ancient Egypt (see **7.4.7.).** But was there a chain of succession between the Ancient Indus Valley Civilization and Ancient Greece? There is no documentary evidence for this, but we assume there was, for the following reasons:

Testicular replacement can only be achieved through yoga or similar specialized techniques. To achieve this without any prior experience, we believe several hundred years of consistent coaching practice are required. In any case, there is no historical evidence of this knowledge appearing in different, unrelated places. The Indus Valley Civilization was built on the earlier Dravidian culture, from which it most likely inherited its knowledge, including yoga. There is no evidence of similar societies in Ancient Greece. However, it is known that the Greeks drew their philosophical ideas from the esoteric schools of Ancient Egypt. Ancient Egypt maintained ties with the Indus Valley Civilization. Therefore, in our opinion, the chain of succession was as follows:

Dravidians -> Indus Valley Civilization -> Ancient Egypt -> Ancient Greece.

We also received our knowledge not from our personal experience, but from the experience of yoga teachers, Russian Masons and the literature that has come down to us.

7.3. Achievements of athletes of Ancient Greece.

1. There is evidence of the ancient Greek athlete Chionis of Sparta. The Greek historian Julius Africanus Sextius (died after 240 CE) wrote of the Spartan Chionis's leap of 52 feet in 664 BC, which is 16.66 m by today's standards.

2. This was not an isolated incident. Philos of Croton, at the Pythian Games in Delphi (c. 500 BC), jumped 55 feet—16.76 m (a Pythian foot is 30.48 cm). Aristotle's student, the Greek philosopher Theophratus (372–287 BC) described Philos's leap as follows: "This man flew over the skamma (a landing pit 15.25 m long) and, striking the rocky ground, broke his left leg." Philos's leap was so astonishing to his contemporaries (the diving pit was not designed for such a jump) that a stele was erected in his honor, describing his jump.

3. Let's note something important for us: such jumps were extremely rare. We have surviving evidence of only two such jumps in the entire thousand-year history of sports in Ancient Greece. Unfortunately, we don't know how old Chionis and Philos were when they performed their jumps. This is important because, according to our understanding, such results could only have been achieved by an athlete whose body produced red Projection Powder. This comes with age, not before age 35. And the results of Chionis and Philos are evidence that athletic records can be "aged" by the use of Projection Powders (see **5.2.9** and **10.8).**

4. Such an amazing result seems impossible today, so sports historians offer the following explanations:

- Heroic exaggeration (the authors who wrote about this lived much later than themselves) athletes, and they wrote about it based on the memories that reached them).
- The competition was in triple jump.
- Misreading of Greek units of length.

However, an analysis of these claims easily reveals their inconsistency. The fact that steles were erected in their honor, the jumping pit wasn't designed for such a leap, and that their names were remembered hundreds of years later—all this testifies to the fact that these records were considered astonishing even at that time.

5. The long jump isn't the only amazing athletic feat of ancient Greek athletes. For example, only runners who could catch a hare were allowed to compete in the Olympic sprints. The hares were run along a straight path to avoid any twists and turns. Zoologists claim that hares always ran at a speed of 13 m/s. This means that ancient Greek athletes could run the 100-meter dash in under 8 seconds.

There are films that show men chasing a hare in some African tribes today. But in these films, it's clear they're able to catch it because the hare loops around, while the runner runs straight after it, cutting through the loops.

7.4 Evidence of testicular replacement in the Ancient World.

1. According to our understanding, to set super-records (see **7.3. "Achievements of Ancient Greek Athletes"),** red Projection Powder that has reached a certain stage of maturation is required. Red Projection Powder is produced in the human body (see **4.1. "Projection Powders in Alchemy").** The criterion for producing the required stage of red powder is the replacement of the testicles in a man (see **4.2. "The Process and Criteria for the Production of Projection Powders in the Human Body").**

But did they know about this in ancient times?

2. Evidence that Greek athletes knew the secret of Projection Powders is provided by sculptures of their athletes. In the statues of some outstanding ancient Greek athletes, you can see that their right testicle is lower than the left. In all statues of naked ordinary people, the testicles are depicted correctly—the left one is larger and hangs lower than the right.

Ancient sculptures understood human anatomy. Ancient Greece had a cult of the naked body, and such a mistake couldn't have been made accidentally. It had to mean something.

Heroes and gods were depicted with the right testicle descended. In photographs of sculptures **(Fig.** 7) we see with the right testicle lowered: - The divine hero Hercules.
- Hermes - the patron of esoteric knowledge.
- Ares - the god of war.

Therefore, in our opinion, the right descended testicle on the sculptures of some The athletes emphasized their special physical abilities and their heroic status.

Fig. 7. Hercules (left), Hermes (center), Ares (right).

3. In Ancient Egypt, in most hieroglyphs depicting the male genital organ, the right testicle hangs down more than the left, and is also larger in size.

(See ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs in the book: Ruth Schumann Antelme and Stephane Rossini, ***"Sacred Sexuality in Ancient Egypt",*** English translation, 2001.)

4. It would be interesting to trace the peculiarities in the use of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs with different images of pendulous testicles.

5. Testicular replacement, as an important indicator of human physical ability, was known even before the advent of our civilization. The reason for this is clear. In the past, a person's physical abilities determined their fate, authority, and were extremely important to society. Therefore, physical training techniques and the development of human physical abilities were considered the "high technologies" of antiquity. Over millennia of developing these techniques, people could reach a higher level than our civilization. Therefore, we do not believe we have discovered anything new here. We are merely restoring lost knowledge. The importance attached to this criterion in ancient times is illustrated by the following

find:

6. During excavations of the Indian city of Mohenjo-Daro in 1922, a clay seal **(Fig. 8** below) from the Indus Valley Civilization (3300-1900 BC) was found. This seal is now housed in the National Museum ***of*** Natural History in Washington.

7. It is believed that a certain god is depicted on the seal (scientists his conditionally named ProtoShiva), which subsequently became Hindu god Shiva, the patron of yogis.

8. Text on the seal and its symbolism Today Not deciphered. But on it we see the same detail that interests us: the right testicle is larger than the left and lowered compared to It is unclear whether the god or yogi depicted on the seal is levitating, or left.

No.

Fig. 8. Clay seal from Mohenjo-Daro.

8. Theory of anomalous phenomena.

The theory of anomalous phenomena is presented in our work: ***"Crypto-Information Theory"*** Here we give only the material from this work that is of direct relevance attitude towards sports.

8.1 Paranormal phenomena.

1. Bob Beamon's jump, in our opinion, falls under the category of paranormal phenomena. That is, phenomena that fundamentally cannot be explained by modern science. They do not fit into the generally accepted scientific paradigm. The existence of such phenomena is proven by numerous studies, both in our country and abroad. The most authoritative, world-renowned scientists from various fields of knowledge have been engaged in the study of paranormal phenomena.

The conclusion of these studies was one:

Yes, paranormal phenomena exist, but they are:

Firstly, they are too weak and unpredictable to be controlled directly use.

Secondly, they contradict existing scientific concepts and theories. Scientists today have no understanding of how this could even be possible, and therefore we don't know how to approach the study of these phenomena.

Thirdly, they are spontaneous and therefore cannot be scientifically verified.

In the Soviet Union, such conclusions were given by L.D. Landau and P.L. Kapitsa. Research paranormal phenomena were supported by the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences M.V. Keldysh.

But what does sport have to do with it?

8.2. The role of sports in the study of anomalous phenomena.

1. First, while studying Projection Powders, we encountered an interesting phenomenon. Direct physical experiments with Projection Powders and their comparison with athletic performance show that Projection Powders themselves exhibit very minor anomalous effects. For example, the gravitational field shielding effect of Projection Powders in our experiments was only 0.1%. This is insufficient for practical use. Meanwhile, in sports, anomalous effects manifest themselves tens, and sometimes hundreds, of times greater, at 5%. It appears that the human body acts as a powerful amplifier of the anomalous effects of Projection Powders. How this occurs remains unclear. If we answer this question, it will open the way to the practical use of Projection Powders. And studying these issues is best done with athletes.

2. Secondly, it's in sports that we encounter anomalies that can't be denied. Bob Beamon's leap isn't a ballet balloon. It can't be explained by an illusion. It's officially recognized. Of course, we can observe these anomalies in ordinary people as well. They should also be evident. But only in athletes, with their records, will these results be accepted as hard evidence that no one will deny. If an ordinary person jumps 4 meters, but with Projection Powders starts jumping 4.50, no one will see anything anomalous. But if a jumper sets a world record and immediately adds a meter to the existing world record, then this result, as an anomaly, can no longer be denied. In every sport, there is a limit, which is determined by the physical characteristics of the human body. For example, in the long jump, such a limit is a result of 8.90 (see **Wikipedia, "Long jump").** Going beyond the limits of the human body is not just about outstanding athletic performance; it is about phenomena that change our understanding of the world.

3. Anomalies in sports are easier to see and document. In sports, unlike ballet, the jump is performed in its purest form, without the addition of dance elements. In sports, jumps are repeated under the same conditions, in the same manner, and therefore can be repeated and studied.

4. Let us repeat once again: in sports there are abnormal phenomena:

1. They manifest themselves tens of times more clearly.
2. They are proven and no one disputes them.
3. Occur under standard, constant conditions, repeatable, which is mandatory conditions for scientific research.

That is, sport solves problems (see **8.1. "Anomalous phenomena")** that pose a barrier to science in the study of anomalous phenomena.

8.3. Crypto-Information concept. Phenomenological model.

1. To utilize the opportunities afforded by Projection Powders, we must understand how they work and their mechanism of action. This means we need a theory that can predict experimental results and new effects, and which we can rely on when deciding on the direction of further research, developing new technologies, and identifying areas where they can be applied.

2. Currently, no existing physical theory can explain the paranormal phenomena caused by Projection Powders. To explain them, it is necessary to develop theories based on a different conception of the world.

3. Norbert Wiener was the first to speak of the need to develop such a concept in 1946. He proposed that scientists move toward an informational concept of the Universe. Today, many physicists support this idea. However, for a final transition to an informational concept, science lacks a significant result that cannot be obtained in
Within the framework of traditional concepts. Perhaps Bob Beamon's leap and the subsequent use of Projection Powders in sports will be the results that will spur the development of a new scientific and technological revolution.

4. We believe that the information paradigm proposed by Norbert Wiener should be supplemented by the concept of absolutely secret information interaction, the possibility of which has been demonstrated by us:

(see ***"Using Information Semantic Systems for Absolutely Secure Processing" (https:// arxiv.org/ abs/ 1002.4587)***

5. The information approach can be introduced into modern physics through the formalism of the principle of least action. In this case, the absolutely secret information interaction will be described by an additional term in the Lagrangian function for the system. This will lead to additional terms in the classical equations of motion. Such an equation correctly explains:

- That the balloon effect only appears in the presence of a horizontal component of speed (see **3.2.2.),** and it will not occur in high jumps.
- Asymmetry in the trajectory of Bob Beamon's jump

6. The resulting equations contain a constant that we cannot determine. We can derive the value of this constant from experiments with athletes. At the maximum possible value of this coefficient, the jump distance, with the balloon effect, can be twice the length of a normal jump (without the balloon effect). This is consistent with the long jump distance of ancient Greek athletes. Their jump was approximately twice the length of a normal jump (see **7.3. "Achievements of Ancient Greek Athletes").** This is also consistent with our results on the use of Projection Powders to increase jump distance (see **5.2. "Results").**

After obtaining the required coefficient from experiments with athletes, we obtain a complete model of anomalous phenomena, which we can use to develop new technologies.

8.4 Unexplained Facts. Fundamental Model

The phenomenological model we proposed describes the effects well, but it doesn't explain them. To fully understand the phenomena, it is necessary to develop a fundamental model that explains the facts and derives equations based on general principles. Such a model is sometimes referred to in the literature as a microscopic model.

She must answer the following questions.

1. Why does the athlete's body violate the laws of ballistics during a jump?
2. How does a packet of Projection Powder pressed against a person's body induce the ability of a balloon for a long time? This can only be studied on the human body. And it's
advisable for the person to be trained (an athlete) to demonstrate these anomalous abilities to the fullest.

3. How are the properties of Projection Powder transferred to other substances, and those in
in turn, transfer the ability of the balloon to anyone, even an untrained person?

9. Further work.

9.1. Two directions for further work - sports and research.

1. Bob Beamon's jump isn't just an outstanding athletic achievement. It's a jump that defies the laws of physics. And its study, like the study of any anomalous phenomenon that doesn't fit into accepted theories, can lead to new discoveries in science and, consequently, to the development of new technologies. A well-known example is the emergence of nuclear physics, which began with the study of a seemingly insignificant but anomalous phenomenon: uranium salts left on a clean, sealed photographic plate, leaving their traces. The study of this phenomenon, anomalous from the physics perspective of the time, led 50 years later to the creation of the atomic bomb. Something similar could happen with the study of Bob Beamon's anomalous jump.

2. Research into Bob Beamon's jump has allowed us to:
- Understand that the anomalies of Bob Beamon's jump are caused by the condition of the balloons.
- Understand that Projection Powders are responsible for the state of the balloon. - Eliminate Projection Powders from the body. - Open the possibility of transferring the balloon's ability to others through Projection Powders. athletes.
- Discover the transfer of Projection Powder properties to other substances. - Develop a theory explaining the peculiarities of Bob Beamon's anomalous jump.

This opened up the possibility of creating other technologies for using Projection Powders. What could these technologies be?

3. Today we have experimental confirmation of the following possible future technologies:

1. Obtaining information from the future.
2. Influence on events in the future, bypassing the cause-and-effect relationships of the material peace.
3. Gravity shielding.
4. Obtaining energy from the environment (violation of the Second Law of Thermodynamics)

4. In this regard, we are faced with two directions for further work:
1. Purely sporting: To set as many world records as possible and get as many medals as possible.

2. Research - Further research into Projection Powders, their capabilities and the creation of new technologies.

First, the sports direction is a short-term goal aimed at tactical momentary success.

The second, the research direction, is a more long-term, strategic goal, of national importance.

5. These directions may conflict with each other, but they can also complement each other. Everything depends on the proper organization of the future project.

Let's examine these two areas, what they can do, and how they are interconnected.

9.2. Sports direction.

1. Studying the use of Projection Powders in sports was the beginning of our research. We knew about Projection Powders before, but Bob Beamon's jump was the undeniable experimental fact that allowed us to develop a preliminary theory and begin research into Projection Powders.

2. While researching Projection Powders, we came across a strange fact: Projection Powders exhibit their anomalous properties in people almost hundreds of times stronger,

than when they are isolated from the human body and studied separately. This means that the human body is a powerful amplifier of the anomalous properties of Projection Powders. Consequently, it is in humans that the anomalous effects of Projection Powders can best be studied. This is best done on trained individuals who strive to push their bodies to their limits. That is, on world-class athletes.

3. If our assumptions are proven, Projection Powders will revolutionize sports.

Projection powders can be useful in almost all sports. They can
:

- Increase the length of a jump or step when running, - Increase
the athlete's endurance.
- Increase his muscle strength.
- Increase its speed (see **7.3.5.)**

In this case, many world records could be rewritten.

The goal of sports research is to explore the use of Projection Powders in all sports, as we don't know where they might prove successful. This is a major undertaking, as it's possible that each sport will need to develop its own methodology for using Projection Powders.

4. Another direction in sports research is the production of Projection Powders. We have stated that to produce Projection Powders, the human body must be subjected to stressful conditions—to the brink of physical survival **(4.1.4.).** In alchemy, and we ourselves, achieved this through dry fasting. This is a dangerous method.

But perhaps there is another direction—through maximizing the body's physical capabilities. This is what sports try to achieve through athletic training. Perhaps sport is yet another, fourth path, the unknown path to obtaining Projection Powders **(4.1.4.).** This may raise the question of specialized athletic training aimed not at setting athletic records, but at producing Projection Powders.

5. We mentioned **(7.1.4.)** that the image on the ancient Greek vase possibly indicates another jumping technique—the athlete touching the cane immediately before jumping. If this turns out to be true, it would confirm our crypto-informational concept of the Universe. Such confirmation, as well as the study of this technique in sports, could lead to fundamental changes in the physical concept of the world.

6. If the study of anomalous athletic achievements leads to an understanding of new phenomena in physics, then sport ceases to be just a sport and becomes an important element in the creation of new technologies, the development of which could have economic and military significance. If there are substances that cause anomalous effects (balloon) in humans, then these substances themselves must possess some kind of

anomalous properties. And the study of these properties must begin from the point where they have already been reliably recorded—athletic results.

7. Meanwhile, it's important to understand that the sports field is the applied use of Projection Powders. And for Projection Powder research, medals and records will do nothing more than confirm existing results. This raises the question: Is it necessary to set sports records?

What do we want to achieve: sporting glory and fame today, or to ensure that Russia overtakes everyone in the new technological revolution in 5-10 years? (See 9.4 .)

9.3. Research direction.

1. The research direction should pave the way for the creation of new technologies that will cause a new technological revolution.

2. But the research direction should also give a lot to the sport itself:
- **Shifts the peak of athletic performance.** If today's peak athletic performance occurs between 20 and 27 years of age, then with the use of Projection Powders, it can be shifted by 10-15 years, or possibly even more **(see 7.3.3** and **5.2.9).**

Athletes **can become a source of** high-quality Projection Powders with extraordinary properties. This is becoming important for the state. An athlete who has undergone grueling training for many years and continues to train will be able to obtain high-quality Projection Powders until they reach 60-70 years of age. Such an individual will be in demand by society and the state.

- Athletes, as producers of Projection Powders, will become a necessary element of homotechnology.

3. That is, in this case, elite sports become a technology for obtaining and working with Projection Powders. A technology that will be of national importance.

10. Results.

Let us briefly summarize the results of this work:

1. Bob Beamon's unbeaten Olympic long jump record in 1968 in Mexico City (see **1.1. "Description of the jump.")** was not the result of his physical preparation, but a spontaneous manifestation of his ability during his jump.

anomalous effect of hovering in the air (balloon effect) (see **1.2. "What is the reason for Bob Beamon's anomalous jump ?").**

2. The anomalous nature of Bob Beamon's jump is proven by a stroboscopic photograph of his jump (see **3.3. "First Method: Examining the Jump Trajectory for Symmetry.").** The asymmetrical trajectory of his jump contradicts the laws of ballistics and is two physical effects that contradict the laws of physics:

1. Change in the force of gravitational attraction of the athlete's body **(3.1. "Stuck while jumping.")**
2. Violation of the law of conservation of momentum. **(3.5.3. - 3.5.4.)**

3. The ability to hover in the air during a jump (the balloon effect) appears in a person due to the fact that special substances are produced in his body - Projection Powders (see **4. "Projection Powders.").**

4. Projection Powders can be eliminated from the body. In this case, they can be used by another athlete or dancer, who then acquires the balloon's abilities. (See **5.1. "Projection Powder Usage Methodology.")**

5. The use of Projection Powders by other, ordinary athletes increases their jump distance by 10%-15%. The use of Projection Powders by athletes aged 40-60 years can restore them to the results they showed at the peak of their athletic form (see **5.2.9.).**

6. If an athlete is trained to receive Projection Powders and also uses the Projection Powders received by their body, their long jump results can be 1.8 times higher than normal results (see **5.2.5).** Therefore, we believe that the results of the ancient Greek athletes Chionis and Philos (see **7.3.1** and **7.3.2)** are real results that can be repeated by athletes today.

7. Projection Powders can be used to set world records not only in long jump, but also in other sports (see **6.1. "In what other sports can Projection Powders be used ?").**

8. Research of Projection Powders in sports allows:
- Show the presence of an anomalous gravitational effect.
- Explore the use of Projection Powders to determine the potential human body.
- To give athletes aged 40-60 years the opportunity to participate in sports competitions on par with young athletes aged 20-30.

9. The experience of using Projection Powders in sports is used to develop new technologies that are not directly related to sports:
- Obtaining information from the future, bypassing cause-and-effect relationships.

- Influencing future events without using cause-and-effect relationships. - Gravitational field shielding.