

Qian Xuelin (or Xuesen)

- Contributing author to Chinese Journal of Somatic Science
- Has repeatedly pointed out:
  - "research in somatic science may lead to a new scientific revolution in the 21<sup>st</sup> century."
  - "It may also be a greater scientific revolution than those of quantum physics and the theory of relativity in the 20<sup>th</sup> century."
  - "Qizong scientific research must start from phenomenological Qizong studies, setting up phenomenological Qizong studies."

• The only method that can currently be used to process an open, complex giant-scale system is that which has been refined, generalized, and abstracted on the basis of actual practice by the Chinese system science workers under the guidance of Comrade Qian Xuelin. This is the comprehensive integrated method which combines qualitative and quantitative methods.

Under the guidance of Comrade Qian Xuelin, workers in China's systems sciences have come up with the comprehensive integration method, which is a combination of the objective and the subjective, for studying the open, complex giant-scale system of the human body, and have demonstrated its effectiveness.

- Aided Song Kongzhi, Li Xianggao and Zhou Jiating in their experiments on Research into Paranormal Ability to Break Through Spatial Barriers.

- Has watched the progress of somatic science all along, and has published a number of papers concerning a series of theories and methods of somatic science. This has played a key role in providing guidance for the advancement of studies in somatic science.

- Published a book (On Somatic Science) (published by the PLA Military Medicine Press, 1988) which systematically collected the treatises on somatic sciences by Qian Xuelin and other comrades.

- Wrote papers included in the first edition of Founding of Somatic Science published by Sichuan Educational Press. It basically collected all of Qian Xuelin's relevant discussion up to the present time, and includes, among other things, paranormal perception, radiation (600,000 words). The publication of this book is a major event in the history of science and technology. Its significance cannot be overestimated.

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(- An international conference on somatic studies is planned for 1991. The organizational system will be coordinated with the National Defense Industries Commission.

• Qian Xuelin proposed "this brand new concept (ie, Somatic Science) early in 1981. It was to be a science to study the functions of the human body and is divided into three areas of systems theory:

- Qigong
- Paranormal abilities
- Traditional Chinese medicine (historically, excluded from science)

• The field of somatic science has attracted a large number of famous older generation scientists in China such as:

- Qian Xuelin
- Zhao Zhongshao
- Wang Jinchang
- Bei Shizhang
- and others

- The first vol. of Founding of Somatic Science is an overall summary of the development of this work in China. This book collects articles covering a period beginning in May of 1978 with the publication of the first scientific report in China concerning the physical nature of Qigong external air and the article published in the 11 March 1979 "Sichuan Daily" concerning a child in Dazhen County who could recognize characters by use of his ears. It basically collected all of Comrade Qian Xuelin's relevant discussions up to the present time. The advent of this book not only signifies that research work in somatic science in China has already made it through the earliest difficulties, but also presages that this work is about to enter a new profound stage of research.

*The editors-in-chief of the Chinese Journal on Somatic Science — Comrades Zhu Runlong and Zhu Yiyi were the first scientific workers in China to organize and conduct somatic science experiments.*

# The Chinese Scientist We Expelled, And His Pupil in the Pentagon

CPYRGHT

IN 1949 THERE WAS a brilliant Chinese professor of jet propulsion at the California Institute of Technology who had an eager young specialist in high-speed air dynamics among his graduate students.

The Chinese scientist was so far in the forefront of technological pioneering, and so trusted, that he was made director of the rocket section of the United States National Defense Scientific Advisory Board. But in the turbulent outset of loyalty-security scares, he was arrested in 1950, on charges of being a Communist, and was ordered deported to Communist China. Then, before the order could be carried out, it was decided he knew too many secrets to be deported; finally in 1955 he was sent to China in an exchange of nationals. In China he was believed to have had a major share in developing China's first nuclear bombs.

That was Prof. Tsien Hsue-shen. He had the rank of Air Force colonel in World War II and headed a scientific mission sent to explore the advances in missile technology made by Hitler's scientists. Tsien later was one of the braintrusts assigned to predict how the next war might be fought. Their report, "Toward New Horizons," became a major seedbed for many subsequent American military advances.

Tsien's deportation "was a tremendous loss for us, and a great gain for China," said one former student last week. He is Richard D. DeLauer, now the Pentagon's chief scientist with the title of undersecretary of defense for research and engineering. In that post, Reagan administration appointments DeLauer will have a major role in evaluating what technology



Richard D. DeLauer, left; Tsien Hsue-shen (Qian Xue-sen)

the United States can supply to the nation which it now embraces as a "friend" with "parallel" global security interests — the People's Republic of China.

"What a perceptive guy Tsien was," DeLauer said admiringly. DeLauer, a nonbureaucratic type of scientist from California where he knew Ronald Reagan as governor and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger as a Reagan associate, is a veteran of the early days of American ballistic missile and jet aircraft development. He most recently was executive vice president of TRW, the engineering conglomerate.

DeLauer recalled admiringly that in 1949 Tsien at an academic party at Caltech told DeLauer's wife and a friend, "Look girls, I would like to sell you a ticket to the moon." They thought he was drunk or unbalanced. Tsien, DeLauer said, "wrote one of the first papers on the application of nuclear energy to controlled rocket flight."

Tsien, who was Goddard professor of jet propulsion at Caltech, was arrested after government agents in 1950 seized 1,800 pounds of papers and books on rocketry

and space physics he intended to ship to Hong Kong. It was charged that the papers contained valuable security information and that their real destination was Shanghai. U.S. prosecutors charged that Tsien became a Communist before he arrived in the United States as a graduate student in 1935; Tsien denied he ever was a Communist.

DeLauer said that after Tsien was barred from the Caltech campus and any access to his own secret research, he nevertheless continued it for a time "by remote control — with graduate students who met him off-campus." Said DeLauer sadly, "It was a disaster."

When Tsien finally was deported, DeLauer said, "All of us could envision masses of bright students taught by Tsien," challenging a hostile United States with their own scientific breakthroughs. China's "Cultural Revolution" was devastating for its progress, DeLauer said, but "it was a big break for us. It destroyed a whole decade of faculty and students." DeLauer last saw Tsien in 1952, and understands that Tsien is now in the class of "elder statesmen" in China's scientific development.

— MURREY MARDER

# STATEMENT BY QIAN XUELIN

- LED EFFORT TO DEVELOP APPLICATION OF SYSTEM SCIENCE TO STUDY OF PARAPSYCHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA
- "RESEARCH IN SOMATIC SCIENCE MAY LEAD TO A NEW SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION IN THE 21ST CENTURY... THAT MAY BE A GREATER REVOLUTION THAN THOSE OF QUANTUM PHYSICS AND THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY IN THE 20TH CENTURY."

