

## Understanding water ~ Recognising life

# PI water

### More than just energised H<sub>2</sub>O

by Dr. Stefan Lanka

There are several ways to add energy to water. Through movement, irradiation, pressure, heating and the dissolving of substances. One help in deciding whether and which method of energising water is helpful for humans, animals and plants is to answer the question, what does nature do? Does nature energise water when biological life forms out of water? Does life energise water to sustain itself and multiply? If so, how and why? The answer provides insight into the mysteries of life.

In 1964, Prof. Shoi Yamashita began to clarify the question of what the plant does to turn a bud into either a leaf or a flower. He suspected a material cause, a hormone that the plant produces. His reasoning was that if the plant did not produce the suspected hormone florigen, or did not produce it at that point, the bud would automatically become a leaf. The suspected hormone has not been found to date. What Prof. Yamashita discovered was that the tissue fluid at the bud changed when it became a flower. The fluid became measurably more energetic, which was repeated at the plant sites whenever a bud became a flower. He found that the energy content and composition of the flower-forming tissue fluid of plants is similar to the tissue fluid of humans.

Prof. Yamashita, together with Dr Shinji Makino, then tried to find out how the plant achieves this energy gain. He found out that the plant uses certain minerals for this purpose and recognised that these consist of two differently charged forms of iron. They succeeded in copying this process and

applying it technically. To do this, they used certain iron compounds and molecules that make up proteins. They combined these different compounds to form a complex that becomes active by itself in water and enriches the water with energy. This makes it possible to measurably energise any water. They were able to demonstrate the energy gain using two physical techniques. They called the water that was energetically enriched with this technique PI water. Extensive experiments were carried out with this PI water in agriculture, medicine and technology.

The documented successes of the increase in productivity, quality, health and performance enhancement are more than astonishing.<sup>1</sup> However, the two researchers were faced with a puzzle. They had no explanation and could not come up with a theory as to where the measurable energy increase in the PI water process comes from and how the enormous increase in quantity and quality in agriculture, in health and technical performance improvements can be explained by the use of PI water. They conse-

quently assumed an unknown form of cosmic energy as the source of the proven energy increase. In the end, they were right, because the energy in PI water comes from the sun and from the cosmos. But in science, they lost credibility and interest because of it. The inexplicability of the PI mechanism led to the discontinuation of PI research in basic university research.

In 1996, the son of the Japanese emperor honoured a conference of PI researchers with his presence and a report on his personal, positive experiences with PI water. After that, the topic also disappeared from the public eye. In 1996, the PI water company Maunawai was given the rights to distribute PI water for Europe. Maunawai means mountain spring in Hawaiian. The company facilitates basic research and the further development of PI Water technology. One result of the research funding is the following explanation of how water is energised with the PI technique. This explanation came about by relating the findings on PI water and those of the biologist Dr Augustin. In this light, the PI mechanism was recognised as an essential process in the materialisation of biological life from water.

### How can the PI water effect be explained?

A discovery in 1986 by Dr Peter Augustin explains the increase in energy in the PI water process.<sup>2</sup> Dr Augustin recognised that the membrane, which forms the surface tension on the water, is rich in energy and has the basic properties of life. It contracts and can also expand again, i.e. grow. Dr Augustin recognised this with the help of a simple measuring device, the Lenard frame, with which the rupture tension of the water surface membrane can be measured. Measurements and knowledge of the surface tension of water are crucial for many technical applications. He recognised that the thin membrane contracts with strong force and also expands again by itself when water is made available to it for this purpose.

Dr Augustin recognised that the surface tension membrane consists of a different substance than

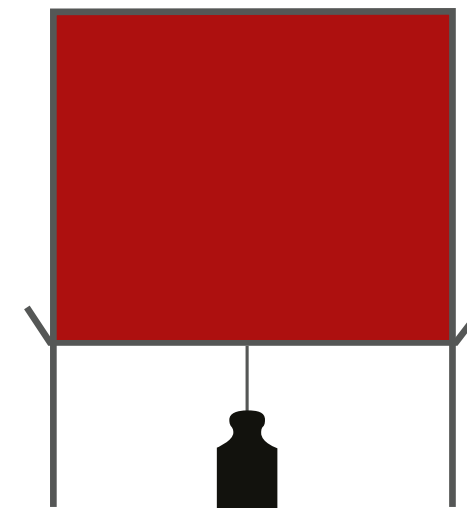


Fig. 1: Lenard frame: The movable part of the Lenard frame is pulled upwards by the surface membrane contracting when the weight is removed. It expands again when water is offered to it.

liquid water. Only fat-soluble substances dissolve in it, whereas only water-soluble substances dissolve in liquid water. By determining the density, the quotient of volume and mass, he found that this substance has the density of about 1.4 kg per litre. Liquid water has its greatest density of just under 1 kg per litre at 4 degrees Celsius. By weighing the mass and determining the volume, he found that living tissue always has a significantly higher density than liquid water.

He found that the high density of living tissue does not result from the fact that more minerals or other substances dissolve in the tissue. He determined the density of pumpkin seeds germinating in distilled water and found that before germination, they are clearly lighter than water and therefore float; at the moment of germination, they have a density of approx. 1.4 kg/litre. From this, he concluded that the dense substance that makes up the surface membrane accumulates in the germ. ►

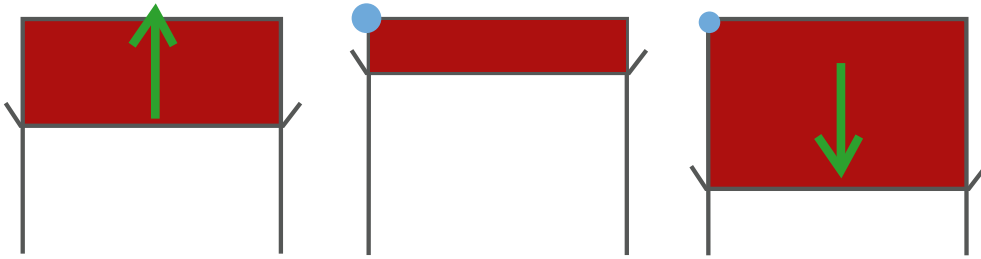


Fig. 2: The membrane has the basic properties of life: contraction and growth.

In physics, it has been calculated that liquid water can compress to a density of about 1.4 kg per litre at a pressure of 130,000 bar. In 2010, a researcher transformed frozen water at -130 degrees Celsius with a pressure of 1,000 atmospheres into a liquid with a density of 1.4 kg per litre. He found that the liquid was viscous.<sup>3</sup> In 2018, Swiss researchers realised that this viscous water is fat-soluble, i.e. quite different from liquid water.<sup>4</sup> They thus confirmed the observations and results of the researchers of the 19th century and those of Dr Augustin, who found that the liquid that makes up tissues and cells is viscous and fat-soluble.<sup>5</sup>

With the evidence that water transforms into a dense and thus energy-rich substance under pressure, the gain in energy in the PI-water process can be explained. Through the germination experiments and the high density thus achieved, the assumption is confirmed that the substance that makes up the surface tension membrane is the same substance that water transforms into through high pressure. Surface tension can be increased by dissolving suitable substances or by creating the

substance that makes up the membrane of surface tension. However, the iron complex discovered in plants does not release substances that can increase surface tension, because the PI process does not exhaust itself and is detectable even with small amounts of the particular iron-protein complex.

This explains the energy gain in PI water generation by the mechanism of surface generation postulated by Dr Augustin. For Dr Augustin, in addition to movements of all kinds, it was especially the turbulence, the rhythmic movements of the proteins, that accomplish the release of the dense, energy-rich substance. What he overlooked is that it is the iron II/iron III compounds that, through their constant, rhythmic change in constitution, fat and water solubility, bring the fat-soluble energy-rich substance out of the polar liquid water. PI water is therefore water that is enriched with the energy-rich surface substance. It is conceivable that other mineral complexes are also involved in this process of energy release.



Fig. 3: Water strider: The membrane on the water, which produces surface tension, carries insects weighing up to 20 grams on tiny contact points.

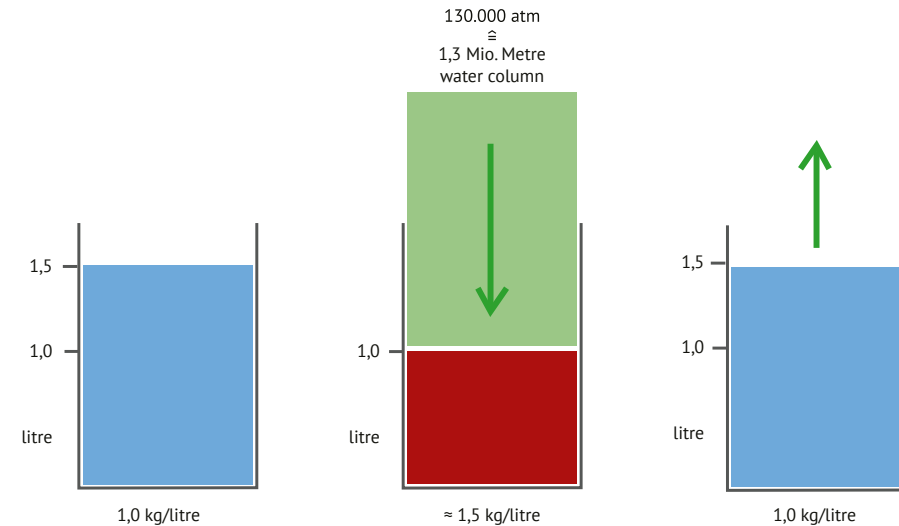


Fig. 4: Elementary substance: The force stored in the substance of surface tension can be represented by depicting the pressure of 130,000 atmospheres, with which liquid water is compressed as a water column of a height of 1.3 million metres.

What the Japanese researchers have overlooked is that biology does not only carry out this process in plants, but in all living organisms. Important enzymes in the metabolism of bacteria, fungi, protozoa, non-protozoa and all complex organisms use enzymes in their energy metabolism that have iron as a central and active element in their active centre. Iron plays the decisive role in the red blood pigment of the haemoglobin of the red blood cells,<sup>6</sup> in the myoglobin of the muscle, the cytochromes, etc., to name but a few. Even the vitamin B12 produced by bacteria uses iron to release energy from water.

In terms of mass, iron is the second most abundant element on earth and wherever iron is present, forms certain complexes and water is present, the building and energy substance of life is released. The earth is alive. Since the fusion of elements in the stars always results in iron, the whole universe is full of water and surface membrane substance, which holds it together and binds everything, even our sun is probably made of this substance, since it has the density of 1.41 kg per litre, it is reasonable

to assume that life is everywhere. Since water and its dense substance, which emerges from it and turns back into water while releasing energy, has been proven to absorb, store and release information of all kinds, there is now also a concrete idea that everything is connected to everything else. Also the processes of consciousness, of feeling and perhaps even of thinking.

Viktor Schauberger's findings about water, especially the effects and descriptions of the formation of vortices and the enormous forces that then emerge from the water,<sup>7</sup> can now be better understood through the knowledge of the original substance, the elementary substance. Likewise, with this knowledge, the phenomenon of healing currents described by Bruno Gröning<sup>8</sup> and the concrete descriptions of energy and healing processes by the physician Franz Anton Mesmer (1734 to 1815)<sup>9</sup> can be understood.

It is clear to me that the tangible healing current is the flow of dense substance in tissues and nerves, which Chinese philosophy and medicine calls chi. ►

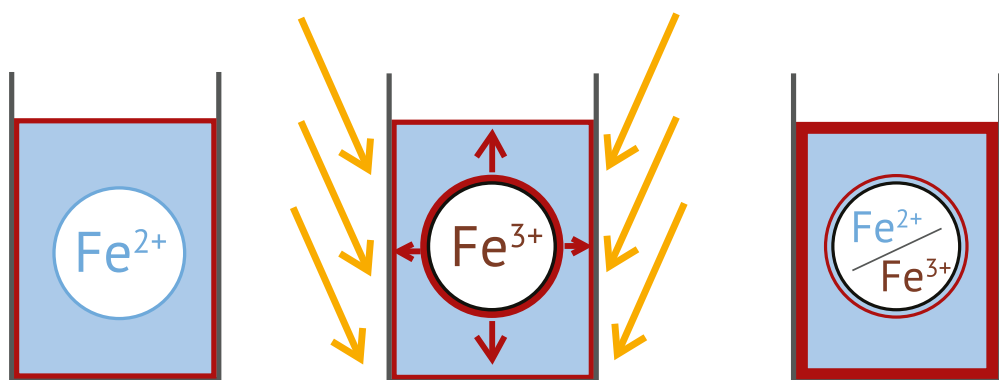


Fig. 5: Iron II / Iron III: Certain iron compounds change their charge state in rapid succession. Doubly charged iron becomes triply charged and back again. Doubly charged iron is water-soluble and triply charged iron is fat-soluble and releases the substance of the surface membrane into the environment. The energy for this comes from, among other things, existing heat, infrared radiation and probably all forms of energy and radiation.

The much-vaunted Aquarian Age can now begin or has it always existed and only a few have felt this way? In the following, further research results are shown that prove the Augustinian primordial substance theory of life and give an outlook on the importance of the synthesis of Augustinian knowledge with Japanese research by Shoi Yamashita, Shinji Makino and their colleagues.

### The fourth phase of water

Water, as we have learned so far, can take three different forms, which are called phases: liquid, gaseous and ice. That there is a fourth phase of water has been pointed out by Prof. Gilbert Ning Ling since 1958. Prof. Gerald Pollack has taken up and expanded his findings. He has proven and visualised that water can take on a fourth form, a fourth phase, which behaves quite differently from liquid water. This fourth phase of water is formed as a thin layer wherever water makes contact with surfaces. Because this layer is fat-soluble and displaces polar, water-soluble substances, he called this layer the exclusion zone. This

substance is more energetic than liquid water.<sup>10</sup> It may be concluded that this substance is identical to the substance of the thin membrane of the surface tension of water and the viscous substance that tissues and cells consist of. Depending on the energy content of the water, this layer and thus the surface tension of the water is of varying thickness. This can be used to explain that water has different energy contents regardless of the temperature and substances dissolved in it.

It follows that all techniques that move water, especially those that form vortices, enrich the liquid water with the substance of the surface membrane, thus making it richer in energy, i.e. energising it. The saying movement is life takes on a deeper meaning through this perspective. Wherever life moves or is moved, water comes into contact with surfaces or, by flowing and forming vortices, creates inner surfaces and thus the energetic surface substance, with which biological life forms, moves and grows.

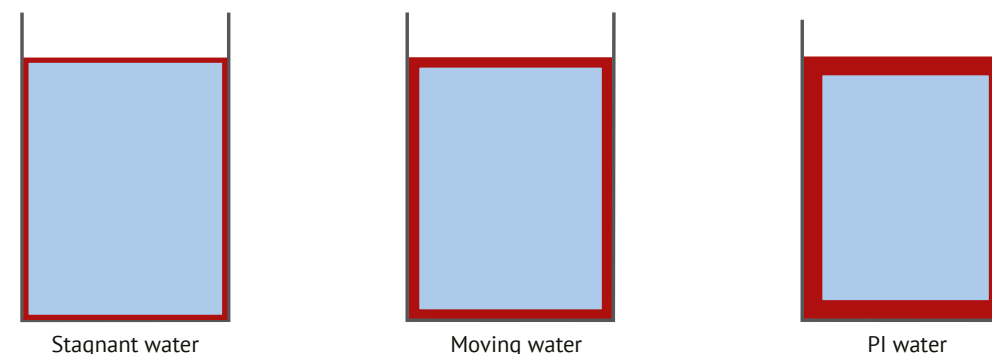


Fig. 6: PI water: Stagnant water has a low energy content, can quickly tip over and thus become undrinkable. Moving water has more surface substance, thus more energy. PI water constantly forms energy because the active iron complexes constantly produce energy-rich substance and release it into the water. This explains why PI water stays fresh longer and tastes better than bottled water without the corresponding iron complexes.

### Primordial substance / Elementary substance / Fourth phase of water: Water or an independent substance?

Professors Gilbert N. Ling, Gerald H. Pollack and other water researchers assume that this fourth phase of water has completely different properties than liquid water, but is water in principle. They explain the completely different properties by a rearrangement of its molecules that has not been understood and cannot be explained so far. Dr Augustin assumes that this substance is a substance in its own right: the primordial substance of life, from which all elements, molecules and biological life arise. At first, he called this substance dense water, but very quickly realised that this name is misleading. The name tempts one to recognise this substance as a special form of water and not as an independent form.

I have proposed the term elementary substance, because Dr Augustin's arguments are convincing that all elements that exist also emerge from this substance. More on the aspect of element formation from this substance in a future post. I favour

Peter Augustin's view that this substance is a substance in its own right, from which biological life is formed and provide arguments and references below that strengthen this view.

Since 1972, Prof. Harold Hillmann and his colleagues have pointed out that cells cannot look the way they are depicted in graphs. The graphics depict cells filled with water and surrounded by a double-layer membrane. Hillmann & colleagues have evaluated hundreds of thousands of electron microscope images of cells and found several things at once: Double-layered membranes were never seen, but always only a fine rim. What all electron microscopists have overlooked is that the membrane must appear in its „correct“ thickness when the cell is cut apart in the middle for the electron microscope image and thicker when the cell is cut at an angle or at its curved end. The result is sobering: the membrane is always the same thickness in all images.

Either the massive changes in the cells during preparation for electron microscopic examination produce a destruction of the original structure ►

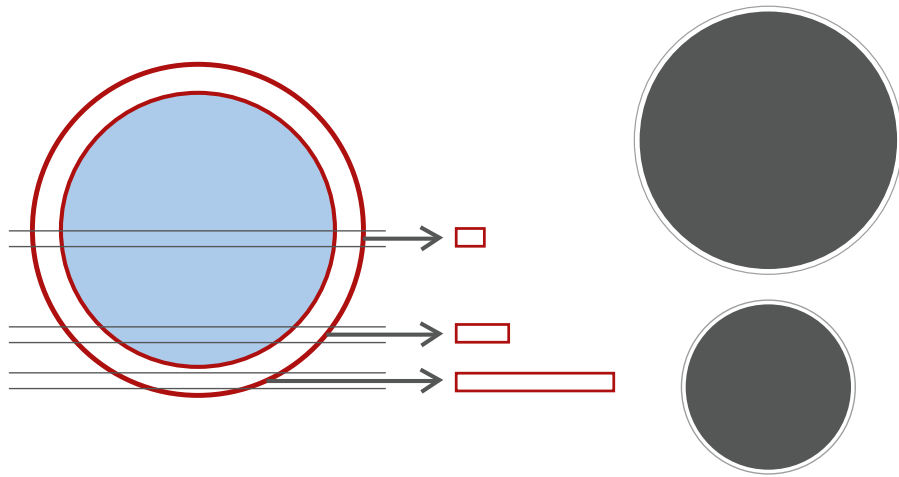


Fig. 7: Electron microscopy of the cell - membranes: Cells, cut into slices for electron microscopic imaging, must have thicker membranes when cells are cut at an angle or at their ends. This is not the case; the membranes appear equally thin everywhere.

and/or the force of the electron beam destroys the cell structure the moment it hits the sample to be viewed. The explanation that tissues and cells consist of a dense, fat-soluble and viscous substance without a membrane border can explain these facts established by Hillmann. When the electron beam hits the samples to be examined, the resinous substances and the metallic contrast agents, in which the tissues and cells were embedded for the examination, evaporate and always produce a thin fringe around the spherical structures. The diameter of this seam is also thinner than the specifications given by the researchers, who produce and examine artificial cell membranes.

The assumption that cells consist of the dense substance recognised by Augustin is further supported by the fact, named by Hillmann & colleagues, that on no electron microscope (EM) image of cells are the pores and ion pumps seen, which, according to the prevailing cell theory, must be present for the cell to be able to do this if it were made of water. Also missing from all EM images are the receptors, with which the cells would supposedly communicate and pres-

ent themselves to the postulated immune system as either intrinsic, extrinsic or degenerate.<sup>11</sup>

My assumption that cells and tissues consist of this dense substance explains effortlessly and better than before the observed properties and performances of bacteria, cells, tissues, hormones, blood, lymph, nerves and brain. This assumption also provides an explanation as to why the lung tissue itself only engages in fat metabolism and does not supply itself with carbohydrates: in order to be able to optimally absorb the elementary substance found in the air in bubble form. This is fat-soluble, condenses into mist when cooled and into the liquid water of the droplets of rain when energy is released. When this happens over the Alps, we have the Föhn here at Lake Constance.

The assumption that tissues and cells consist of the elementary substance is explained by further observations: the properties and composition of amoebae and tardigrades and of many organisms that can grow up to several metres in size, in which no cells can be detected.

Wikimedia Commons: Caulerpa prolifera scan of herbarium: B.navez - JUL 1982 - Cannes (France). Urheber: Die Autorenschaft wurde nicht in einer maschinell lesbaren Form angegeben. Es wird B.navez als Autor angenommen (basierend auf den Rechteinhaber-Angaben).; Die Datei wurde unter der Lizenz „CC-by-sa\_3.0/de“ veröffentlicht. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Caulerpa\\_prolifera.JPG?uselang=de](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Caulerpa_prolifera.JPG?uselang=de)

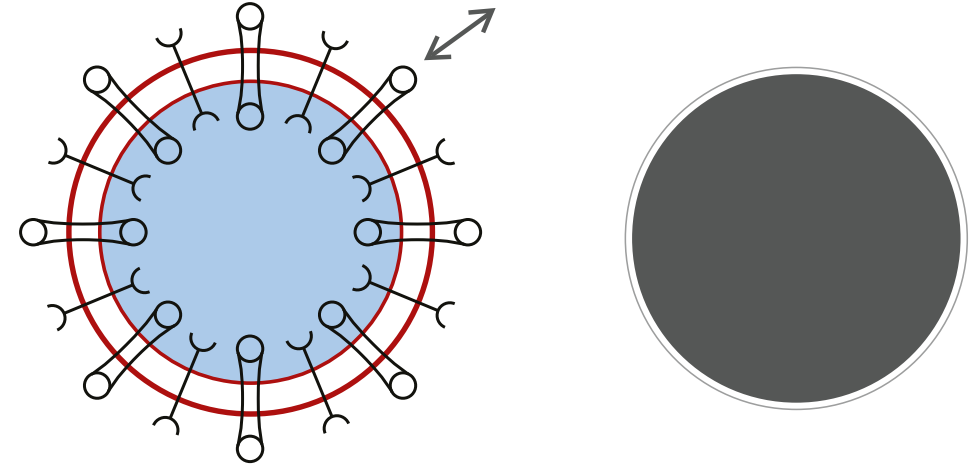


Fig. 8: EM of the cell - receptors, pores and ion pumps: No electron microscope images of cells shows structures in the membrane that according to cell theory, should be very numerous there: Pores, ion pumps and receptors that, in cell theory, are crucial for cell communication and metabolism.

In them, the nuclei and the oxygen-breathing bacteria, the mitochondria, float freely in a viscous substance. Cells are only formed for special purposes, e.g. sexual reproduction. A prominent and well-studied example is the metre-sized marine alga *Caulerpa*, which reproduces mainly by separating parts of it and living on at will.

This gives a completely different picture of the structure and function of organisms, even if they are called multicellular organisms, such as plants, animals and humans. In the case of plants, the name multicellular organism is refuted by the fact

that all „cells“ only appear as individual cells because of their stabilising environment. In reality, they are all connected by openings in the hard environment. Many „cells“ of animal „multicellular organisms“ only look like single cells, because the tissue, through the techniques of tissue isolation, fixation, tissue staining, and the dying of the tissue, actually look quite different than they do in textbook graphics and in our imagination. In the analysis of the light microscopic representations, Prof. Hillmann and colleagues have also refuted the previous views on the appearance and shape of the cells.<sup>12</sup>



Fig. 9: *Caulerpa*: a unicellular organism without a cell. Since, under the influence of the cell theory, today's scientists can only imagine life in cells, all the many organisms, in which no cells are seen but many free nuclei and bacteria, are called unicellular organisms. *Caulerpa* is found in all seas and in many marine aquariums, because it is very robust.

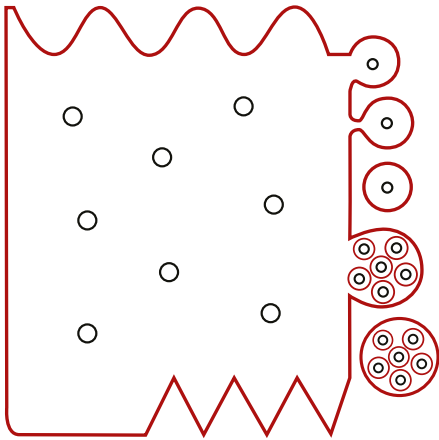


Fig. 10: Tissue: Through today's techniques of living tissue observation, it turns out that tissues themselves are alive, contain nuclei and bacteria that move freely within them. At their edges, tissues form tissue cut-offs, from which new tissues can emerge, but also stem cells, which then form the actual free cells. The large part of „cells“ are in fact tissue constrictions that are intimately connected and have only been misinterpreted as single and freely moving cells due to previous representation techniques.

Even before Hillmann & Co, researchers discovered that it is impossible to speak of cells in the heart muscle. They are so closely interlocked with each other that it is impossible, with the best will in the world, to tell where a cell should begin and where it should end. This is ultimately the case with all „cells“, except for the few real cells that can move freely in the body. These free cells can also only maintain themselves in the semi-liquid or liquid tissue of the blood. This aspect has not occurred to cell biologists, although they know that „cells“ in the test tube can only maintain themselves in the liquid tissue of an embryonic blood serum. To date, not all components and mechanisms of the embryonic serum are known, because it has not been possible to develop an artificial serum, in which „cells“ could live outside the body.

Meanwhile, the results of stem cell research provide very clear evidence that all those involved in cell

theory since 1858 have missed the essential point. The tissue forms stem cell niches, in which the stem cells form. Only from the stem cells do the cell types that we regard as cells develop. Stem cells always look different from cells, divide differently, behave differently. They constantly form tissue, which must be constantly and artificially dissolved in the test tube so that these immortal „cells“ can exist at all. From this point of view, stem cells are not „immortal cells“, but tissue specialisations that are artificially prevented in the test tube from reuniting to form tissues, in which the nuclei, bacteria (mitochondria, etc.) and other components can move freely.

Some researchers in basic research have long recognised that the „cell bodies“ are so strongly connected at their edges with the fluid (cell plasma) of the other „cells“ that their boundaries cannot be determined. Depending on the observation technique, they form a constantly changing network of connections that range from small to large diameters.<sup>13</sup> These constantly changing networks have been misinterpreted in electron microscope section images - for which the tissue must be embedded in synthetic resin, chemically fixed, stained and cut into thin slices - as typically tiny to huge cell particles or as viruses, depending on the point of view. Even the inventor of the idea of the AIDS virus HIV, Robert Gallo seems to be backing down, publishing in 2016 that cell particles hardly differ from viruses.<sup>14</sup>

The following picture emerges from this: It is not cells that give rise to the „dead“ tissues, but living tissues give rise to tissue stubs at their edges that appear as cells in the microscope, although only very few are actually self-sufficient and can only live for a certain time. These pinch-offs of tissue, called stem cells, constantly form new tissue, so that from a „cellular“ point of view it looks as if (stem) cells form the tissues. From today's point of view, made possible by living observation techniques, it looks different. The tissues live and form cells, like the egg tissue of the so-called oocytes, which only becomes a cell-forming tissue through fusion with the tissue of the seeds.

Probably under the influence of the otherwise strictly concealed findings of Prof. Hillmann and colleagues, the fact has at least crept into the textbooks that there are no postulated cord rings on the myelinated nerve cells outside the brain, which, according to theory, should be there in order to explain the conduction of the so-called nerve impulses. It is admitted that in the meantime it has been recognised that the lacing rings do not exist outside the brain. The cytoplasm of the „Schwann's cells“ is so strongly interlocked at these points that the claimed distance and interruption between two „Schwann's cells“ does not exist.<sup>15</sup> „Mein lieber Schwann! [My goodness]“ In fact, it was Rudolf Virchow who failed to recognise the superficiality of Theodor Schwann's observations and adopted them in his theory when he invented the cell theory of life in 1858, which still dominates today. The misinterpretations that cells consist of liquid water and are surrounded by a membrane go back to Schwann.<sup>16</sup>

It is again Prof. Hillmann, who recognised and rediscovered what is probably Rudolf Virchow's only correct, self-developed insight, that the brain is 50 % to 80 % in a semi-fluid tissue state, in which nuclei and bacteria move freely. Virchow called this substance of the brain glia. Three types of glia cells are interpreted into this mass, which have not yet been proven by microscopic techniques.<sup>17</sup> Virchow abandoned this finding in favour of his cell theory. He completely abandoned his cell theory and medicine at the age of 49, although at that time not a single question of disease and cure had been clarified.<sup>18</sup>

### Broadening the view of the functions of the blood, nerves and brain

Dr Augustin's findings made it comprehensible where the energy of the iron complex, which is released in the PI process, comes from. It follows that exactly the same thing happens in the red blood cells, since here too an iron complex is active in the same way.<sup>19</sup> From this and from other observations

and experiments, it may be concluded that the main task of the nerves is the transport of the dense and energy-rich elementary substance. This leads to another, primary task of the brain: the central reception, control and distribution of the flows of energy-rich elementary substance through the brain.<sup>20</sup>

The presence and different distribution of the dense elementary substance is in turn the basis for specific signals to arise in the brain, which are due to dense and less dense compositions of the brain matrix.

With these signals, obtained in X-ray images of the computer tomography (CT), one can recognise the processes of the disease, recovery, healing obstacles and dangerous healing crises and their causes in order to dampen or avoid them.<sup>21</sup>

The view of the function of nerves and brain as conductors of dense elementary substance is supported by findings that mechanical impulses propagate through nerves. These were discovered in 1979 by the Japanese Ichiji Tasaki, who proved that they were not generated by electrical discharge but vice versa. The pressure generates the electrical signals. These findings were taken up, confirmed and further developed by Prof. Thomas Heimburg and colleagues. They are certain that the transmission and processing of information takes place via nerves and in the brain via mechanical impulses.<sup>22</sup> In addition, one can add that in the dense elementary substance, whose transport triggers the mechanical impulses, sensory information can be stored, processed and released again in every conceivable way. Only one very important source of information should be remembered: smells. Without the sense of smell, practical orientation is difficult or even impossible.

From all considerations on this subject, it follows that one optimally supports and promotes one's body and oneself by drinking PI water. All human settlements have always developed around water sources and all health-promoting spring waters contain iron. The toxicity of iron in the body, on the other hand, when it exceeds a certain concentration, can be explained, ►

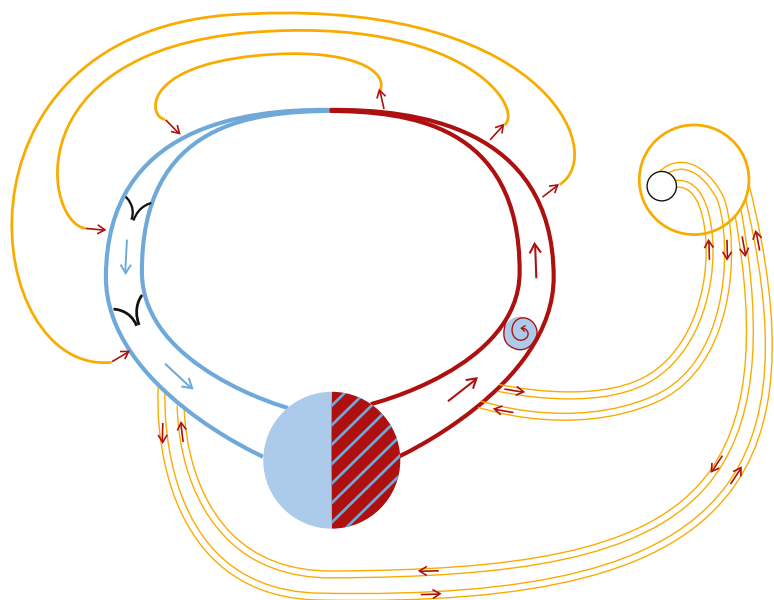


Fig. 11: Heart/circulation/nerves: The primary task of the arterial circulation is to produce the dense elementary substance by swirling the blood as the heart forms and releases vertebral bodies of blood. These release the elementary substance formed at the edges of the vertebral bodies, which is taken up by the lining of the arteries and conducted into the tissues and nerves. From the transformation of the veins, the dense elementary substance is absorbed, a portion is released into the nerves and a portion - with heat release and volume increase through the release of water - is released into the veins. The increase in volume moves the venous blood passively to the heart, which is made possible by non-return valves that only exist in the veins.

for example, by the fact that too much elementary substance is formed and, as a result, there is too little liquid water in the body, in which those enzymes and substances act that are not fat-soluble. My recommendation: Drink the physiologically sufficient amount of water,<sup>23</sup> which contains not too much and not too little iron, as in PI water, which was developed in Japan and further developed in Germany.

### Maunawai PI water

In addition to the PI-water effect, the Japanese researchers have studied their healing springs and have also taken their cue from nature on how optimal, bioavailable water is created. They discovered the PI-water complexes in the healing springs and much more, namely that the surface water is freed

from toxins of all kinds by the humus layer. This humus function was inserted into the PI-water system in the form of a special and specially processed activated carbon and placed upstream of the water energisation as a filter stage. Then they realised that empty waters should be replenished with certain minerals to enable the body to maintain its ideal composition of the fluids that make up blood, tissues and cells.

Thus, minerals and substances were sought and found that balance out a too much or too little of minerals, as happens in the healing springs studied. What the Japanese researchers optimally solved was a constant swirling of the water, made possible by the spherical shape, into which the materials used in the further steps of producing PI water were placed. In addition to the PI effect,

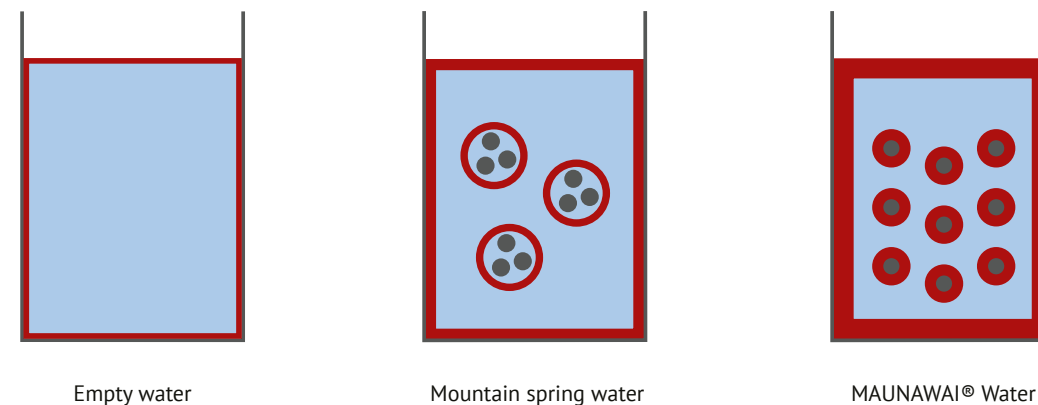


Fig. 12: Maunawai water: Through consistent research and further development of the Japanese PI water technique, it has been possible to also compensate for an excess of lime. This is because the Maunawai PI technique releases calcium from the lime, which is released onto the surface of the water in the form of an easily soluble and removable film. This facilitates the formation of sodium bicarbonate, which causes a shift of an acidic pH value into the alkaline range.

an increase in the generation of elementary substance and release of energy, this enabled optimal bioavailability of the PI water.

There is another explanation besides the PI effect that can be used to explain the incredibly positive effects of robust health and increased performance in agriculture and technology achieved through PI water<sup>24</sup>. The evidence for this comes from the water researcher Friedrich Hacheney.

He developed a turbine technique, with which he released a great deal of surface substance through enormous turbulence of water. Since this surface substance is very fat-soluble, attracts all fat-like substances and therefore dissolves certain plastics, he called the water produced with it levitated water because of these „sucking“ properties and the sucking properties of vortices, which he observed everywhere in life.<sup>25</sup>

Friedrich Hacheney recognised that a certain, strong, technical swirling of water, called „levitation“, erases physically stored information of sub-

stances dissolved in water. Water absorbs vibrational states of substances and retains them, even if they have been optimally removed from the water or the water has been diluted to such an extent that the formative substance is no longer in it. He researched the reaction of plants, which reacted to water imprinted with toxins in exactly the same way as if these substances were present in high concentrations. If this imprinted or informed water was levitated, i.e. strongly swirled in a certain way, the water lost the imprint of the toxic substances. The plants watered with it showed no stress reactions, which optimised the quality and quantity of plant growth.<sup>26</sup>

In the Maunawai PI water system, the swirling of the water has been optimised through targeted layering of the spherical substances used and thus improved water flow, without the need for mechanically driven, energy-intensive swirling. The Maunawai turbulence was copied from nature, freely following Schauberg-er's motto, understand nature, copy nature. That is why the Maunawai PI process achieves beautiful, permanently preserved imprints in the water, ►

as is characteristic of special spring waters.<sup>27</sup> During construction, it was ensured that the Maunawai-PI water does not come into contact with metal, even in the specially manufactured three-way water taps, in order to reduce the imprint of electromagnetic alternating fields on the water.

To ensure that the laundry and the washing process are also PI-optimised, the washing machine is protected, and the consumption of energy, water and detergent is significantly reduced, the Maunawai organic washing ball was developed.<sup>28</sup> For the shower, the Maunawai eco-shower head<sup>29</sup> was developed, if no connection of a Maunawai domestic water system is possible in the house or flat, or will only be possible in the future, with the savings made possible by the use of the low-cost washing ball and shower head.

### Summary

The idea that everything that exists is animate exists in every culture. Water always plays the essential role. Our culture is currently dominated by the idea that only cells are alive and everything else, even the tissue in which the cells live, is inanimate. A primordial cell, according to the theory, came into being by chance, after molecules had been created by chance over a long period of time and had come together. All cells would have emerged from this primordial cell. Organisms would develop from cells and the water in the cells is just a solvent, a solvent for the many molecules that cause metabolism. Metabolism, according to the theory, brings forth, sustains and multiplies the life of the cells. All substances outside the cell are considered lifeless and, if they enter the metabolism, are part of life for a time.

Two discoveries enable a significant expansion of this view, namely that everything that exists is connected: Water gives rise to a previously overlooked or misinterpreted substance that itself possesses the basic properties of life: Contraction, growth and information absorption, storage, processing

and release. And: It has been technically possible to produce this energy-rich substance. This substance is the building, energy and information substance of life. Tissue and cells consist of this substance.

In the fringes of water, this substance is formed, which is quite different from liquid water. There is evidence that all the elements and molecules found in water, earth, stars and biology are created in this substance. The Greek word for edge is PI. The Japanese discoverers of the processes of how nature and biology energises water referred to the energised water as PI water. The German explorer referred to the elementary substance that arises from water, from which life is made and derives its primary energy, as Urstoff des Lebens [primary matter of life]. In the Sumerian language, PI means life energy. The discovery of the elementary substance and the processes of how life produces this substance from water enables new ideas about life: How life materialises out of water and that everything that exists is connected and interacts energetically, spiritually and materially. ■

Thanks to

Peter Augustin  
Harold Hillman and colleagues  
Gerald N Ling  
Shinji Makino  
Shoi Yamashita

for their contribution to better understanding and enabling scientifically sound knowledge of the global and cosmic interconnectedness of life.

The Swiss biologist Adolf Portmann writes about this in his book *Aufbruch der Lebensforschung* [The Start of Life Research], Zurich 1965, page 56:

From the chapter  
**Enlightenment and Appearance in the Living**

Life research is currently working in wide fields of its activity in an alarming oblivion of all those features of life that do not directly serve the preservation of the species or the metabolism of the individual. Biology must overcome this oblivion and allow a more comprehensive knowledge of the living to take effect.

It must recognise and put into practice that world-relationship through the enigmatic inwardness and self-representation of this inwardness are supreme qualities of life which, along with self-preservation, self-development and species transformation, constitute on an equal footing the whole of the living, as far as we can grasp it.

This demand for a new conception of the organism, which is appropriate to the true greatness of the object, is connected with another demand for a comprehensive conception of reality, a conception of reality, which also encounters the mystery of the creative in awe and from this attitude, applies the method of natural research.

The knowledge of the vastness and the greatness of the living in each of its manifestations is the prerequisite for any full-fledged statement of biology.

From the chapter **Freedom and Attachment in the Light of Life Research** of the same book (see above), page 250:

It is of utmost importance that life research itself points to those unknown primordial reasons of our human being as well as of living things in general, to all that, which we cannot put into action ourselves even with our highly developed conscious guidance systems.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> The Miracle of Pi-Water. The revolutionary technology of water that will save our planet and its people. Makino, Shinji. Book, 138 pages. Japan, 1994. USA, 1999.
- <sup>2</sup> PI water. Lanka, Stefan. WissenschaftPlus No. 6/2016.
- <sup>3</sup> Glass-liquid transition of water at high pressure. Ove Andersson. PNAS July 5, 2011 108 (27) 11013-11016; <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1016520108>
- <sup>4</sup> Beyond freezing: amorphous water in biomimetic soft nanoconfinement. Livia Salvati Manni, Salvatore Assenza, Michael Duss, Jijo J. Vallooran, Fanni Juranyi, Simon Jurt, Oliver Zerbe, Ehud M. Landau, Raffaele Mezzenga. Manuscript submitted for publication on 16.10.2018
- <sup>5</sup> See 2
- <sup>6</sup> See 2
- <sup>7</sup> Das Wesen des Wassers [The Essence of Water]: Original texts. Viktor Schauberger. 4th edition, 2014.
- <sup>8</sup> Der gottväterliche Ritterschlag - Bruno Grönings Berufungserlebnis zum Wunderheiler [The Godfatherly Accolade - Bruno Grönings Vocational Experience as a Miracle Healer]. Siegfried Johann Mohr. WissenschaftPlus 5/2016. And: Psyche-Gehirn-Organ-Heilkunde und Körper-Seele-Geist-Heilung. Die Nacht der großen Heilung und der Tag, an dem die Krokusse blühen. Teil I und II [Psyche-brain-organ healing and body-soul-spirit healing. The night of the great healing and the day when the crocuses bloom. Parts I and II]. Siegfried Johann Mohr. WissenschaftPlus 6/2017 and 1/2018.
- <sup>9</sup> Mesmer – Magier und Techniker einer kosmobiologischen Heilkunde [Mesmer - Magician and technician of a cosmobiological medicine]. Siegfried Johann Mohr. WissenschaftPlus No. 6/2018.
- <sup>10</sup> Wasser – viel mehr als H<sub>2</sub>O [Water - much more than H<sub>2</sub>O]. Gerald H. Pollack. Book, 368 pages, 2nd edition 2015.
- <sup>11</sup> Evidence-Based Cell Biology with Some Implications for Clinical Research. Harold Hillmann. Book 2008, 590 pages. Shaker Verlag GmbH
- <sup>12</sup> See 11
- <sup>13</sup> Die Nano-Tunnel der Zellen [The nano-tunnels of cells]. Vivian Callier. Spektrum.de dated 10.10.2018.
- <sup>14</sup> Extracellular vesicles and viruses: Are they close relatives? Esther Nolte-‘t Hoen, Tom Cremer, Robert C. Gallo and Leonid B. Margolis. Proceedings of the American Society of Science. PNAS | August 16, 2016 | vol. 113 | no. 33 | 9155-9161. [www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1605146113](http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1605146113)
- <sup>15</sup> <http://www.embryology.ch/allemand/vcnshistogenese04.html>
- <sup>16</sup> See 2
- <sup>17</sup> A radical reassessment of the cellular structure of the mammalian nervous system. Harold Hillmann. Article, 2011. 40 pages, freely accessible on the Internet.
- <sup>18</sup> Rudolf Virchow, ein Stratege der Macht. Teil 1 und Teil 2 [Rudolf Virchow, a strategist of power. Part 1 and Part 2]. Siegfried Johann Mohr. WissenschaftPlus No. 5/2015 and No. 6/2015 and Entwicklung von Medizin und Menschheit [Development of Medicine and Humanity]. Stefan Lanka. WissenschaftPlus No. 6/2015
- <sup>19</sup> See 2
- <sup>20</sup> Vorschlag für eine neue Sichtweise auf das Gehirn [Proposal for a new view of the brain]. Stefan Lanka. WissenschaftPlus No. 3/2017.
- <sup>21</sup> Materielle Aspekte im aktualisierten ABC der Therapie [Material aspects in the updated ABC of Therapy]. Stefan Lanka. WissenschaftPlus No. 4/2018.
- <sup>22</sup> Das mechanische Gehirn [The Mechanical Brain]. Douglas Fox. Brain and Mind 40, 10-2018.
- <sup>23</sup> There are obviously different breathing and eating types, with different drinking water needs. See the explanations on this: Grundlagen der Terlusologie: Praktische Anwendung eines bipolaren Konstitutionsmodells [Fundamentals of Terlusology: Practical application of a bipolar constitutional model]. Christian Hagena. Book, 184 pages, 4th edition 2013. And: Der Säure-Basen-Haushalt. Ein Vitalisator des Organismus [The acid-base balance. A vitaliser of the organism]. Siegfried Johann Mohr. WissenschaftPlus No. 2/2014.
- <sup>24</sup> See 1
- <sup>25</sup> Wasser. Ein Gast der Erde [Water. A guest of the earth]. Friedrich Hacheney. 347 pages, 1992.
- <sup>26</sup> Levitiertes Wasser in Forschung und Anwendung [Levitated water in research and application]. Friedrich Hacheney. 150 pages, 1994.
- <sup>27</sup> <https://wissenschaftplus.maunawai.com/cms/de/wassertropfen-forschung>
- <sup>28</sup> <https://wissenschaftplus.maunawai.com/shop/de/maunwai-pi-waschkugel-set>
- <sup>29</sup> <https://wissenschaftplus.maunawai.com/shop/de/maunawai-oeko-duschkopf>