

# **All About Hair**

***By Vibka Wallder***



© FIGU-Landesgruppe  
Australia 2012



All Rights Reserved.  
Where not specified  
otherwise, this work is  
licensed under

<http://au.figu.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/>

**Non-commercial use is expressly permitted  
without further permission of the copyright  
holder.**

Hair is the most important part of our body image, and we spend a lot of time and money on making it look right, or on fighting the loss of it. We all know about 'bad hair' days and over the years I, like many, have experimented with different hair cuts, styles and some colours. But how often do we think about the function of hair, of why it is actually growing on our body and head?

In the book 'Direktiven' (Directives) <sup>[1]</sup> Billy dedicates two chapters to our hair. On pages 92 to 97 in the chapter titled 'Parasiten, Reinlichkeit, Schamhaare, Flöhe, Läuse' (parasites, cleanliness, pubic hair, fleas, lice), Billy explains that we can usually keep parasites at bay because we have adept fingers and hands, little hair and the habit of washing ourselves with soap and water. As a rule our basic hygiene measures keep us free from parasites and it is not often that we are befallen by fleas, lice or diseases. But it does happen occasionally, and Billy states that if we really want to be clean, then we should remove the hair from those areas, where they naturally hinder good hygiene and constitute a breeding place for parasites, where hair has not disappeared yet and

have remained as an inconvenient vestige of the early development of the human body.

According to Billy, since the earliest times of development our body has been haired sparsely, whereas based on Darwin's irrational teachings, scientists claim that the human being's bodies were very hairy. The truth is that the human body was only hairy in those areas where it was necessary; therefore it was hairy on the head, on the face, in the axilla, on the chest, back, arms, legs and in the genital area. Depending on environmental conditions, the hair would grow thicker or thinner. But also the body's own reasons are important factors, for example, the axilla's hair is very important for the regulation of sweat in that area and should never be removed. The pubic hair on the other hand, grew to protect the genital area from the sun, the cold, the fluids of plants and so forth. Today we do not require that hair anymore, and according to the 'Direktiven' this bothersome vestige of earlier times should be removed, because it is a breeding ground for illnesses and parasites.

Since the climatic, environmental and cultural conditions have changed, this protection offered by hair is not required anymore and has become a source of annoyance, epidemics and diseases. Through a most rapid development of the human being on Earth, through inner and outer influences in many forms, the human consciousness developed rather quickly, with which the body could not keep pace and remained far behind the consciousness-based progress. Also the planet and all its important influences developed on par with the human consciousness-based progress, whereby the body, which develops and changes at a slower rate, lagged behind.

Therefore the body has not shed all of its protective measures from earlier times, which naturally should have happened, in particular, with the pubic hair. Modern people, or the people influenced by civilisation, have retained the pubic hair, which is in contrast to more primitive people, who followed the course of normal development and whose bodies therefore developed at the same rate as their consciousness. Today on Earth some primitive cultures can be found, where, depending on the

level of their consciousness-evolution, their pubic hair has become sparse in its growth or is a thing of the past and does not grow anymore at all. From that it is most obvious, how low the level of evolution of the human being must be in order for the pubic hair to disappear naturally, and how big the gap between the development of the consciousness and the body of modern man is.

Furthermore, Billy explains that the genital area of the human body requires special attention and cleanliness. First of all greatest attention and importance must be placed on freeing the entire genital area of the pubic hair, because it is outdated, inconvenient and unhygienic. It can be done by hair removal products, or even better by a wet shave, which is the best method for clean hair removal according to Billy. This brings back memories for me, when I was on placement at the women's hospital during my nurses' training. We often had to shave a patient's genital area in preparation for a gynaecological procedure, thus reducing the bacteria and the risk of infection. However, we never had to shave the Muslimas, because they do it customarily.

Billy goes on to explain that after the removal of pubic hair, which should occur every three days, a thorough wash is necessary, which can be followed by a light Eau De Cologne, an aftershave lotion or similar disinfectant. During the first two to three weeks after the initial hair removal small itchy blisters may occur, which usually subside after a short time, but which can be treated with a cream if necessary. The pubic hair should be shaved in the direction of the growth, and not against it to reduce the risk of injury.

In conclusion Billy reiterates that the genital area warrants special attention and cleanliness to prevent infestation with parasites or infections and diseases, and therefore it should not only be freed of its hair but also be washed thoroughly twice a day.

Under the heading 'Removal of pubic hair in numbers' Billy states that on Earth already a great number of human beings remove their pubic hair or have lost it as part of their natural development. In 1983 he obtained the following data from the

cosmic storage bank on human beings without pubic hair:

Religious reasons -	764 382 126 persons
Other reasons -	6 738 461 persons
Natural evolution -	671 024 persons
Truth-knowing reasons -	3 670 407 persons
Cleanliness reasons -	2 146 002 persons

The 'Schamhaarblossheit' (absence of pubic hair) has appreciable advantages, which the haired person does not experience, and which Billy lists as follows:

1. Absence of pubic hair gives the best possible protection from parasites, which exclusively and usually establish themselves in the pubic area.
2. Absence of pubic hair gives the human being a feeling of being free, unburdened and airy in regards to bodily freedom.
3. Absence of pubic hair gives the human being the feeling and security of best hygienic cleanliness.



4. Absence of pubic hair guarantees perfect hygienic cleaning of the genital area.
5. Absence of pubic hair ensures a finer and more sensitive "Gefühlsempfindung" (feeling of fine-spiritual perception) during sexual play or intercourse.
6. Absence of pubic hair ensures a more hygienic examination and treatment by a doctor.
7. Absence of pubic hair and the associated correct care ensure that unwanted odours are kept at bay (especially those owing to sweat or uncleanness), through which other human beings could be bothered.
8. Absence of pubic hair ensures a hygienic sexual play and intercourse in every regard.
9. Absence of pubic hair in general fosters a sense of well being of the body and psyche.

Billy concludes this chapter with the notion that these nine points are of great importance and worthwhile to consider.

In the chapter 'Die Haare des Menschen' (The hair of the human beings), Billy first explains the difference between the finest hair that covers most of our body, the so-called woolly-hair, the hair of the head (including eyebrows and beard) and the body hair, which includes the hair under the armpit, on the chest and around the genital area. He also explains that the growth of our hair, whether it is strong or weak, is determined by the evolutionary level and the masculinity or femininity of the respective person, because the hormone levels are directed accordingly. Factors of race, sexual maturity and ability, climatic conditions, 'Wunschdenken' (=wishful thinking) and so on, also play a role in the amount of body hair we grow. Billy gives a few more details about the anatomy of hair, the number of hairs on the head of the human beings (around 62 000) and a few other facts about hair, into which I do not want to go further here (for further information on the facts of hair refer to an anatomy book). I just want to mention Billy's

recommendation about the care of our hair, which is to keep it hygienically clean without using washing aids that contain phosphate, soda, soap or peroxide, because they are damaging to the pigments. He states that washing the hair too often is damaging, but also not caring for it enough is damaging. Billy does not name any alternatives nor does he specify how much is too much or too little, so we have to work it out for ourselves.

We've learned now, that hair mainly has a protective function, but recently I was intrigued by an article a friend pointed out to me. The article was written by C. Young and titled "The truth about hair and why Indians would keep their hair long"<sup>[2]</sup>. In this article C. Young reports about a licensed psychologist who worked at a VA Medical Hospital, and who came across certain studies commissioned by the government.

"It seems that during the Vietnam War Special Forces in the war department had sent undercover experts to comb American Indian Reservations looking for talented scouts, for tough young men trained to move stealthily through rough terrain.

They were especially looking for men with outstanding, almost supernatural, tracking abilities. Before being approached, these carefully selected men were extensively documented as experts in tracking and survival.

Some of these Indian trackers were then enlisted. Once enlisted, an amazing thing happened. Whatever talents and skills they had possessed on the reservation seemed to mysteriously disappear, as recruit after recruit failed to perform as expected in the field. Serious casualties and failures of performance led the government to contract extensive testing of these recruits, and this is what was found:

When questioned about their failure to perform as expected, the older recruits replied consistently that when they received their required military haircuts, they could no longer 'sense' the enemy, they could no longer access a 'sixth sense', their 'intuition' no longer was reliable, they couldn't 'read' subtle signs as well or access subtle extrasensory information.

So the testing institute recruited more Indian trackers, let them keep their long hair, and tested them in multiple areas. Then they would pair two men together who had received the same scores on all the tests. They would let one man in the pair keep his hair long, and gave the other man a military haircut. Then the two men retook the tests.

Time after time the man with long hair kept making high scores. Time after time, the man with the short hair failed the tests in which he had previously scored high scores. As the reason for this phenomena, C. Young explains that hair is an extension of the nervous system, and can be seen as exteriorized nerves, a type of highly evolved 'feelers' or 'antennae' that transmit vast amounts of important information to the brain stem, the limbic system, and the neocortex."

The article concludes with the following comment: "SOTT cannot confirm this story or the research it suggests took place, however, we have wondered on many occasions, what is the use of hair and why so many legends refer to hair as being a source of

strength, from Samson, to Nazarenes, to the Long Haired Franks.”

One answer to this can be found in the Pleiadian-Plejaren contact report 248, sentence 226 <sup>[3]</sup>, in which Ptaah stated that hair represents an extremely sensitive factor of energy exchange and health.

So that means, once the Indian trackers had their hair cut, their extremely sensitive factor of energy exchange was gone and they could not ‘sense’ the enemy anymore.

Hair also represents an extremely sensitive factor for health, and some of you may already be aware of the health risk we take when we dye our hair. Only in November last year we were shocked by the news that a young mother had collapsed and stopped breathing minutes after applying a home hair dye kit. <sup>[4]</sup> This had occurred less than a month after a 17 year old female collapsed and died, following a violent fit that struck her 20 minutes after she coloured her hair. It is feared that the chemical para-phenylenediamine (PPD) – present

in 99 per cent of all hair dyes – may have caused these reactions. An allergic reaction does not necessarily start the first time a product is used. It can happen after several uses. PPD builds up in the body system over time and can then cause a severe allergic reaction like an anaphylactic shock.

According to a study from Keck School of Medicine of University of Southern California (USC), <sup>[5]</sup> women who regularly colour their hair with permanent hair dyes – as well as hair stylists who work with such chemicals – are also at greater risk for bladder cancer. The study states that even after adjusting for cigarette smoking (a known risk factor in bladder cancer), women who use permanent dyes at least once a month for one year or longer have twice the risk of bladder cancer than non-users. Monthly or more frequent users of 15 or more years have three times that risk. The increase in bladder cancer risk also was observed in people who are exposed to hair dyes at work, such as barbers and hairdressers.

Let's have a look at what Billy and our Plejaren friends have to say about those things. In 1988

Billy and Quetzal talked about the dyeing of hair. In contact 224 <sup>[6]</sup> Billy asked Quetzal about the sufferings that could be triggered through using hair dyes.

Quetzal:

58. Not only does the dyeing of hair with natural and chemical agents promote a variety of illnesses and sufferings, but also hazardous waste with its depositions of all kinds, water pollution, contamination of drinking water, and the saturation of food with chemicals, hormones, and antibiotics.

*58. Nicht nur das Färben von Haaren mit natürlichen und chemischen Mitteln fördert die verschiedensten Krankheiten und Leiden, sondern auch Sonderabfälle mit deren Ausscheidungen aller Art, die Wasserverschmutzung, die Trinkwasserverseuchung und Lebensmittel-Schwängerung mit Chemikalien, Hormonen und Antibiotika.*

59. Thereby the most diverse types of cancer and various forms of allergies appear, just as much as dizziness, headaches, eczema and depressions, as



well as many other sufferings that can assume very severe forms.

*59. Verschiedenste Arten von Krebs und vielerlei Formen von Allergien treten dabei ebenso in Erscheinung wie auch Schwindel, Kopfschmerzen, Ekzeme und Depressionen sowie viele andere Leiden, die sehr schwere Formen annehmen können.*

60. However, the function of the consciousness can also be impaired and can lead to severe consciousness disorders and, thus, personality disorders.

*60. Jedoch kann auch die Funktion des Bewusstseins beeinträchtigt werden und bis zu schweren Bewusstseins- und also Persönlichkeitsstörungen führen.*

61. Also the ability to concentrate and memory can be affected harmfully, and also male and female infertility as well as health damages to offspring can appear.

*61. Auch die Konzentrationsfähigkeit und das Gedächtnis können schadvoll in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden, wie aber auch eine männliche und weibliche Unfruchtbarkeit*

*und gesundheitliche Schäden an der Nachkommenschaft auftreten können.*

62. Thus the dyeing of hair is just as dangerous as the other health hazardous factors that I mentioned.

*62. Das Haarefärben ist also ebenso gefährlich wie die anderen gesundheitsschädlichen Faktoren, die ich nannte.*

In 1994 (contact 248) <sup>[3]</sup> Billy picked up the topic of dyeing hair again, because he had seen Semjase with reddish-coloured hair and wanted to know whether it is common for Plejaren women to dye their hair, whether they only do this for medical reasons and whether this isn't actually harmful to the hair.

Ptaah:

206. Female beings among us actually colour their hair every now and then because a certain amount of vanity isn't to be denied them.

206. *Weibliche Wesen färben sich bei uns tatsächlich hier und da die Haare, denn eine gewisse Eitelkeit ist ihnen nicht abzusprechen.*

207. Nevertheless, the dyeing of the hair isn't just vanity-conditioned but is always connected with a medical measure.

207. *Nichtsdestoweniger jedoch ist das Einfärben von Haaren nicht nur eitelkeitsbedingt, sondern stets verbunden mit einer medizinischen Massnahme.*

209. Even though diseases no longer appear among us, this doesn't mean that certain ailments still don't come to light.

209. *Auch wenn bei uns keine Krankheiten mehr in Erscheinung treten, so bedeutet das nicht, dass gewisse Leiden eben nicht doch noch zutage treten.*

210. However, these are of a trivial form, like a cold for example.

210. *Diese jedoch sind bagateller Form, wie z.B. Schnupfen.*

211. There are also allergies and a few other trivial illnesses.

*211. Auch Allergien und einige wenige andere bagatelle Krankheiten sind gegeben.*

212. All these illnesses are often lengthy and require prolonged treatment, like also headaches, for example, however, this doesn't mean though that many medicines would be necessary for their treatment.

*212. All diese Krankheiten sind oft langwierig und bedürfen einer längeren Behandlung, wie z.B. auch Kopfschmerzen, was nun aber nicht bedeutet, dass zu deren Behandlung viele Medikamente erforderlich wären.*

213. Per symptom, only one active agent is necessary against it, which is delivered with a long-term effect.

*213. Pro Symptom ist nur ein Wirkstoff dagegen notwendig, der mit Langzeitwirkung abgegeben wird.*

214. These active agents aren't ingested, injected, or administered through special slow release skin patches; rather, they are introduced in healthy,

absolutely harmless carrier substances that are mixed with equally neutral and non-health-hazardous colouring means, with which the hair is then dyed.

*214. Diese Wirkstoffe werden nicht eingenommen, nicht injiziert und nicht durch spezielle Depotaufgaben verabreicht, sondern sie werden in gesundheitlich absolut unbedenkliche Trägersubstanzen eingebracht, die mit ebenso neutralen und gesundheitsungefährlichen Färbemitteln vermischt werden, womit dann die Haare eingefärbt werden.*

Billy then wanted to know whether we could also carry out such a manner of treatment on Earth, to which Ptaah answered:

226. Great medical knowledge is also necessary because hair represents an extremely sensitive factor of energy exchange and of health.

*226. Dazu sind grosse medizinische Kenntnisse erforderlich, denn die Haare stellen einen äusserst empfindlichen Faktor des Energieaustausches und der Gesundheit dar.*

227. The hair dyes common on Earth are extremely health-hazardous, and they even destroy the hair in the course of time.

*227. Die auf der Erde üblichen Haareinfärbemittel sind äusserst gesundheitsschädigend und zerstören im Laufe der Zeit auch das Haar.*

228. All terrestrial hair dyes, on the one hand, tend to produce different types of cancer, with lymphoma being the principle form, and on the other hand, they destroy the receptiveness and conductivity for the cosmic electromagnetic energies.

*228. Alle irdischen Haareinfärbemittel tendieren einerseits dazu, Krebs verschiedenster Art zu erzeugen, wobei Lymphdrüsenkrebs die hauptsächlichste Form ist, und andererseits zerstören sie die Aufnahmefähigkeit und Leitfähigkeit für die kosmisch-elektromagnetischen Energien.*

230. Terrestrial hair dyes reduce the flow of cosmic electromagnetic energies by 8.32%, when natural dyes are used.

230. *Irdische Haareinfärbemittel verringern den Fluss kosmisch-elektromagnetischer Energien um 8,32%, wenn Naturfärbemittel verwendet werden.*

231. With chemical dyes the flow of the cosmic electromagnetic energies is reduced by as much as 9.67% and often even to zero.

231. *Bei chemischen Färbemitteln verringert sich der Fluss der kosmisch-elektromagnetischen Energien sogar um 9,67% und oft gar bis zum Nullpunkt.*

Years ago, when I read these contact reports, I stopped having my hair coloured. I have accepted that my hair is turning grey as part of growing older and I believe in some cultures grey or white hair is a sign of wisdom, is it not?

So if you see me with longer hair the next time we meet, you will know the reason; and then I will let you know, whether my tracking abilities have improved. ;-)

---

**References:**

1. Meier, BEA 1995, *Direktiven*, Wassermannzeit-Verlag, CH-8495 Hinterschmidrüti, ZH, Schweiz.
2. Young, C. 2011, *The truth about hair and why Indians would keep their hair long*. Retrieved 9 December 2011, from <http://www.sott.net/articles/show/234783-The-Truth-About-Hair-and-Why-Indians-Would-Keep-Their-Hair-Long>
3. Meier, BEA 2004, *Plejadisch-plejarische Kontaktberichte Block 7*, Wassermannzeit-Verlag, CH-8495 Hinterschmidrüti, ZH, Schweiz. Translation of contact report 248 by Benjamin Stevens. Retrieved 23 November 2011, from [http://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy\\_Meier/Contact\\_Report\\_248](http://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy_Meier/Contact_Report_248) [Corrections by Vibka].



4. Mail Online 2011, *Mother left in coma after using hair dye*. Retrieved 23 November 2011, from <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/health/article-2063862/Julie-McCabe-coma-using-LOreal-Preference-hair-dye.html#>
  
5. Di Rado, A. 2001, *Study Points to Bladder Cancer Risk From Long-term Hair Dye Use*. Retrieved 29 November 2011, from <http://www.usc.edu/uscnews/stories/6361.html>
  
6. Meier, BEA 2004, *Plejadisch-plejarische Kontaktberichte Block 5*, Wassermannzeit-Verlag, CH-8495 Hinterschmidrüti, ZH, Schweiz. Translation of contact report 224 by Vivienne Legg, Dyson Devine and Benjamin Stevens. Retrieved 27 November 2011, from [http://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy\\_Meier/Contact\\_Report\\_224](http://www.futureofmankind.co.uk/Billy_Meier/Contact_Report_224)