JUNE 1966

MIND AND MATTER

Vol. 5. No. 4 JUNE 1966

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EDITORIAL

PURPOSE has been given to the invention of our Psychoplot apparatus by coupling it with the work of Dr. Albert Abrams. The general theme of his work centres round one great discovery—that the human being is capable of assuming a state of great sensitivity, whereas the basic revelation associated with the use of the Psychoplot is that it also reveals the extreme sensitivity of the subject by implementing automatic recording.

In terms that we must strive to understand we can now refer to the human being as a *biological transducer*. A transducer is a device that will change one form of energy into another. In electronics one refers to a crystal microphone as a transducer as it changes sound waves into electric signals or vice versa. Certain cells in our bodies, such as the Pacinian corpuscles in our skin, are similarly found to be transducers and will convert audible sound waves into electrical stimuli. The whole complex organism of the human body is full of these mechanisms, but with a very necessary "built in" corrective system to avoid disharmonious local effects. They are reflex actions and are unconsciously activated.

The best example of a reflex action is perhaps that of the iris of the eye that will inadvertently close when confronted with a bright light, or the stomach reflex that Abrams chose as revealing the response

of the human to external stimuli. He chose the stomach because by percussing it he could actually hear the change in the note. His ingenious subsequent attempts to achieve a more automatic means of detection are described in this issue, and our own work in this direction will be described in the September issue.

Dr. Abrams' pathway did not lead to success in his lifetime. The incredible and almost unbelievable opposition that beset him later in life when he attempted to effect the diagnosis of a person at a distance by employing the sensitivity of another person was chronicled in the 1924 American press. Similar opposition exists today, but in presenting the facts afresh we have the advantage over Abrams in that we have an automatic device for recording the human reflex actions.

The Psychoplot is admirably suited for producing evidence of the fantastic sensitivity of a human being when he is used as "a receiving apparatus". It is true that the evidence produced to date by this method is far from being accepted by the medical or any other profession, but at least we can claim to have aroused a mild interest.

A great deal of prejudice has been quite unjustly built up in academic circles against the work of Abrams. Ask any medical doctor what he knows about the Abrams' Box and he will be sure to decry it if he knows anything about it at all. He certainly will not know that Abrams rarely failed in his diagnostic tests or that the Horder Committee did not test his ability in the diagnosis of disease. The only tests given were those to differentiate between a number of chemical substances in bottles; and even then, in a series of 64 tests, the score was as high as 3,000 to 1 against the results having been obtained by accident.

The Radionic Centre Organisation is interested in the automatic detection of disease conditions and, as stated in a recent editorial, it is our No. 1 Project. In presenting the work of Dr. Abrams we can preserve the milestones that he laid by pursuing this exciting objective of instrumental diagnosis. It is only lack of funds that has so far prevented us from laying even more milestones to mark the same route.

EDITOR.

THE WORK OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

(*Part Two*)

It is now forty-two years since Abrams died. He did a prodigious amount of original medical research culminating in a method of diagnosis that should be included in the ancestry of Radionics.

FURTHER extracts are now reproduced from Abrams' book "New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment" which are of particular interest at this time. In an attempt to measure the electromagnetic phenomenon of Human Energy Abrams devised various pieces of apparatus. Most of them had electrodes designed to make contact with the physical body. Seeking electromagnetic phenomena he seemed to favour the use of a rheostat so that he could express his findings in Ohms resistance. His Biodynamometer, seen in Fig. 1 and already referred to in the March issue of MIND AND

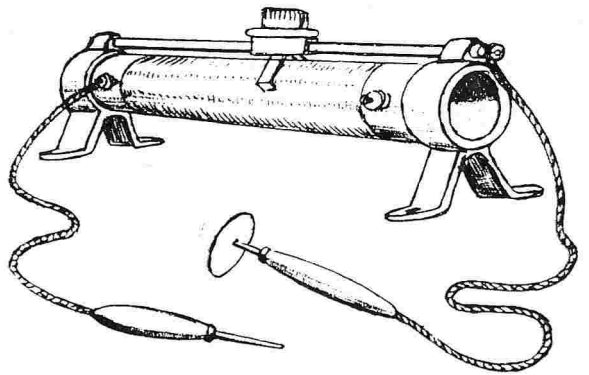


Fig. 1
The Biodynamometer.

MATTER, was a simple form of Ohm Meter with aluminium electrodes (see Fig. 2) for contacting the body. It provided a sliding scale resistance up to 1,000 ohms, which for reasons that will become apparent later, gave readings that were fortunately proportional to the length of the scale.

Thus to measure the difference between say the brain at rest or in activity the Biodynamometer would be used as follows on the psychomotor areas of the brain (see Fig. 3). The electrode would be applied to the *left* psychomotor area and the other would touch

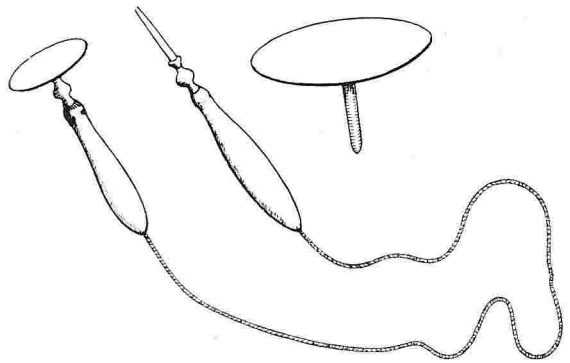


Fig. 2
Distal and proximal electrodes. To avoid polarity complications the latter must not be rod-shaped. The large electrode is for receiving energy from extensive areas.

the abdomen. The actual detection is made by percussing the abdomen while the critical positions are found on the Biodynamometer as follows:

Detection of Energy Discharge during Brain Activity.		
	From left psychomotor area.	From fingers of left hand.
Brain at rest	7/25 ohm	3/25 ohm
Brain in activity	2½ ohms	12/25 ohm

In the great thinker there is an energy discharge of great potentiality from both psychomotor regions. In Edward Markham, a poet, it was found that the energy discharge from the left psychomotor region was measured at 60 ohms on the scale. The energy discharge from a giant magnet was measured at 32 ohms on the scale by comparison.

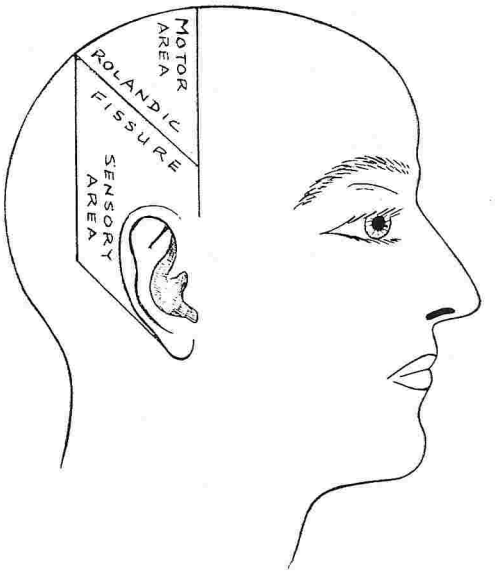


Fig. 3
The disposition of the psychomotor area.

The Sphygmobiometer.

By progressive refinements the Biodynamometer developed into the Sphygmobiometer, the sliding resistance became a resistance coil (see Fig. 4), the abdominal electrode was strapped around the waist of the subject, and a potentiometer and a variable condenser were added.

When using this apparatus the detector is the subject's heart. The energy from the electrode A, it is claimed, is tuned and amplified and then conveyed to the abdomen. This results in reflex vagal stimulation. The ventricle of the heart is inhibited by *moderate* vagus stimulation and the heart beats are slower and stronger. But when the stimulation is *greater* the beats are weaker. In the words of Abrams "The Sphygmobiometer is analagous to a receiving station with the heart as a detector".

To complete this apparatus and instal the pulse detector Abrams used the Sphygmophone seen in Fig. 6. The bulb of this apparatus

was strapped to the radial artery, as in the normal procedure for taking blood pressure, and the pulsations operated a diaphragm at

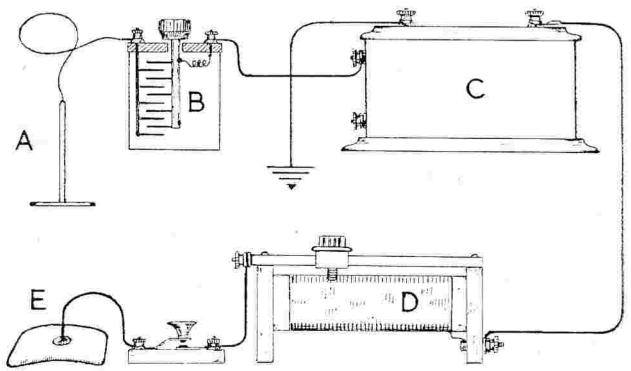


Fig. 4
The Sphygmobiometer, showing the following components:
A Receiving electrode.
B Variable condenser.
C Induction coil.
D Resistance coil.
E Abdominal electrode.

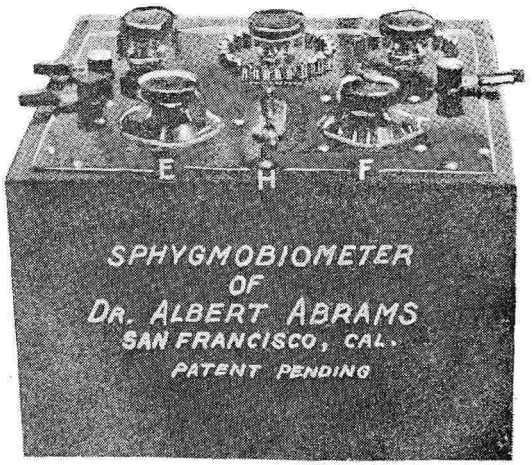


Fig. 5
The Sphygmobiometer in more sophisticated form.

A which in turn caused a "make and break" action at B. The resulting sparking indicated the pulse variations by a buzzing sound which varied in intensity.

This ingenious form of detector using the human being as an instrument therefore had a schematic arrangement somewhat as seen in Fig. 7. Changes in the polarity of Human Energy can be demonstrated showing that it can be positive or negative. When the left finger of a male is connected with the electrode, and a female with normal polarity touches his right psychomotor region with

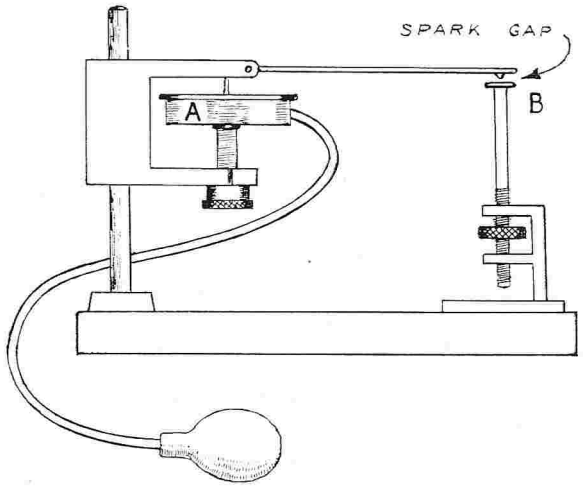


Fig. 6
The Sphygmophone.

the finger tips of her right hand the buzzing from the sparkgap ceases.

Similarly neoplasms may be localised and the site of pain determined. When the electrode reaches the site of the pain the buzzing ceases from the sparkgap. It is clear from Abrams' book that he carried out a great deal of original work with this apparatus. When we recall that fifty years ago practically none of the electronic devices and techniques were available as they are today the tremendous amount of ground he covered by his researches into the body reflexes is remarkable. With great versatility he was able to

produce a differential result from the varying degrees of morbidity of tissue according to the type of disease present. His condenser

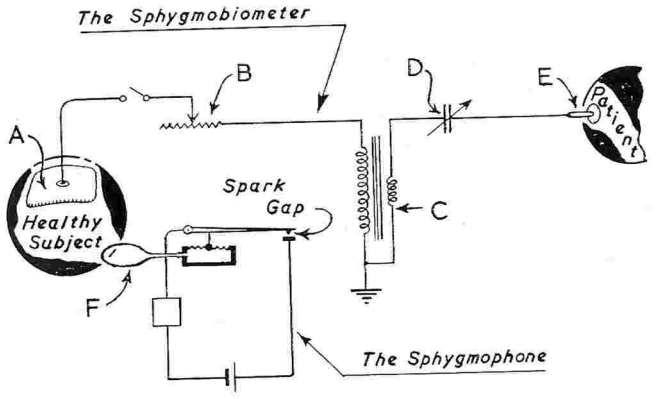


Fig. 7

A schematic arrangement of the combination of the Sphygmobiometer and Sphygmophone for the detection of disease by means of the vagus reflex of a healthy subject.

A Pad electrode on subject's abdomen.
B Resistance coil.
C Induction coil.
D Variable condenser.
E Abdominal electrode on patient on affected site.
F Sphygmobiometer bulb for registering the pulse.

tunings were as follows:

Disease.	Condenser setting.
Carcinoma	6
Chronic inflammation	15
Sarcoma	17
Syphilis (elucidated at liver, spleen or spine)	6 or 7
Autointoxication (intestinal)	10

Fig. 8

The Reflexophone.

There were many difficulties attending the use of apparatus such as the Sphygmobiometer; for instance, the problem of obtaining a suitable subject, the vagaries of the stomach reflex, meal times, etc., and Abrams therefore decided to seek a mechanical substitute. Fig. 9 shows his Reflexophone that consisted of a metal cylinder covered at one end with a thin rubber membrane. The energy from

the subject having been picked up by the wandering electrode D was conveyed to the receiving electrode Rec. The condenser E was designed to select and intensify the energy thus received.

The method of operation was to strike the electrode on the top of the cylinder a series of blows with a felt hammer to build up a state of maximum resonance in the cylinder. The ear soon becomes expert in detecting the nuances of sound that accompany the diagnostic technique. One early exercise was to build up the resonance with the felt hammers, apply one end of a bar magnet to the

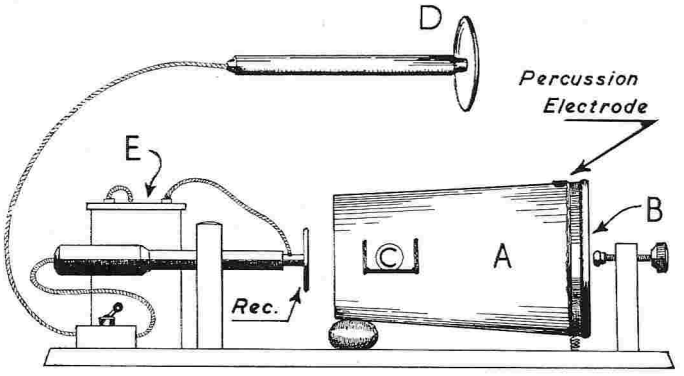


Fig. 9

The Reflexophone.

A—Metal Cylinder.
B—Rubber diaphragm.
C—Switch to determine polarity.
D—Wandering electrode.
REC—Point at which energy is received from electrode D and intensified by condenser E.

electrode D and note the transition of sound from a state of resonance to dullness. The crescendo effect was gradual and the full effect was not noted for several seconds. With experience the change in the sound was noted immediately even at a distance of 20 or 30 feet.

Abrams was particularly interested in a more positive form of telepathy and he adapted his technique with this apparatus to determining the moment that a person *wills*. If this took place

during the time the felt hammer was being used there was an immediate change in the percussion note. This was accordingly worked up into an excellent objective demonstration of telepathy. The procedure was to have a red light in the room to aid the experiment and under these conditions Abrams found that concentrated thought on the part of another would immediately change the resonance. A code could be established and a person could *will* say, three times consecutively to convey YES, and twice for NO.

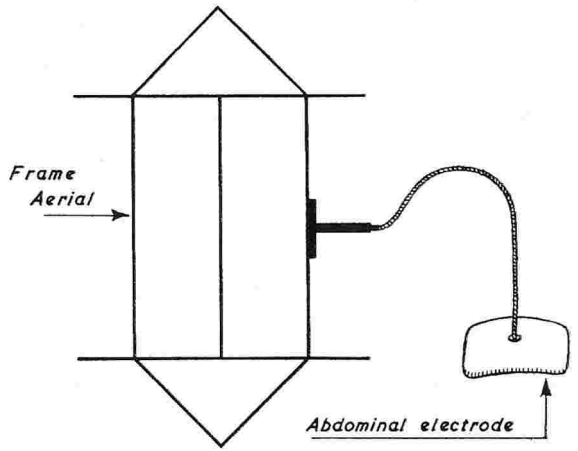


Fig. 10
Antenna used for experiments in telepathy.

Investigations after this manner were successful between a certain manufacturing chemist and a radio expert in San Francisco, operating two miles apart. In another instance Dr. Abrams and a Mr. I. E. Levi resident at Cupertino, 41 miles from each other, interchanged correct messages between each other by attaching electrode D to an antenna of the design illustrated in Fig. 10.

Diagnostic techniques.

It is clear the the Reflexophone went a long way towards replacing the human stomach and that actual physical diagnosis could be

attempted by passing electrode D slowly over, say, the lung in the case of suspected pulmonary tuberculosis. Assuming that the wavemeter was correctly set to detect this condition, it was found that the moment a tuberculous area was reached, dullness supplanted resonance. The polarity of the energy was determined by manipulating a small disc at C (see Fig. 9).

The addition of an automatic tapper enabled the diagnostic research to proceed without so much dependence on the personal

Tuberculosis

Cancer

Fig. 11
Automatic recordings made from rubber diaphragm of Reflexophone.

equation. It was found incidentally that the lower end of the cylinder would elicit only a dull response in specific areas, rather like certain areas of the human abdomen in the splanchno-diagnosis technique that Abrams favoured, which could be related to the following conditions:

Pus	Gall stones
Auto-intoxication	Carcinoma
Chronic inflammation	Syphilis
Tuberculosis	Sarcoma

Abrams contrived to connect a cardiograph to the rubber diaphragm B in order to obtain a graphic record of the effects. Fig. 11 shows the graphs thus obtained when the electrode D was receiving "tuberculous and carcinomatous energies".

Telediagnosis.

With his customary versatility Abrams then experimented with conveying the energy over long distances. As illustrated in Fig. 12 he used the hook of a telephone at the transmitting and receiving ends of a telephone line that had no repeaters or relays and conveyed the energy from the distant patient to the solar plexus of the subject.

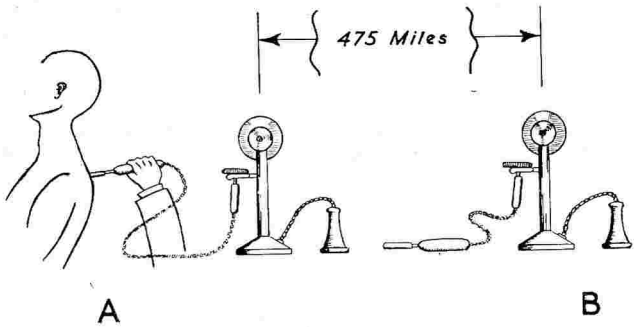


Fig. 12
Telediagnosis.
Energy is conveyed from the patient at A to the Reflexophone via the distal electrode at B or to elicit the stomach reflex from the subject.

This either elicited the standard stomach reflex or worked the Reflexophone. Abrams describes this procedure and adds "despite distance all the reactions thus executed were as distinct as though made in my own office".

His first efforts were made with Dr. V. G. Vecki, of San Francisco, whose office was approximately two blocks away. Abrams describes the earlier work as follows:

> "Dr. Vecki requested me to diagnose a specimen of urethral pus which he had placed on a glass. To assure myself that the energy conveyed was from his office, I requested him to approach the hook of his telephone with the specimen at intervals of his own choosing. After having announced to him over the phone every time he did so I was ready to make my reaction. The reaction demonstrated the absence of gonococci which later he confirmed to his surprise by microscopical examination.

> One week later, he requested me to make a reaction from a specimen of urethral secretion from another patient. This specimen gave a gonococcal reaction. He demurred to this reaction claiming that the individual from whom the specimen was obtained had married only three weeks before and that his previous physician could find no gonococci in his urethra.
>
> My reaction was confirmed by Dr. Vecki by microscopical examination of the secretion. Later, reactions were obtained from Berkeley, a distance of 11 miles.
>
> On October 12th, 1915, the author requested Professor J. T. Fisher, of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, to have in readiness several specimens for telediagnosis. Each time Dr. Fisher approached the specimen with his electrode, my assistant so announced. This was done a number of times with two errors. Finally a diagnosis of streptococcus was made (among several specimens selected by Dr. Fisher and unknown to me) which was correct.
>
> The telephone wire (non-insulated, 30 to 50 feet above the ground and not re-enforced by telephone repeaters) extends 475 miles from Los Angeles to San Francisco."

The Energeiaometer.

Perhaps some reference should be included in this brief account of Abrams' work to the apparatus he devised for measuring energy. He used the principle of the suspended magnetic needle that can be attracted or repelled according to the polarity of the energy applied; he called it an Energeiaometer. It comprised the three components seen in Fig. 13, a biometer, a suspended needle and a galvanometer. When the energy conveyed to the needle is positive and negative there is a to and fro motion which is slow and regular and, if the energy is neutral, the motion is the same but jerky when detecting syphilis and relatively rapid in tuberculosis.

The best results are obtained when the needle is placed directly north and south and the apparatus is level. For convenience, the negative pole was employed by Abrams. The needle movements are small and may be observed directly through a small magnifying glass.

A small mirror attached to the needle was used to accentuate the movement.

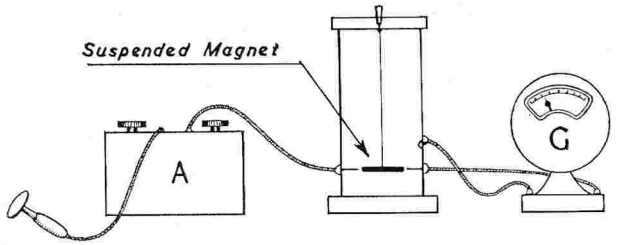


Fig. 13
The Energeiaometer consisting of a Biometer or wavemeter at A, a suspended magnetic needle which, when deflected by conveyed energy, established an electrical connection that caused galvanometer G to deflect either to the right or the left.

The following recordings have been obtained from disease conditions:

Disease	Biometer Rate	Wavemeter Index	Neg. pole of needle
Carcinoma	50	6	Attracted
Chronic inflammation	40	15	Attracted
Syphilis	20	6	To and fro jerky motion
Tuberculosis	15	15	To and fro regular motion
Streptococcal infection	15	7	Repelled
Autointoxication	6	10	To and fro slow and regular
Sarcoma	7	17	To and fro slow and regular
Gall Stones	20	15	To and fro slow and regular

It is not assumed that there is any particular diagnostic value in this apparatus but it does contribute to an understanding of the nature of human energy in an original manner. It immediately recalls the work by J. C. Maby on his Biometer* in the form of a simple rotating cylinder. Also a serious investigation is now receiving a

* "Instrumental Recording of Radionic Fields" by J. Cecil Maby, B.Sc., Published by British Society of Dowsers

considerable sum of money for the study of the behaviour of a suspended bar magnet that is screened from the earth's magnetic field. The work will be carried out at Washington University.

Vasomotorial Diagnosis.

Once again drawing attention to the versatility of Abrams, reference should be made to his observations on vasomotor reactions. He found the ear of a white rabbit eminently suitable for the experiment. After hypnotising the animal by stroking its back he placed

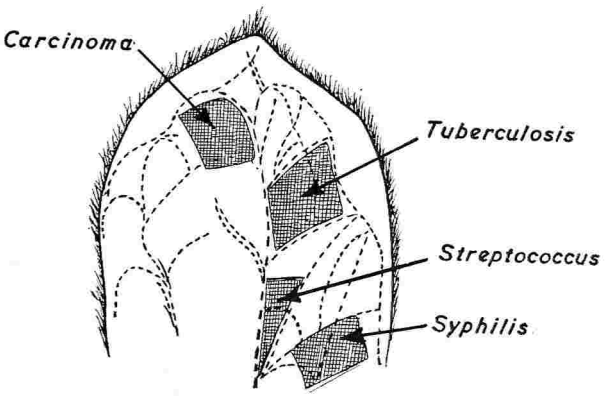


Fig. 14
Specific areas of pallor, or flushing, of the ear of a white rabbit. The dotted lines represent the blood vessels.

it on a metal plate with its forepaws towards the geographic west, the plate was earthed. Placing two squares of white glass, one on either side of the animal's ear which was held in a support, he viewed the ear against the light. The light should not be too intense as artificial light will nullify the reactions. The technique followed was to convey disease energy to the following areas:

1st dorsal spine;
Area between 3rd and 4th dorsal spines.

These spines are easily counted in the rabbit and cultures of streptococci or tubercle bacilli may be used to substitute the energy

applied to the appropriate area of the spine. The pallor, or flushing, in the definite areas of the ear set out in Fig. 14 can be viewed with practice.

The Human Field.

Twenty-three years of continual research in Radionics and in the practical application of the principles involved in diagnosis and therapy have shown us the existence of the human force field and something of its nature. The extreme sensitivity of the human being as a biological transducer can also be demonstrated by the Psychoplot apparatus devised at the Delawarr Laboratories, Oxford. Abrams blazed the trail for this and it would seem that one day the torch he has lighted may shed its radiance on a much wider sphere, even to being sympathetically received in medical circles.

It is true that his methods of percussion and his ingenious Reflexophone, for instance, are probably clumsy when viewed in this electronic age but they do point the way very clearly. An incredible amount of confusion and misunderstanding exists about Abrams' work and this is understandable when one reviews his claims. The Telediagnosis by means of a telephone hook-up must have sounded an extravagant assertion in 1920, and when Abrams later proceeded to use only the blood specimen of the patient and *no* telephone hook-up he finally pronounced his own fate.

Possibly the following extracts from an article by Dr. Eric Perkins written in 1952 lend colour to the final stages of the drama:

ALBERT ABRAMS, M.D., QUACK OR GENIUS?

by Dr. Eric Perkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

DURING the year 1924, Lord Horder, with the assistance of an expert committee, carried out what was described as a "merely preliminary" investigation of Abrams' method for the detection and identification of chemical and medicinal entities by means of the characteristic radiations they emit.

Innumerable experimental tests were devised by this committee and carried out in the manner Abrams described, with such uni-

formly, even dramatically successful results, that—despite the ridicule of Abrams' critics—Lord Horder was bound to admit the validity of all the phenomena he investigated and to conclude his enquiry with a verdict to the effect that "the fundamental proposition" must, on the experimental evidence shown, "be regarded as established".

In view of the fact that this investigation was, as Lord Horder himself described it, "preliminary only", and lamentably incomplete, and in view of the extraordinarily successful series of demonstrations witnessed, Lord Horder was moved to add the following few words to his verdict:

> "It is clear that the work of investigation must go on, so that the nature, the significance, and the practical application of the facts here brought to light may be studied fully."

Among Abrams' earliest observations was the fact that X-rays impinging on the "subject" will induce a dulling of the note elicited by percussion on the area immediately above the navel. A cancerous specimen when placed in proper relation to the body of a healthy "subject" has the same strange effect. Allopath as he was by education and profession, Abrams did not hesitate to tell his colleagues of the San Francisco Medico-Chirurgical Society (of which he was the president) that from his observations he was inclining towards the view that the practitioners of homeopathic medicine might prove to be, scientifically, in some way in advance of the members of the society he was addressing.

For a time Abrams engaged on a novel line of research, his idea being that the probable therapeutic value of any proposed remedy, whether allopathic or homeopathic, organic or inorganic, might with some accuracy be appraised by noting if the radiations emitted would interfere with, or at best, completely cancel the "reaction" induced on the body of the "subject" by a pathological specimen of a disease, e.g., *quinine* versus *malaria*. This line of research proved fruitful and Abrams embarked on an additional line.

The real virtue of the drug quinine as a remedy used to combat malaria, or of mercury used as a remedy to combat syphilis, seemed

to him to lie in the radiations emitted by the vibrant electrons forming the quinine molecules, or the mercury atoms. To quote his own words:

> "The beneficial, or detrimental, effects of medications, whether they be chemical, medicinal, or physical, are due to their electromagnetic frequencies, and their positive or negative characteristcs."

Was it, he asked himself, beyond human ingenuity to devise and construct a wave-emitting instrument which would emit radiations so similar in character to those emitted by quinine molecules that, when transmitted through the body of the "subject" they would, as quinine does, cancel the "reaction" induced by malarial material. And later, when transmitted through the body of the malarial patient, would, within a certain time and possibly more efficiently even than quinine itself, cure, or at least alleviate, his malarial symptoms?

Provided that such an instrument could be devised, it seemed to Abrams that a new therapeutic principle would be established, for he had no doubt that by means of some simple tuning device the character of the emitted wave could be altered at will and, as it were, "tuned" in such a way as to meet the needs not only of a malarial patient, but, with a different tuning, also the needs of a patient suffering from rheumatism or any other inflammatory malady resulting from some kind of germ poisoning made detectable by means of the visceral reflexes they severally induce.

The "tuned" wave that would demonstrably cancel out and dissipate the tubercle test "reaction" might well prove no less beneficial, if irradiated through the body of a tubercular patient, than is the drug quinine when taken internally by a malarial patient. Again, the wave so tuned and adjusted as to cancel the reactions induced on the body of the subject by, for instance, typhoid or dysentery toxins, might, if irradiated through patients convalescent from these diseases, have a direct effect in shortening the period of convalescence; and so on.

The Oscilloclast

Once again, Abrams found himself in need of technical assistance and on this occasion he was fortunate enough to procure the services of Samuel O. Hoffman, a distinguished radio research engineer.

As a result of a demonstration by Abrams, Mr. Hoffman quickly grasped Abrams' conception of the proposed treatment instrument and promised to produce a working model that would embody the requirements. Some months of laborious work elapsed and in due course the first apparatus was ready for its preliminary trials.

Abrams named this unique instrument the Oscilloclast. The first working models, only slightly modified, were placed in the hands of his professional brethren during the year 1918 or 1919. He described it as "A generator of short wave, low power, electromagnetic and alternating magnetic energy, which when correctly tuned and applied to the patient, will normalise tissues rendered electrically abnormal by disease".

Among the first recipients of the Oscilloclast in this country was Sir James Barr, the first president of a small society of medical men who regarded Abrams as "the greatest medical genius of his day". Because he made use of this apparatus himself, and strenuously advocated its wider use among his colleagues, Barr was accused of treating his patients by means of a "secret remedy". To refute this accusation, an Oscilloclast was therefore sent for examination and report to a neutral observer of the highest possible competence, Professor Taylor-Jones, D.Sc., etc., Dean of the Faculty of Science of Bangor University. His highly technical report, with constructional diagrams, together with upwards of a hundred case reports of patients diagnosed by Abrams' methods and appropriately treated by means of the Oscilloclast forms the appendix of a book, edited by Sir James, entitled "The Abrams Method of Diagnosis and Treatment". (Publisher Messrs. Heineman.)

In view of the erroneous but too commonly held belief that during the course of his investigation Lord Horder carefully examined and then commented unfavourably on this instrument, the following brief extract from Page 2 of the latter's "Preliminary Communication" is worth noting:

> "It must be clearly understood that the attention of this committee has been directed exclusively to what may for convenience be described as the diagnostic aspect of the technique in question; that is to say, no attention whatever has been paid to the Oscilloclast."

Reverting, however, to the subject of diagnosis, although the specimens made use of by Abrams in the earlier days of his research work were obtained from the operating theatre or the post mortem room, it was not long before he found that a small specimen of blood, taken from a patient, would induce equally definite and characteristic "reactions" when brought into contact with the human subject.

At or about the same time, Abrams made yet another discovery of interest and of great practical importance, namely, that the reactions were as clearly apparent if the blood or pathological specimen were placed several feet away from the "subject", provided that the gap was bridged by an appropriate length of copper wire flex, terminating in a metal disc which is in contact with the latter's forehead. This same discovery also enabled Abrams to solve a problem which had baffled his ingenuity for months. It was this: Not only cancerous specimens, but also sarcomatous and syphilitic specimens alike induce an apparently identical "reaction", i.e. an area dull to percussion immediately above the "subject's" navel. How then to differentiate the one entity from the other?

Tuning in to disease conditions

After months of experiment Abrams devised a variable inductance that functioned as tuning device which is such an essential component of every wireless set. This he introduced in the length of wire bridging the gap between the radiating specimen and the "subject". As with a wireless set one can tune in to receive the Home Service, the Light, or the Third Programme, so, with this device, Abrams could now tune in to receive (if operating) the cancer wave, the sarcoma wave, or the syphilis wave, knowing which was which by a glance at the dial of his instrument.

Although this device served its purpose to perfection, other investigators, rightly or wrongly, imagined it to be capable of improvement. Dr. Boyd, M.A., M.D., of Glasgow devised a variable inductance apparatus which he called an Emanometer, but gave full acknowledgement to the genius of Abrams in his Presidential Address to the Scottish Branch of the British Homeopathic Society in 1925. Abrams before his demise used, almost exclusively, the arrangement of Diagnostic Apparatus and "subject" seen in Fig. 15. It included a specimen container to hold the blood specimen and thus

make contact with the distant patient; it also included Abrams' Sphygmobiometer which was connected by flexible wire to the forehead of the "subject".

Not only did Abrams work out, verify and chart the reactions induced by almost every known pathological entity, including those of immeasurable importance induced by the toxic molecules formed by all kinds of pathogenic organisms, but he also worked out, verified and charted the reactions induced by innumerable

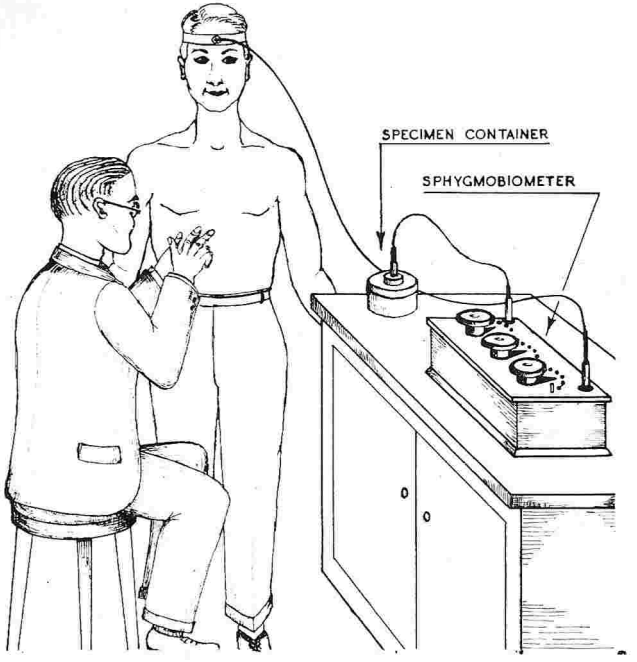


Fig. 15
Abrams' Diagnostic Apparatus in use showing abdomen of healthy subject being used as a detector. The blood sample of the distant patient is in the specimen container. The Sphygmobiometer is tuned to detect a specific disease reaction.

chemical and medicinal entities. These included such reactions as were respectively induced by sulphur, arsenic, lead and other elements and compounds far too numerous to mention individually.

It has already been pointed out that Abrams made these original, basic discoveries without making use of any kind of apparatus other than, of course, the human "subject" *functioning* as an "apparatus". The statement that the phenomena here described are in the slightest degree dependent for their existence on the use of a mere wave selecting device such as the Enamometer of Boyd or its prototype, the original wave selector designed by Abrams, is therefore misleading. The reactions occur when certain neuro-muscular reflexes in a normally healthy individual respond to the excitation of various atomic and molecular radiations (see Fig. 16), while their recognition and correct interpretation depend solely on the skill of

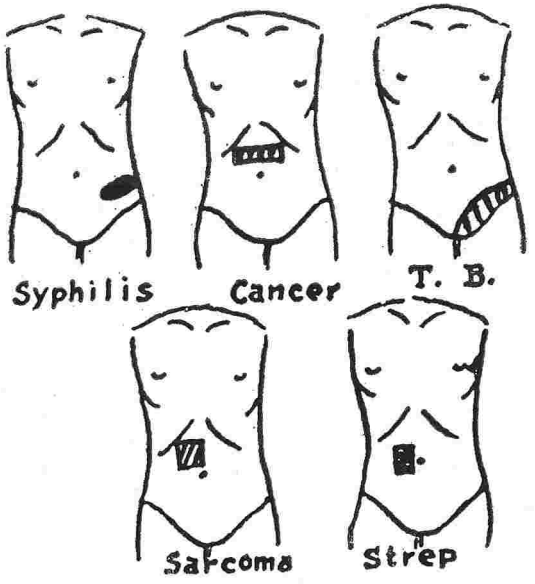


Fig. 16
Locations on abdomen where "dullness" accompanies disease.

the diagnostician in the difficult art of percussion. The importance of a medical man's diplomas, unfortunately, bears no relation whatever to his ability to appreciate alterations in the character of the sounds he may elicit by percussion. Inexpert percussors should therefore leave Abram's methods of diagnosis severely alone.

The Horder Investigation

During the year 1924, Lord Horder, acting as chairman and director of an expert committee representing the sciences of Medicine, Physics, and Psychology, announced that it had become urgently necessary to investigate Abrams' alleged discoveries, and more particularly, to determine "in such a manner as could leave no possible room for doubt or any differences of opinion" if in fact the validity of the phenomena described as the electronic reactions could be experimentally substantiated.

The first experimental session (June 7th, 1924) and the last August 30th, 1924) took place in Glasgow at the establishment of Dr. W. Boyd, whose name has already been mentioned in connection with the so-called "Emanometer", which is, it must be understood, like its prototype, the Abrams' Sphygmobiometer, a wave-*selecting* device, of quite minor importance as compared with the Abrams' wave-*detecting* device, which is of course the nerve muscle apparatus of a human "subject".

As a precaution against extraneous radio interference, Doctor Boyd likes to conduct his examinations within a sort of hut occupying the centre of the room; the walls, floor and ceiling of which are lined with copper wire gauze, carefully "earthed". This may be a wise, even a necessary, precaution when the Abrams' diagnostic technique is being demonstrated in such a populous city as Glasgow, although it is an undeniable fact that Abrams himself made all the discoveries that Lord Horder investigated and confirmed (and very many more) without making use of Doctor Boyd's screens, or Doctor Boyd's Emanometer—or, indeed, any instrument of any description, with the exception of the human "subject".

During the sessions of this committee, the "subject", stripped to the waist and facing west, stood within this radioproof hut, while before him sat the operator or diagnostician, who was not a qualified physician but a young employee of Doctor Boyd, who by long practice and experience, plus, no doubt, a natural gift, such as in a pianist would be described as "touch", had become so skilled as a percussor that he was never for a moment in doubt as to the existence or non-existence of a "reaction". Furthermore, as Lord Horder stated, the varying sounds elicited by this clever operator's percussion were clearly audible, not only to the operator carrying out his percussion, but to all the assembled investigators.

Very naturally, Doctor Boyd had equipped his Glasgow laboratory with the variable inductance he called his "Emanometer", just as Abrams had equipped his San Francisco laboratory with the original variable inductance he called his "Sphygmobiometer". When such an instrument is used (and it is only essential for the purpose of differential diagnosis) it is placed on a table alongside the "subject", the specimen about to be tested being so placed that any radiations it may be emitting must pass through it, and thence onward along a length of flex furnished with a metal disc, which is secured to the subject's forehead by an elastic band.

It will be remembered that Abrams had originally verified and established the validity of the cancer reaction by experimenting with hundreds of attested cancerous specimens and found that each one, when placed either in direct contact with the "subject's" forehead, or when placed at the distal end of a wire affixed to the "subject's" forehead, induced a change in the latter's abdominal wall, detectable by percussion immediately above the navel.

The validity of the syphilis and the sarcoma reactions were verified and established in exactly the same way, but as the induced reaction appeared to be identical, whether the specimen was of a carcinomatous, of a sarcomatous, or of a syphilitic nature, Abrams found it necessary, though only for the purpose of differential diagnosis, to transmit the radiations of the specimen through a wave-selecting device—an almost exact, though modified, counterpart of the "tuning in" and "tuning out" component of every wireless receiving set. The original Abrams' wave selector is furnished with dials and pointers; only when the pointers are directed towards spots on the dial marked "5–0" is the wave from a cancerous specimen "picked up" and transmitted to the "subject"; only when the pointers are directed towards other spots on the dials marked "5–5" is the wave from a syphilitic specimen "picked up" and transmitted; only when the pointers are directed to spots marked "5–8" is the wave from a sarcoma specimen "picked up" and transmitted to the "subject" to induce a reaction. In a somewhat different manner the Emanometer can be adjusted so as to "pick up" and transmit to the "subject" one wave, while excluding for the time being all others.

There is no ground for the assumption that the variable inductance of Boyd is either more or less efficient as a mere wave-selecting

device than is the original variable inductance of Abrams, though comparisons have been made, favouring either the one or the other.

No one, however, as yet, has had the temerity to suggest that any man-made piece of laboratory apparatus will surpass in responsiveness, or in reliability, the nerve-muscle reflexes of a fit and healthy youth when made use of, as Abrams found they could be made use of, as a detector of atomic and molecular radiations, whether chemical or pathological.

It was this discovery, with all the startlingly new inferences in regard to the molecular nature of disease that inevitably follow the proven existence of the reactions as valid phenomena, that will herald the dawn of a new era in the history of medicine, and will ensure for Abrams, some day, an honoured seat within the Temple of the Immortals.

Let us for a few moments follow the interesting progress of Lord Horder and his experts in their efforts to discover: "if there be any valid basis for the claims put forward in respect of the alleged phenomena described as the Electronic Reactions of Abrams".

Since, on more than one occasion, Lord Horder made use of the word "urgent" in connection with the investigation he was about to undertake, it might have been expected that he would open the first experimental session by requesting that the operator should attempt to detect out of a series of perhaps twenty-five blood specimens or pathological specimens, which specimens induced the phenomenon described by Abrams as a cancer "reaction", and which did not.

The first demonstration test, though equally gruelling to the operator, and equally dependent for its success on the validity of the reaction, was not, however, of a pathological nature. It was suggested that the operator should attempt to detect which, out of a series of powders—induced the phenomenon described by Abrams as a "sulphur" reaction—and which did not. Some of the specimens to be presented consisted of a "pinch" of a homeopathic preparation of sulphur known as "Sulphur 10 M", a teaspoonful of which—in the opinion of a Homeopathic chemist who has been consulted—would contain little, if any, more than a millionth of a grain of sulphur, an infinitesimal amount. The remainder of the specimens consisted of a "pinch" of pure milk sugar.

As each specimen was placed in position, the operator lightly percussed the area on the "subject's" abdominal wall which, according to Abrams, becomes dull on percussion when the radiations emitted from sulphur atoms pass through his system. (The area percussed would be immediately to the left of the "subject's" navel.)

If on percussion the note elicited proved to be a dull-sounding note, the operator would say, "Sulphur present". If on percussion the note elicited proved to be resonant and not dull, the operator would say, "Sulphur absent". It is hardly necessary to point out that no one, least of all the operator, or the "subject", knew which specimens contained sulphur and which contained no sulphur until after the conclusion of the twenty-fifth and last trial, the opaque envelopes, in which the powders had been enclosed, were opened.

The result of this first test, devised by members of Lord Horder's committee and demonstrated during their first experimental session, must have come as a shock to Abrams' many sceptical critics, who for years had been quick to redicule Abrams' discoveries—though so slow to investigate them. The statements given by the operator at the conclusion of each of the twenty-five trial tests, were found to be correct—from first to last, every one of them! Could such a series of correct "diagnoses" have been the result of just luck—or guesswork? This possibility was seriously considered, but ruled out after it had been mathematically computed that the odds against such a happening were as 1 to 33,554,432!

Admittedly the test just described, successful as it was, was of no obvious or direct medical importance, but was it not of great medical importance indirectly? The ultimate particle of a mass of sulphur is a solar system-like group of electrons, vibrant, and sending out etheric ripples in every direction, and so—it is said by the world's greatest scientists—so is the more complex ultimate particle of any other mass, even when the mass is in the form of a tumorous mass of degenerating cells, of a cancerous, a sarcomatous, a syphylitic, or a tubercular nature.

In view of the truly spectacular success of this first test, designed for the purpose of proving or disproving the validity of the sulphur "reaction", one would have expected that Lord Horder would, temporarily at any rate, have been content to take for granted the validity of the reactions induced by other chemicals, and hasten on to investigate the reactions induced by pathological specimens of all

kinds, or by specimens of blood taken from patients whose maladie might well be personally known to him. Apparently, however, suc ideas as these were not favourably entertained, and the first experi mental session continued as it had begun, with tests designed t prove or disprove the validity of the reactions induced by chemicals drugs, etc., but, strange to say, excluding all tests which, if success ful, would prove the validity of the reactions induced by disease For more complete details in regard to such tests as were demon strated to the members of the investigating committee, the reade must refer to Appendices I and II of Lord Horder's book.

All the experiments were carried out in the manner describe above, when the validity of the reaction induced by sulphur was s successfully demonstrated by percussion. The tests demonstrate during this first experimental session are designated A, B, C, Da Db, E, in Appendix I, and alongside each result appear figure representing the chances against the operator happening upon th correct answers to the problems he was being asked to solve, b mere luck or guesswork—in other words—"accidental success".

Test	*Result*	*Chance of Accidental Success*
A	— No error ...	1 in 33,554,432
B	— No error ...	1 in 130
C	— No error ...	1 in 7,776
Da	— No error ...	1 in 32,768
Db	— One error ...	1 in 5,518
E	— No error ...	1 in 65,536

Fig. 17

In referring to Test Db in which one error was recorded, th physicist member of the committee who was handling the speci mens, makes the following fair and generous comment:

"This, the only failure recorded, appears to have been entirel due to a slip of my own part."

The same witness adds yet another comment on the results obtained during this first experimental attempt to disprove, or prove, the validity of the Abrams' Reactions. He writes as follows:

"I consider that these tests firmly establish the veridicity of the phenomena in question."

"It was quite clear", wrote Lord Horder, commenting on the above remarkable series of demonstrations "that such figures as those recorded could not reasonably be ascribed to chance alone." So what! The possibility of conscious or subconscious trickery on the part of some person or persons unknown was rightly considered, and although this suggestion obtained no credence whatever, both Lord Horder and his colleagues agreed, "In view of the importance of the issue"—that it would be advisable to enlist the services of yet another distinguished scientist, Mr. E. A. Dingwall, D.Sc., "who as research officer to the Society of Psychical Research had made a special study of methods of deception of all kinds; and to repeat, in his presence, substantially identical tests to those already witnessed and recorded." Some weeks later, Mr. Dingwall arrived in Glasgow, and having assured himself and the members of the committee—after careful examination of the laboratory, its furniture, the rooms above and below it—that every possibility of fraud had been eliminated, operator and "subject" recommenced their task of identifying the various specimens presented, by means of the "reactions" they severally induced on the body of the latter.

This, the second experimental session of Lord Horder's Committee, was held on August 30th, 1924, under the watchful scrutiny of Mr. Dingwall. In passing, it is of interest to note that among the tests witnessed was again one of a serial character, in which the diagnostician was required to state: "Reaction" or "No Reaction" (as the case might be) in a series of no fewer than twenty-five trials. At the conclusion of the twenty-fifth and last trial it had to be admitted that every answer given was again correct, notwithstanding odds already computed as being precisely 33,554,432 against any hopes the demonstrator might optimistically have entertained, of delivering correct answers by sheer good luck, or guesswork.

The intelligent reader will of course appreciate the fact that it was not the concern of the committee merely to test the skill of the diagnostician. The object of this inquiry was to ascertain, and this "in such a way as could leave no possible room for doubt, or any

differences of opinion", if the phenomena known as the electronic reactions of Abrams can be proved to occur at all. Such tests as the one described above supply the answer!

Lord Horder's published comments on the results obtained during this second experimental session of his committee make interesting, indeed historic, reading. He writes:

"The precise odds against these several results being obtained accidentally, proved to be of the same conclusive order as those noted on June 7th."

"In other respects also", continues Lord Horder on Page 37 of his "Preliminary Communication", "the experiments appeared to be singularly impressive". For example, it was quite clear from inspection that both the operator and the "subject" were working in an entirely automatic, indeed perfunctory, manner, and it was easy for the investigators to hear the changes in the note elicited by percussion (as the various specimens were presented, or withdrawn).

"Particularly convincing", states Lord Horder, "was the fact that both he and his colleague, Doctor Heald, when themselves acting as "subject" could definitely feel an alteration in their abdominal walls as the various specimens were presented or withdrawn without their knowledge."

Such vigorous and unambiguous words and phrases as those used by Lord Horder in describing the diagnostic successes witnessed during the second experimental session of the investigating committee seem scarcely to need rounding off by any more formally expressed verdict. It is, however, satisfactory to learn that by the time this merely preliminary investigation had been brought to an end, no doubt remained in the minds of Lord Horder, or his colleagues, in regard to the reality, or the validity, of the Abrams' "reactions". Their "veridicity" was experimentally confirmed, over and over again.

"In view of the urgent need for an answer to the question: "Does anything happen?" wrote Lord Horder in his Conclusions, "the investigators are now satisfied to say in reply: 'Something does happen.' " And this, declared Lord Horder, with the unanimous approval of his committee, is tantamount to the statement that the Fundamental Proposition of Abrams is established—to a very high degree of probability."

It is true that Lord Horder seemed anxious to stress the fact that the diagnostic reactions of Abrams are "elusive", and he quoted blunders that had been made by inexperienced, and therefore, inexpert, practitioners essaying to make use of the Abrams' method of diagnosis. This charge may well be true, but is it not also true that Lord Horder's great reputation as a consultant is based on his known ability to detect and correct the diagnostic blunders of practitioners essaying to make use of more conventional methods of diagnosis!

If it be true that the Abrams' reactions are "elusive", all the more reason for recommencing the research work that was interrupted by that great man's tragically untimely death, and for continuing research until the alleged elusiveness of the reactions is overcome, and until indeed the existence of disease even in its earliest and most easily curable stage can be determined with the same certainty that, by spectroscopic analysis, the existence of iron or other elements can be determined even in the most distant stars.

Far too modestly, Abrams claimed nothing more than to have established a new principle. In the preface of one of his books, he writes: "If the author has shaped the dawn of a new epoch in the science of medicine, he hopes that his successors, more competent than himself, may prophesy its noon." It seems probable that the "successors" envisaged by Abrams will be doctors of science, rather than doctors of medicine. It may even be hoped that, some day, the Presidential Chair of the Royal College of Physicians will, with the approval of the entire medical profession, be shared by the most eminent physicist available.

Elusive as the reactions of Abrams may seem to be, to a novice, Lord Horder himself bears witness to the fact that the reaction induced by a millionth of a grain of sulphur enabled powders—some containing this infinitesimal trace of sulphur, some sulphur free—to be correctly differentiated in a series of twenty-five trials, and in the face of odds amounting to tens of millions against "accidental success".

No more staggering proof of the sensitivity of the human nerve-muscle reflexes, and of the validity of the Abrams' reactions, is needed than is shown by the success of this experimental test, as demonstrated by a skilled diagnostician under the most stringent

test conditions and in the presence of the august assembly of medical men and physicists which constituted the Horder Committee.

It can never be too greatly regretted that Lord Horder was unwilling—at this time, or since—to carry out an exactly parallel experiment to the one just referred to, with blood specimens; some taken from patients known to be suffering fron cancer, or tuberculosis, or malaria, for instance, and others taken from obviously healthy individuals.

No such experiments were in fact attempted, although there is no reason to suppose that the skilful demonstrator who so unerringly differentiated sulphur-containing, from sulphur-free specimens by his instantaneous recognition of the Abrams' sulphur reaction, would fail in an attempt to discriminate, by his recognition of the Abrams' cancer reaction, between blood taken from a cancerous patient, and blood taken from a healthy patient, or by his recognition of the Abrams' tubercle reaction, between blood taken from a tuberculous patient, and blood taken from a healthy patient—and so on. . . .

"As physicians", wrote Abrams in 1911, "we dare not stand aloof from the progress made in physical science, and segregate the human entity from other entities of the physical universe. Whatever the object of our differentiation may be, we are only dealing with a congregation of vibrant atoms which, *in their varied combinations, are the basic constituents of all that exists.*"

Would any educated man today be prepared to contest the truth of that statement?

So far as one can judge from a perusal of Lord Horder's "Preliminary Communication", it would seem that the specimens chosen for the purpose of disproving—or proving—the validity of the Abrams' reactions were limited to the following: sulphur, sodium chloride, calcium carbonate, quinine, belladonna, arsenic and pulsatilla.

No attempt whatever was made to confirm (or even to refute) the validity of the tubercle, the malarial, the cancer reaction, or of the very definite reactions induced by streptococcal, staphylococcal or pneumococcal toxins which are the cause not only of local inflammation, but also of so much general ill health, and which may remain in the blood long after the organisms which formed them have

disappeared. Officially, the pathological reactions of Abrams have, up to the present date (1952) been ignored although from the standpoint of the electron theory, the proven and now admitted validity of the non-pathological reactions, almost of necessity, denotes the valid existence of those which might be used for the early detection of disease.

Lord Horder, referring to the latter, writes: "We decided to leave, temporarily, on one side, all questions of the manner or degree in which the reactions of Abrams (if any) might be correlated with disease."

But why?

POSTSCRIPT

The following is an extract from an article originally published in the September, 1922, issue of the *Physico-Clinical Journal*, and reprinted in Sir James Barr's book, *The Abrams Method of Diagnosis and Treatment*.

"On May 25th, 1922, Dr. C. B. Heald and Major Lefroy, D.Sc., brought four specimens of blood to be tested (i.e., to be diagnosed) by one of the members of the Society of Electronic Medicine.*

"The practitioner was given no information in regard to the four specimens, except that he was positively assured that all of them were 'pathological', which in fact was not the case, as one of the specimens had been taken from a perfectly healthy individual, namely, from Doctor Heald himself. It was decided that no one should know which specimen was which while the tests were being carried out.

"The three diseases were syphilis, cancer, diabetes—and there remained the healthy blood.

"All four specimens were correctly diagnosed (by means of the characteristic reflexes they respectively induced on the body of the human 'subject')—that is to say, the normal blood specimen was recognised as normal, and the diseases in the others correctly named, except that in the case of the blood taken from a diabetic patient

* The practitioner referred to was the late Dr. Mather Thompson, one of Abrams' post-graduate students, and contemporary with Sir James Barr, M.D., F.R.C.P., the first to introduce Abrams' methods of diagnosis and treatment into this country.

the conclusion reached was that it was tuberculous, and very probably this diagnosis was correct, as the diabetic condition may well have been associated with a tuberculous lesion of the pancreas.†

"It is true that the diseases selected for this test were 'likely' ones, but even so, the mathematical chances against such a correct placing are very heavy—so heavy that the average person witnessing such a demonstration would say that it afforded conclusive proof of a relation between the Abrams' reflexes and disease."

The report concludes: "It was an extraordinary demonstration, and such results as were shown appear to call for a thorough investigation in the interests of science, and the only way it appears possible to do this adequately is for a specially selected delegation to proceed to Doctor Abrams' own clinic in San Francisco."

(This, be it noted, was not done.)

It is extremely important to note that the above tests were carried out precisely as Doctor Abrams, or any one of his post-graduate students would have carried them out. The human "subject" was, of course, and of necessity, made use of as a detecting "instrument", and the wave-selecting device (needed in order to differentiate the syphilis from the cancer reflex) was the original "Sphygmobiometer" of Abrams, and not the so-called "Emanometer", or any other variant of the wave-selector that Abrams himself designed, and habitually used.

It seems regrettable that, notwithstanding the fact that both Doctor Heald and Doctor Lefroy subsequently became members of Lord Horder's committee of investigation, no reference to the above "extraordinary demonstration" appears in the latter's published report.

March, 1952. ERIC PERKINS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

† Diabetes predisposes to tuberculosis, five medical scientists of Philadelphia declare in a report to the National Tuberculosis Association.

Their statement is based on a survey of tuberculosis among diabetics conducted under the joint auspices of the Philadelphia County Medical Society and the Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association.

Twice as much total tuberculosis was found among the diabetics as among the non-diabetics in this survey.—*Science News Letter*, February, 1952.

Summary of the achievements of Abrams

It will be readily appreciated that Abrams was literally the father of Radionics. The following summary of his achievements using the human being as an extremely sensitive *biological transducer*, a term unknown in his day, is possibly incomplete but it is most illuminating.

He established—

1. The critical rotational position in which man is most sensitive when standing.
2. The existence of a Human Energy Field with positive, negative and neutral polarity characteristics.
3. A magnetic field would affect the human energy field.
4. A thought yields an energy which can be detected 40 feet away by the recipient's stomach reflex.
5. Anger and other emotions yield an energy which can also be transmitted over a distance of 80 feet or more.
6. Colour affects the function of the psychomotor area of the brain.
7. The diagnostic and therapeutic values of colours.
8. Human psychic energy may be transmitted from one person to another.
9. A method of automatically recording the stomach reflex in action using a person who was used to swallowing a stomach tube.
10. That the ocular reflexes are connected with the vagus tone.
11. Photochemical action of psychic energy will affect a photographic film.
12. A method of detecting the presence of certain diseases by using a tuned circuit.
13. A method of causing the increase of blood pressure in the radial artery to actuate a disease detection mechanism.
14. How to use tuned apparatus to *replace* the human subject as a sensitive detector.
15. How to detect a coded message by telepathy using the stomach reflex of the recipient.
16. A form of Telediagnosis of a patient over 400 miles away using a telephone and overhead wires.

17. Telediagnosis using the patient's blood specimen to establish rapport.
18. Apparatus for physical treatment that could be tuned to the disease and the patient's requirements.

An impressive list of achievements in one lifetime, but unfortunately it was largely indigestible material up to the time of Abrams' death in 1924, and it is still causing gastric troubles in certain quarters in 1966.

Today's challenge in Radionics

It would be true to say that the non-acceptance of the Abrams' hypotheses was due to the lack of adequate instrumentation at that time that would provide the acceptable kind of proof his critics required. Had Abrams lived today, in the electronic age, he would undoubtedly have made use of every modern system of instrumentation and he certainly had the financial means.

We who now carry on the work have an unparalleled opportunity to pursue Radionic research backed up with instrumental resources which would have amazed and delighted Abrams. The most significant progress has already been made at the Delawarr Laboratories, albeit on a modest scale from lack of funds, towards a new method of instrumentation for the detection of the Abrams' reflexes. Indeed, of the 18 achievements listed above to the credit of Abrams no less than 10 are already corroborated by the Laboratories.

(*To be continued*)

ANALYSIS OF A THOUGHT

by G. W. de la Warr

IT IS TIME that we again considered the implication of the seven thousand dial settings (listed in our Books of Rates) which are the mainstay of the radionic operator. These rates or dial settings have mostly been prepared by Mrs. de la Warr or checked by her after having been submitted by other operators. These rates consist of the dial readings that pertain to a particular concept in the mind of the operator, and considerable knowledge and mental adjustment

is necessary before a rate is made. To prepare one for say Spirillaceae Pseudomonas possibly requires more reference work than when preparing one for say Heart Muscle. Each digit in the rate attempts to specify a part of the picture. So far, we have prepared rates in the following fields:—

1. Diseases.
2. Human anatomy.
3. Veterinary anatomy.
4. Botanical rates as used in agriculture.
5. Chemical elements from hydrogen upwards.
6. Colours of the visible spectrum.

Preparing a radionic rate or dial setting

The schematic arrangement of dials on a Diagnostic Instrument and the accepted calibration is seen in Fig. 18. The dials as shown are tuned to the rate for "Tuberculosis of the lung". This rate is

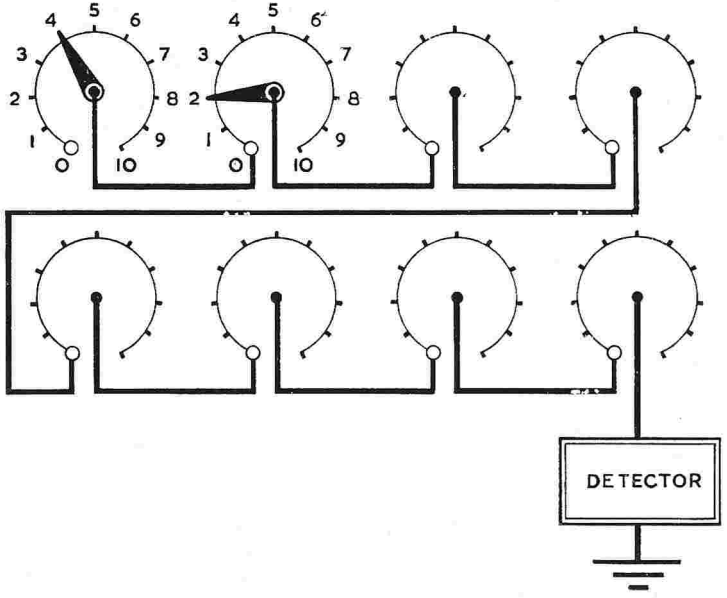


Fig. 18
Schematic arrangement of dials on a Diagnostic Instrument.

obtained by rotating the first dial slowly until there is a reaction on the detector, and then rotating the second dial and so on until two

adjoining dials do not give any response. This rate of 4 on the first dial, and 2 on the second, corroborates the findings of Dr. Albert Abrams in 1922 and of Dr. Ruth Drown in 1932. These early pioneers lived in the United States.

The energy pattern released by this tuning of 4.2 can be used diagnostically and will help to establish rapport with the tuberculosis patient. The actual type of energy thus released to the patient is not known, but in the apparatus itself it is a micro-sonic energy. Sound waves *per se* will not travel the great distance over which rapport can be established with the patient and so we have a phenomenon to unravel. The article on page 53 of the March issue produces evidence of the phenomenon of distant rapport. Our rate of 4.2 can nevertheless be used to good purpose in diagnosis of the distant patient.

The scientist will immediately want to know what micro-sonic frequencies we think we have produced by the act of tuning the apparatus to 4.2. The answer is that a complex waveform has been produced which can easily be demonstrated on an oscilloscope. The complexity of the waveform makes frequency analysis a tedious operation and so we decided that in view of the outcome of the Vidar experiment described in the December issue a Multi-Oscillator was indicated. If we could use a standard variable electronic oscillator to produce our sound waves we should at least be able to evaluate our "rate" in known frequencies.

The Multi-Oscillator

A good variable electronic oscillator is capable of producing frequencies from almost 0 cycles per second to many thousands of cycles. We bought eight wide range oscillators and built them into the Multi-Oscillator, seen in Fig. 19. The principle was to be able to mix any eight frequencies at will by a bank of eight switches and thus produce almost any combined waveform we required within these limits. The output was led to a special hand-operated Detector which transduced the electrical signals into sound waves.

We now had an apparatus that would produce a series of measurable frequencies with which to pursue our radionic research instead of the purely radionic apparatus where arbitrary dial settings were used. Radionic dials have been used to good purpose, and are still being used, not only because their cost is £70 compared with

£870 for the electronic apparatus but also because they are simpler in operation. The signals, however, are stronger on the multi-oscillator, and we have achieved a step forward. The next step was to embark on making "frequency runs" instead of radionic rates and this, although being a tedious procedure, has given us important information about the co-ordination between the brain and the sensory nerves in the fingers. Our specialised approach has shown that when a person thinks of a particular thing there is a specific response in his sense of touch.

The phenomenon of the re-action on the detector

The use of the rubber covered detector over a period of 22 years of intense application has established the phenomenon as far as our various operators are concerned. Like the use of the divining rod in the hands of the dowser seeking water or minerals, however, it is unacceptable to the scientist. On another occasion more will be written concerning the very considerable experimentation that has taken place in an effort to improve on the rubber detector. For the present we would conclude by briefly referring to the ability of living cells throughout nature to act as transducers, that is to say, they can change one form of energy into another. The particularly apposite example is the ability of certain corpuscles in living tissue to do just this and especially through the finger tips.

A paper by Quilliam and Armstrong on "Mechanoreceptors" published by I.C.I. Ltd. in ENDEAVOUR in 1963 corroborated our use of the low frequencies in the range between 50 and 800 cycles per second. It was shown that pacinian corpuscles in particular reacted to sound waves in this range; as the pressure front travelled through the tissues these corpuscles acted like miniature microphones and transduced the energy into electrical impulses. The thought of the operator can therefore transmit a complex electrical signal via the many nerve pathways from the brain to various parts of the body, and in particular it can produce a specific pattern of vibration at our finger tips.

This transmission and subsequent transduction of electrical impulses seems to be a basic function throughout nature. The antenna of the moth is a particularly well-known case in point; it aids the moth in its survival against predators. The bat, for instance, generates a directional sound wave which acts as a sonar

detector to aid its navigation. The bat seeking a particular form of moth for food alters its sonar beam accordingly to detect, say, the Myotis moth. The moth detects this signal and will attempt evasive action to the safety of the nearest bush. The porpoise is another excellent example of the same principle. It sends out bursts of sound waves in order to detect objects at a distance. It can detect whether a fish is alive or dead at a distance of 60 feet by the response from the sound waves emitted. This mammal can interpret the pattern of *sounds* reflected back to it by transducing the sound waves into electrical stimuli that can then be interpreted by its brain processes.

The radionic operator uses the micro sound wave patterns at his finger tips and interprets the responses by means of the detector.

Analysis of a thought into its constituent frequencies

The incredibly complex and flexible mechanism of the mind can be skilfully controlled while a frequency run is being made. Let us

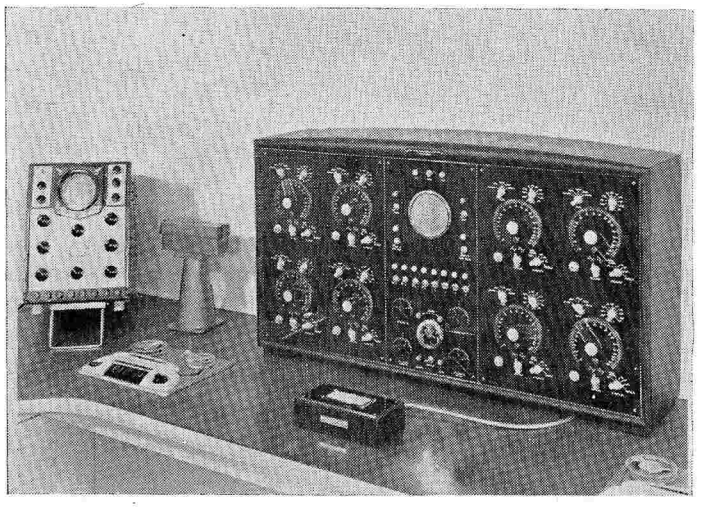


Fig. 19
Multi-Oscillator Unit and Detector.

assume that a frequency run is to be made for the thought of Carcinoma. The operator holds this concept in mind while slowly rotating the frequency dial of No. 1 Oscillator until a reaction is

obtained on the Detector. Proceeding to each of the remaining oscillators in turn a sequence of frequencies is obtained. In 1961 Mrs. de la Warr made the first run as seen in Table 1. Repeating this a year later it was found that seven more frequencies were added:—

Frequencies in cycles per second during thought of Carcinoma

1961	5						10	20	35	
1962	5.2	5.9	6.2	7	7.7	8.5	10	20	35	46
1961	50		60	70	80		100	140	200	360
1962	50	53	56	73	80	91	112	140	200	360

Table 1

For purposes of comparison and interest a frequency run was made in January 1962 for the thought of Sebaceous Cyst and this is seen in Table 2.

Frequencies in cycles per —

6	6.9	8.1	9	12	30	37	46	50	58

second in thought of Sebaceous Cyst

70	80	100	140	180	200	300	350

Table 2

It will be seen that there are some frequencies that are common to both Tables 1 and 2 and this suggests that there might be some connection between the two concepts. These concurrencies are seen as possibly representing the distant similarity between the idea of "growth" in the two concepts, one being malignant and the other benign.

Another frequency run was then made but this time for a psychological condition of Frustration. This is seen in Table 3 which was also made in 1962.

Frequencies in cycles per —

7	8	10	25	33.5	40	49	60

second in thought of Frustration

78	130	150	200

Table 3

It will be seen that there are four concurrencies between the frequency runs for Carcinoma and Frustration. Medical authority has stated that continuous frustration and anxiety can contribute to the carcinoma picture. Comparing the frequency runs for Sebaceous Cyst and Frustration there are only two exact concurrencies and it could be inferred that frustration is only very distantly related to sebaceous cyst.

It is important to note in passing that this method of analysing a thought into frequencies is capable of significant repetition within certain margins of error as long as the operator does not become stale. Unless periods of recuperation are allowed this unusual technique imposes a great strain on the operator. It is a normal function of the brain to scan continuously its memory banks but holding one thought for long periods is not a normal function. It is essential that the operator is relaxed and yet completely fresh for each frequency run.

Work is being done on comparing the frequency runs made by different operators holding the same thought. There is usually a variation unless they can agree the precise details of the thought before they commence. It is better to make the first run and then to correct the results by correlation. For instance, two skilled operators prepared the frequency runs shown in Table 4 for Penicillin (X 1612). Allowing a margin of error of $\pm$ 3% of the dial periphery the concurrencies as set out in Table 4, paired off vertically, represents a significant number of successful results. The

Frequencies in cycles/sec. during thought of Penicillin

1st Operator				6	6.7			8.5
2nd Operator			5.2	5.9	6.8	7.4	8*	8.4
1st		9.3	10.0		20	30	34	38
2nd	9		9.0	17*		30	34	38
1st	42		46	49	54	58	62	66
2nd		44*		48	54	57		66
1st	70	76		88	98	120	150	
2nd			86*	88		130		
1st	200			370		15 concurrencies in 25		
2nd	200	270*		370		15 concurrencies in 23		

Table 4

frequencies marked with an asterisk were aspects of the penicillin concept that the first operator did not have in mind. This might have been the result of only Operator No. 2 having studied the mould under a microscope or it could be explained in the operator's visualisation of the colour of the mould at different stages of its growth when grown in culture. These are different aspects of the thought of Penicillin and they will therefore determine the frequencies included in the run. However, it will be seen that Operator No. 2 obtained 65% agreement with Operator No. 1 before "correction" took place. After the correlation process the number of concurrencies showed a very significant percentage of agreement.

There will inevitably be an initial difference between the thoughts of two different operators about the same object. The number of non-concurrencies of thought indicates that one operator knows more than the other about the object being visualised. This brief investigation of the large number of electronic impulses that could contribute to one thought serves to underline the complexity of nature's circuitry in the brain and nervous system.

Nature's micro-circuits

Throughout Nature the principle of transduction of energy from one form to another is a basic procedure. Energy adopts forms that are the most suitable for its manifestation according to the environment in which it acts. The endless procession of "new" particles discovered by nuclear physicists tends to underline the fact that we do not yet know the totality of forms or modes in which energy manifests, and this lends support to the contention in Radionics that Energy as such is a force having permanent existence in a pre-physical state and probably free of space-time limitations *except* in those places where energetic phenomena take place within the continuum of which we are aware.

Present trends in advanced electronic design which progress towards ultra micro-miniaturisation and great circuit densities are giving us new insight into the complexity of electronic action to be found in Nature's micro-structures which have circuit densities much above the best so far emulated by man. As an illustration, electronic engineers already manufacture in quantity, circuits containing 16 transistors and 30 or more resistors in a chip of semi-conductor material measuring only 1/10 inch in length and

1/15 inch in width. Even more recent techniques developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories can now enclose in a chip of semi-conductor 3/10 inch × 3/15 inch no fewer than 323 "complete" circuits equivalent to two transistors, four resistors and seven diodes in each of these 323 circuits. Only *one* such circuit if made from present day normal miniature components would occupy as much as two or three square inches at best.

When one contemplates the fantastic complexity and functions of Nature's living cells in all their incredible variety one may reason with awe concerning the circuitry on an electronic level, evolved by Nature in such microscopic spaces as the structural members and components of the larger living cells; furthermore, these circuits are self-organising and self-adjusting on a scale far from realisation by the best and most ambitious of man-made computers.

Some of the simple transductions taking place in living cells, such as those involving response to heat, light, sound, mechanical contact, electrical stimulus, chemical action and, in Radionics, thought energy—are well known. But within the cell itself one can postulate that there are other transductions—micro-sound for instance—whose precise nature and function are as yet unknown. Certainly the way in which thought enters into the complex of energetic transformation is as incapable of definition as is the precise nature of thought itself. The attempt to apply new methods to the problem of thought analysis as described in this article is a constant concern of radionic research.

THE DELAWARR CAMERA

(Part One)

Sometimes a discovery is made "before its time" and languishes in obscurity for reasons at which we can only hazard a guess. The Delawarr Camera first took shape in ten memorable and exciting days in 1950. Once the principle of detecting patterns in space had been accepted and the first images obtained the Camera was bound to follow.

In order that as much information as possible shall be placed on record the following article is the first of a series that seeks to smooth the way to a more sympathetic reception in academic circles than has been accorded to date.

EDITOR.

IT all started in 1949 when we devised an experiment for taking all the photons out of light. Whether we succeeded or not is a matter for conjecture but we set out to separate the visible part of light from the invisible energy that we felt must exist. It will be remembered from school days that a property of the element Selenium is that it is extremely light sensitive and that the photons in light collided with its atoms and produced electrons which gave a weak current.

Our hypothesis was that if light struck the selenium plate obliquely as in Fig. 20, the photons would still be extracted, but should any other particles be present they would still have a very high velocity that would enable them to be collected.

This was conceived at a time when linear accelerators were first in vogue in atomic research and vast sums were spent to enable particles to be accelerated to speeds less than that of light, whereas it seemed possible to achieve this for a few pounds only, in this particular experiment, if there were any additional energy particles as we had hoped.

The Heliotron

The completed apparatus was christened the Heliotron. It had four 150 watt lamps directing light at four selenium plates as seen in Fig. 21. The hypothetical "X" particles would, if actually present,

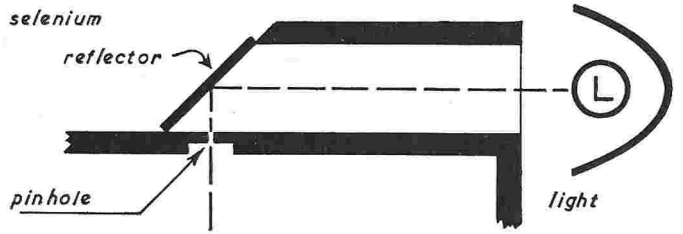


Fig. 20
Arrangement of light source and selenium plate.

be deflected from the plates at 45 degrees at an extremely high velocity through 4 pinholes into the otherwise light tight box. These "X" particles were then guided to a target point which was a polished circular magnet.

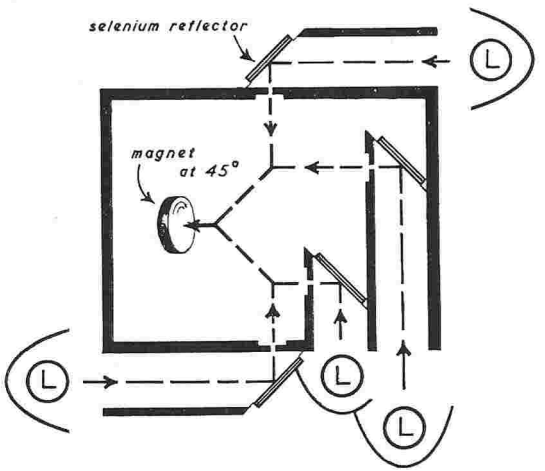


Fig. 21
Plan view of Heliotron with lid removed.

This magnet was set at 45 degrees in order to deflect the "X" particles downwards into a compartment containing a photographic plate. Before reaching the photographic plate the particles would be polarised by the polished surface of the magnet. Any object placed on the photographic plate should produce an image, therefore, if the emulsion would respond to the "X" particles. The very first plate exposed was in October 1949 and it is reproduced in Fig. 22 showing the first object that came to hand, a nickel wire component we had once worked on. But how like an X-ray photograph

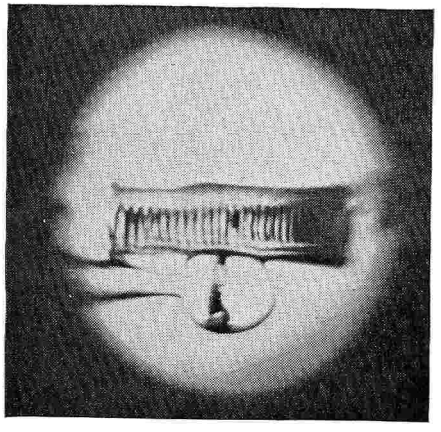


Fig. 22
Exposure obtained by inserting a convenient object above the X-ray plate in the Heliotron (Exp. 2 mins.)

this image was. A good repeat photograph was taken and we fumbled our way to the third photograph.

For the third photograph we used a leaf from a nearby lime tree and were surprised to find the half formed tracery of the veins of a leaf as seen in Fig. 23. It was not a silhouette of the leaf we had used, so what could it be? Judging by the appearance of the rest of the photograph it would appear to be the *principle* of the leaf actually in the process of taking three dimensional form. Or, as Dr. H. Philippi might describe it in his article in the March issue of MIND AND MATTER, the *imago* is forming from the *organon*. Two

minutes exposure—and an altogether incredible photograph. The plates used were $\frac{1}{2}$-plate size reject X-ray plates from some old stock cleared by Boots, the Chemists in Queen Street, Oxford. We often wish we had kept more details of these plates because our stock of 156 eventually ran out and could not be renewed. A number of good images was obtained but when we retraced our steps some time later, using Ilford Ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ plates, we could not repeat the phenomenon.

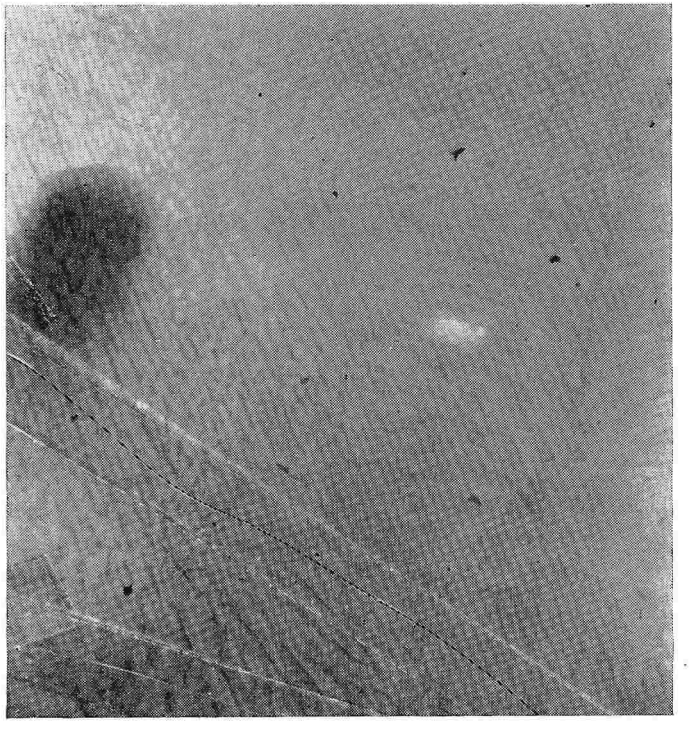
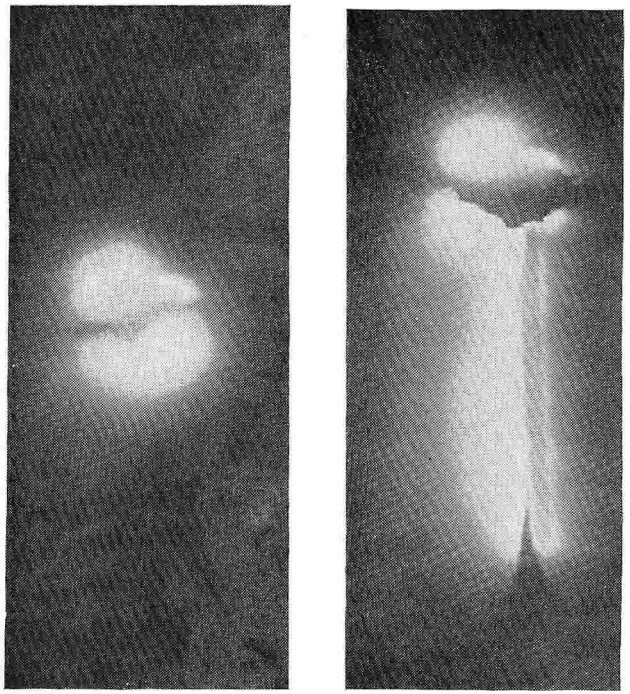


Fig. 23
The curious energy patterns obtained by inserting a leaf from a Lime tree in the Heliotron with an X-ray plate.

Here we must apologise for including a reference to the Heliotron at all in connection with the eventual Camera, but it was our introduction in 1949 to the "photographic joy-ride" that was to follow. Our main excuse was to be able to introduce you to Fig. 23.

After a total of 43 intriguing exposures the Heliotron was bypassed in favour of an apparatus that could be controlled and tuned, in the radionic sense. Our seven years experience in Radionics had taught us the value of placing the blood specimen at critical positions in a magnetic field. We had also come to rely on using the arrangement of nine radionic dials from which specific patterns of energy could be obtained, and there was the inevitable bar magnet that could be tuned in relation to the earth's magnetic field. The Heliotron baffled us completely and we decided, for the moment at least, to return to basic principles as far as possible. The radionic



(a) Not rotated to C.R.P. (b) Rotated to C.R.P.

Fig. 24
Iodine crystals in contact with X-ray plate.

method of detecting disease conditions with the rubber Detector intrigued us beyond measure and, as always, we were seeking another

means of detecting the subtle radiations of the field we were working in. A photographic approach should at least be investigated; we still had some of the $\frac{1}{2}$ plates left and we were considerably encouraged by the success with the Heliotron.

Basic principles

In exploring such a completely new field of research as Radionics there is usually a wide choice of lines of action. Naturally a step by step approach with one foot on familiar ground is advisable and our "familiar ground" was somewhat as follows:

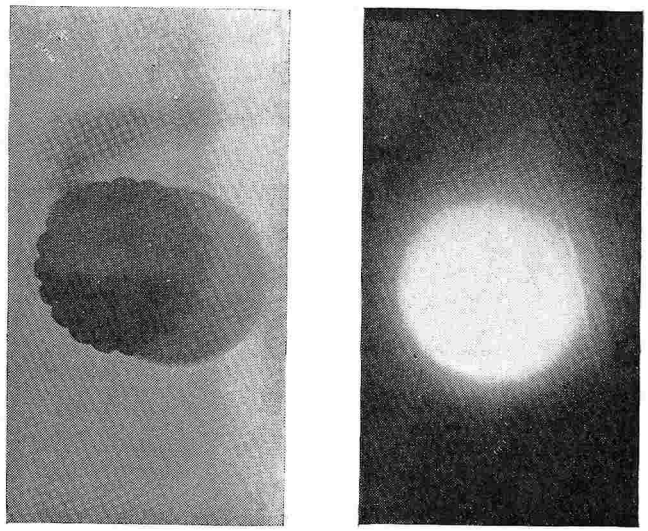
1. Every object had the strange quality of being able to be rotated to a critical position in space, e.g. blood specimens, crystals, magnets, people, etc.
2. When in this critical position a strong reaction was felt on the Portable Detector Pad, a friction device that has been described elsewhere.
3. There was a particular position in every magnetic field for a specific thought as determined by the Portable Detector.
4. A dial or an arrangement of a number of dials could be tuned to give resonance with a specific thought.

Perhaps we should not refer to this as "familiar ground" when in point of fact, we in no way understood it at that time. We decided, however, that the simplest approach would be to take different objects, place them on the photographic plate in the dark room and rotate them to their C.R.P. (Critical Rotational Position). We selected an inorganic crystal, a leaf, a small piece of copper sheet and a reliquary of St. Ignatius. Fig. 24 shows the effect of placing Iodine crystals on a slip of paper on the photographic plate. In the first place we deliberately off-tuned the crystals from their C.R.P. and the slightly radioactive properties produced the image seen in Fig. 24a after $\frac{1}{2}$ minute exposure. The image seen in Fig. 24b was obtained by rotating the crystals to their C.R.P.

We were at a loss to explain these results but delighted that some visible effect of the phenomenon could be obtained. The next object chosen was a Gladiolus leaf and the ON and OFF tune effects were obtained. This was followed by a small square of 18 gauge copper

sheet but *no* photographic image could be obtained either ON or OFF tune. Possibly a manufactured object of this nature did not radiate an energy.

Finally our curiosity overcame us and we decided to test something that might well be imbued with energy of another type, a reliquary borrowed from the Reverend J. C. Stephenson of St. Mary Magdalen Church, Oxford. The actual relic was inside a small ornament that could be worn around the neck. The ornament had a dome-shaped back, a glass front and the edge of the metal casing



(a) Reliquary on plate. (b) Plate above reliquary.

Fig. 25
X-ray plates placed alternately above and below a reliquary of St. Ignatius ($\frac{1}{2}$ min. Exp.).
(These images are reversed black to white)

was scalloped. Placing the reliquary glass downwards on the photographic plate and rotating to its C.R.P. we obtained the image seen in Fig. 25a. It is an interesting result because the same outline of image could have been obtained by shining a light at an angle of 45 degrees on to the reliquary, since the remainder of the plate was heavily fogged. We were so intrigued by this that we decided to

place the next plate *on top* of the reliquary rather like a photographic sandwich, and this time we obtained the image seen at 25b. The image was black and the remainder of the plate was clear, which suggested a positive and a negative type of energy possibly emanating from the reliquary at an oblique angle.

Differential tuning

It will be observed that the only form of tuning we had used to date was the rotation of the actual specimen. I felt myself being impelled to try the effect of using a tuned radionic instrument in

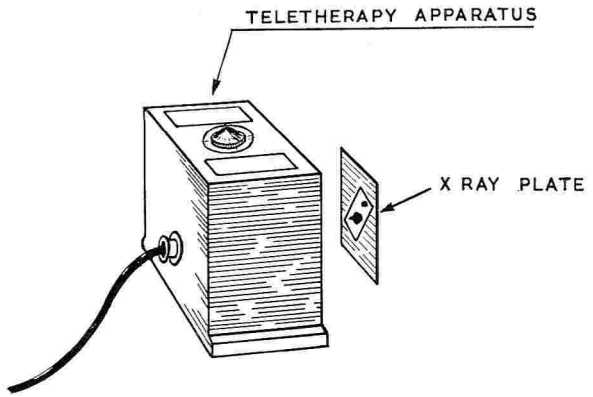


Fig. 26
Teletherapy Set tuned to make the photographic exposure.

the immediate vicinity of the object we were "photographing". We accordingly selected a blood specimen of a person with cancer and placed it in front of the Teletherapy Set seen in Fig. 26. It was placed 4 inches in front of the Set as indicated by our Detector. The resulting image is seen in Fig. 27 after $\frac{1}{2}$ minute exposure. The exciting part, however, came when we discovered that no image was obtained when the magnetic tuner, or the dial settings, or the position of the blood specimen, was altered. It began to look as though we had at last achieved some semblance of control by specific tuning.

The tuning on the dials was, of course, the cancer rate of 50 originally used by Abrams; and so, finally, we substituted the blood

specimen of a person *not* suffering from cancer and could obtain no image at all. It did indeed look promising; we therefore devised an experiment with three blood specimens at once, two diabetics and one psycho neurotic. Each blood specimen was rotated to its C.R.P. and mounted on a card which was fixed in front of the X-ray plate as in Fig. 26. The rate for diabetes (30.236) was placed on the

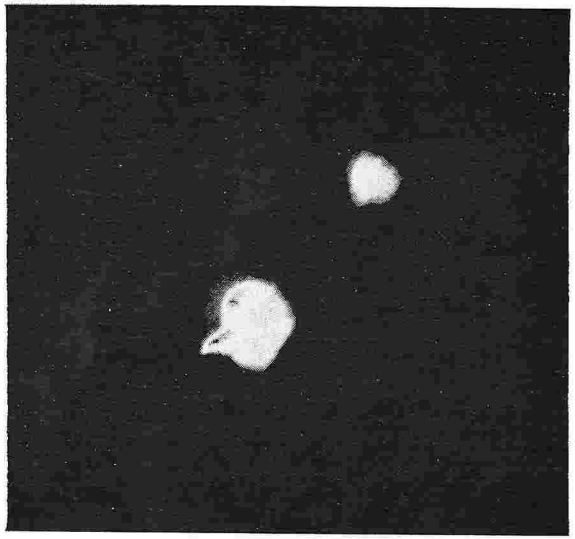


Fig. 27
Images obtained with the apparatus seen in Fig. 26. The specimen had two spots of blood on the filter paper and both are accurately reproduced apart from being slightly larger than the actual specimen.

dials and the resulting images were correctly produced, i.e., only those of the two diabetics. Retuning the apparatus to the rate for anxiety neurosis (40.345) the next exposure showed only one spot and this time it was that of the psychological case.

Evidently it was possible to tune in to a disease radiation and a psychological condition as well. We were certainly entering a strange dimension but we seemed to be keeping pace with it so far.

We made several repeats of this experiment with various specimens and then the problem of "what next?" came up for decision. The suggestion was made that we must not diverge too far from first principles and we had omitted to experiment with the effect of using an inorganic substance. Taking some copper sulphate crystals we mounted them on a card and placed it on the top plate of the Teletherapy Set as in Fig. 28. Tuning the dials to the rate for copper

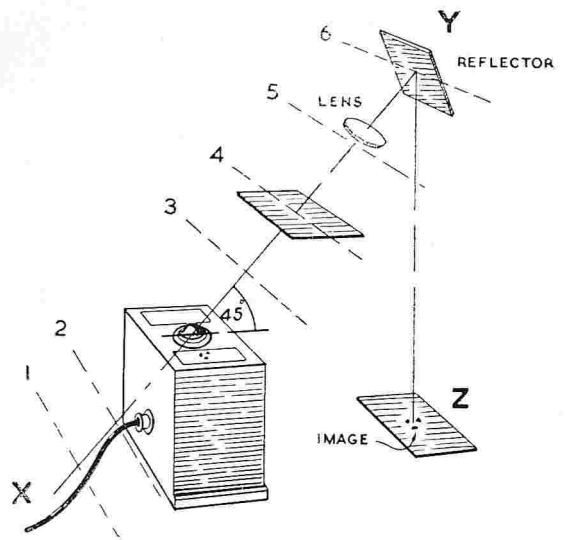


Fig. 28
Positions at which photographic plates were exposed with copper sulphate crystals in top of the Instrument.

sulphate (4549) and adjusting the magnetic tuner we decided to search for a reaction on the Detector at various points in space around the Set. We felt that wherever we obtained a reaction would be a likely place to fix an X-ray plate and possibly obtain an image of some kind. The strongest reaction was found at Y (see Fig. 28) and so, drawing a line XY through the magnet, we divided it into five parts which allowed six exposures to be taken, as we were curious about what happened in between. Imagine our concern when we found them all heavily exposed as though from some kind

of radiation, an energy of some kind. We were nonplussed for the moment until we thought of trying to reflect it from a polished surface and see whether it had an optical property. This turned out to be a critically important decision because when we placed an X-ray plate on the table at Z and a mirror at Y we obtained an excellent image on an otherwise clear plate as in Fig. 29. It suggested to us that reflecting the energy in some way modulated it, and so we next tried reflecting it back on itself by taking the next exposure at position 4 but inserting a lens as seen in Fig. 28 in an attempt to

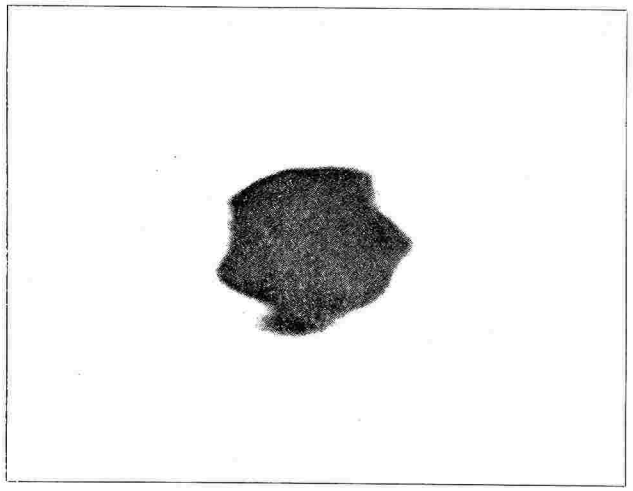


Fig. 29
Image and clear background obtained at point Z in Fig. 28 after reflecting the energy. (*This print is reversed black to white.*)

resolve the image. It was a most successful move because the image was considerably darker and began to look more like the cluster of crystals on the Set. To get any image at all was phenomenal, and it still is so after a lapse of over 16 years. We then proceeded apace to try other molecules such as common salt, aluminium alloy and the like, meanwhile deciding to fit all the components into a light tight box instead of having to work in the dark room with the apparatus on the bench.

We have referred to it as a Radionic Camera in our notes and it consisted of the Camera Head made of mahogany to receive the reflector, the lens and the light-tight cassette, $\frac{1}{2}$-plate size; this Camera Head was again housed in a larger box that allowed the Head to be adjusted for position in relation to the Teletherapy Set. From the time of obtaining the image seen in Fig. 27 to the completion of the first "Experimental Camera" was ten exciting days. Recklessly we tried a number of exposures and obtained image after image apparently without difficulty, until June 20, 1950, that fateful day when we went to buy more of the original X-ray plates and found them unrepeatable. Hesitatingly we selected the "slowest" emulsion we could buy over the counter and set off with a supply of Ilford Ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ plates F.11. We were not prepared for the next image we obtained, when by good fortune we returned to using a single copper sulphate crystal mounted on a card. The procedure for mounting the crystal was to place the card in a N—S position and mark an arrow on it, put a spot of glue on the card, press the crystal into it and rotate the crystal to its C.R.P. while keeping the card in its N—S position. The Portable Detector was used for the purpose of determining the C.R.P.

Placing the card in the new Camera and taking a 15-second exposure we obtained the totally unexpected result seen in Fig. 30. Six distinct lines radiating outwards were telling us something vital about atomic physics, and we literally held our breath momentarily at the magnitude of the problem. Just what the information was eluded us completely but there was at least the possibility that the lines represented the constituent atoms in the copper sulphate molecule. Presumably this could be ascertained by retuning the Camera to detect say Copper and then Sulphur separately. Referring to the Book of Rates we found the rate for Copper was 34437, setting the Camera accordingly we obtained a single line which to our unbounded delight accurately overlaid one of the six lines in Fig. 30.

Literally rushing out the next three wet plates from the developing process, for Sulphur, Oxygen and Hydrogen we found that they also would precisely overlay a different line each. Resorting to the Diagnostic Instrument we then determined that the two remaining lines might possibly be nickel and sodium as impurities. Taking the

appropriate exposures we found that the resulting lines exactly overlaid the two remaining lines. Repeats were carried out until we were satisfied that there was no artifact and that the phenomenon was repeatable at will by our team of three enthusiasts.

Fig. 30
Energraph* obtained by using Camera in Fig. 29 with Ilford Ordinary $\frac{1}{4}$ plate.

* Dr. H. Philippi suggests the word "energraph" is more exact description than 'photograph' as no visible light is involved. (See Mind and Matter March 1966)

(to be continued)

YOUR MISSION—AND OURS

A Reminder for All Readers

THE purpose of this quarterly journal is to spread the vital knowledge of Radionics not only to those who have some experience of the subject, in practice and otherwise, but also to those who find themselves instinctively drawn to it as the inter-relationship of mind and matter becomes more self-evident.

That purpose is being too slowly achieved; and to speed up this spreading of radionic knowledge it is imperative that the readership of MIND AND MATTER should be considerably increased, for which reason *we are reminding our readers to renew their subscriptions without delay and asking every one of them to become dedicated enough to obtain at least one new subscriber.*

MIND AND MATTER is not a commercial enterprise (it is published at a loss) but rather the organ of what is in fact a *mission*—we might well say a mission for Truth, scientifically and ethically interpreted—and it needs more missionaries to extend it. Hence this appeal.

Much correspondence is received, but we should welcome more, not least that which contains constructive suggestions and criticism, for it is only by the exercise of more positive thought and action that the mission can succeed, as succeed it must.

You can become a very significant part of the mission if you will respond to the call and will help us in the far from easy task of disseminating, through the Radionic Centre Organisation and MIND AND MATTER, the practical and often astonishing results of our work at Oxford.

FIVE RADIO BROADCASTS

Requests for more information concerning Radionics and "what it does" are becoming more frequent. An American radio station enquired about this possibility and a series of five scripts for broadcast were prepared. These have not been given to date, but the texts will be printed in MIND AND MATTER as space permits. They are copyright, but may be used in any country for a nominal fee.

The five scripts are as follows:

1. **"What is Radionics?" by G. W. de la Warr.**
2. **"What Radionics does" by G. W. de la Warr.**
3. **"Radionics and Science" by R. A. Fereday, O.B.E., Ph.D.**
4. **"Radionics and Medicine" by Douglas M. Baker, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.**
5. **"The future of Radionics" by Clarence Winchester.**

Tape recordings by each authority are available at 3¾ ins/sec.

EDITOR.

WHAT IS RADIONICS?

IN this series of five broadcasts on Radionics you will find that links will be formed with many ancient philosophies and beliefs. Peeping through the arrogance of 20th century man, rather like particles of light emerging through a crystal lattice, is the pattern of a whole new science. There is no word for it yet beyond the simple term "Radionics" and so far it has penetrated no University. It could possibly be called a form of radio, but more especially, Nature's radio. The name Radionics was, in fact, coined in America and it began to spread but was promptly banished abroad because of its supposed subversive possibilities in the science of today. It has, however, taken root in Britain where it enjoys all the insecurity of a foundling, but in time it must inevitably influence academic thought throughout the world. These are early days yet, but its implications will bear a closer scrutiny.

The shattering fact about today's world is that scientific research has unfortunately outrun scientific understanding. The minds of men are as yet inadequate to meet the urgency of today's major crises, and Radionics comes as a refreshing tonic at this critical stage. It tells of the interaction between Mind and Matter. It points the finger to that ingredient in the energy that forms Matter, the ingredient of Mind; that prime ingredient in the mysteries of the

cosmos that material men so often overlook—the *power* of the Mind itself. The briefest description of Radionics is that it is a science of the *interaction* between Mind and Matter and of the complete inter-relationship of all things.

Radionics is a startling science that stems from the ancient art of Radiesthesia—an art practised by certain skilled men throughout the ages, certainly as far back as the early Egyptians, 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, and to the Babylonians or even earlier. Early Radiesthesia (meaning Sensitivity to Radiations) embraces such cults and practices as water divining, magnetic healing, divination by rod, and hypnotism, but *the modern instrumentalised* art has developed into Radionics. The rod and the pendulum are still used in traditional Radiesthesia.

The early development of mathematics 4,000 years ago by the Babylonians in their sexagesimal system is still with us. We still divide the hour into 60 minutes and the minute into sixty seconds. The intelligent pyramid builders discovered the mathematical relationship of the diameter of a circle to its circumference to be 3.14159 and they applied it. Now if one builds a hollow model of the Great Pyramid of Cheops it can be used to mummify meat that would otherwise putrefy. This is a simple experiment that we can all try. What is this energy and what is it we have to learn about proportion and form that is so important?

The bas reliefs from early Egyptian sources confirm that water diviners were well equipped with suitable apparatus and even headgear with antennae. Graphical evidence has also been discovered that energy from the sun was collected and "piped" to a city to illuminate it. Such an energy from the sun is still but modestly used as on the moon probe and yet the bas reliefs show a huge colossus in the desert reaching towards the sun, while from its base two thick cables run across the sandy surface of the desert. These two cables terminate in two monster lamps each held by a man in a walled city. The true explanation of this eludes us, but the radiation of an unknown energy from the sun is currently puzzling radionic operators. The radiations from *all* forms of living matter are also being studied by the radionic experts. This is where some entirely new ground is being covered.

It has long been postulated that *human* radiations exist other than in the accepted electro-magnetic interpretation. Various terms have been given to them, such as "Magnetic", yet they have no visible effect whatever on a magnet. Anton Mesmer, born 1734, called it "Animal Magnetism", and Professor Gregory of Edinburgh University, Scotland, used this as the title of a book on all the related phenomena. He describes the "Magnetic" state of rapport that exists between animals, and in particular context with Radionics of today he described the experiment on snails in 1852. A Frenchman by the name of M. Benoit carried out an experiment on the phenomenon of rapport between snails. He was certain that a form of rapport was enjoyed by the animal kingdom and he chose snails as a convenient form of life for the experiment. First of all he paired off about 50 snails and allowed them to become well acquainted by living together in separate pairs. He then selected a pair of these snails and wrote the letter A on each shell. On a second pair he wrote the letter B, and so on throughout most of the alphabet. One alphabet he sent to America and the other he retained in Paris. It was found that by subjecting say Snail D in Paris, at an agreed time, to an electric shock, it caused Snail D in America to react in sympathy and to behave peculiarly. Other snails were chosen and a simple message transmitted from France to America which was instantly replied to by the same method. Snail Telegraph was a very laborious method of transmission and no doubt the advent of the electric telegraph provided unfair competition, but the existence of rapport between snails was established. We must get better acquainted with this word "rapport".

The whole problem of rapport between persons and between a person and his photograph or his hair or blood specimen is basic in radionic therapy and will be described later in this series. Strangely enough the very words of Dr. D'Eslon, who was Mesmer's chief pupil, sum up the radionic catechism as follows under his formulated laws of animal magnetism, which he regards as a fluid structure.

(1) Animal magnetism is a universal, continuous fluid, pervading the whole of matter and the Universe.

(2) The human body has properties analagous to the magnet and emits a field of radiation.

(3) The action and virtue of animal magnetism may be communicated from one body to another, whether animate or inanimate.

(4) It operates at great distance without intervention by an intervening medium.

(5) It is increased and reflected by mirrors. It is propagated, and increased by sound and it may be stored and transported.

Could anything be closer than this to the tenets of Radionics where it is possible to:

(1) Establish a state of rapport with a person anywhere on the earth simply by means of his photograph or blood or hair specimen.

(2) Having established rapport with a person, it is possible to transmit energy to him and even treat him at a distance thus causing a physical effect. This has been demonstrated last year between Connecticut and Oxford, using radionic apparatus and a person's photograph to establish a state of rapport with that person 3,000 miles away.

In conclusion I would like to describe very briefly what this radionic experiment consisted of. It was sponsored by the Radionic Centre Organisation of Oxford England, with scientists taking part at each end of the rapport circuit. The photograph of Michael, age 17, who works at the Delawarr Laboratories, Oxford was sent to Mr. John Hay of Fairfield, Connecticut, together with a small Teletherapy Instrument. Michael, at Oxford, was connected to the circuit of a new and extremely sensitive piece of apparatus called a Psychoplot, invented at the Delawarr Laboratories. He was relaxing on a couch in a darkened room and connected by wires to the automatic recording apparatus in the next room.

The recordings, or histograms, of Michael's energy pattern were being repeated at 5 minute intervals; they were identical and showed him to be either asleep or relaxed. This was the cue for telephoning Mr. John Hay at Fairfield, asking him to insert Michael's photograph in the Teletherapy apparatus. Within minutes of doing this Michael received the energy transmitted, quite unknown to him, and the histograms continued to change until the experiment ceased one hour later.

This historic experiment was carried out on August 25, 1965 *without* Press coverage so that normal conditions, psychologically and otherwise, were ensured. Mr. William Shorr, the scientist in the United States, scrutinised the experiment there and Professor P. Baranger of Paris supervised it at Oxford in company with another scientist. This is all recorded in the March issue of the MIND AND MATTER published quarterly.

It is not claimed on this occasion that therapeutic effects had been obtained; merely that an experiment had been carried out to establish a prima facie case for the transmission of energy by rapport—communication by rapport, by *radionic* rapport. Twenty previous experiments had been made over shorter distances and all with a measure of success. Some of them are described in MIND AND MATTER, the quarterly journal—published by the Radionic Centre—which is now being circulated in so many countries among those interested in this new Science.

(*Broadcasts 2 to 5 will appear in subsequent issues of* MIND AND MATTER.)

FOR OUR SCIENTIST READERS

RADIONICS AS A SCIENCE

By H. W. HEASON

IN ITS analysis of nature, science at the moment studies different levels of organisation separately. The psychologist considers mental behaviour, the sociologist social behaviour; the biologist looks at organic functions, the chemist molecular structure, the physicist atoms and parts of atoms of which it is said molecules are made. At each level a different terminology has to be adopted; that is why the sciences are separate ones, the reason being because at each level modes of behaviour are different, and different words are needed to describe different modes of behaviour. Radionics, not being specialised in such a way, but rather looking at the wholeness of nature, and dealing with the composite hierarchical structure of nature which is broken down in the specialised sciences, delves into a reality deeper than any of them. And therefore necessitates thinking a little deeper. Its terminology must be of a universal

nature. Radionics cannot take a scalpel, dissect a specimen in order to be able to describe the parts, and be content with the kind of answer obtained. It needs to know the difference between those separated parts and the way in which, when organised into a composite working whole, properties arise in that whole which are not implicit in the separate parts as such. The one thing holding radionics back *is the way words are borrowed from other sciences*, in descriptive writings. Science has long sought a unified theory, without any success to date. Radionics offers this opportunity—so long as certain concepts in existing scientific formulations be *challenged*. While we try to fit in or conform to existing standards, we shall continue to be rejected by *men who have been trained to think in a certain way*. We are pioneers, and need to break away from the hypnotic hold of many existing ideas, which in the future will become obsolescent. Really science is always in flux—we are involved in trying to visualise what science will be like in the future, not what it is like today.

It is recognised that the concept of equilibrium is fundamental in radionics as the relationships between parts are considered. Therapy is always aimed at an increased state of equilibrium or harmony—and that equilibrium is between parts which behave in such a way as to contribute to the harmonious working of the whole or otherwise. Now in physics, thermal equilibrium is produced by an increase in entropy. When hot and cold water are mixed together, one does not get the hot and cold water remaining separate. There is an exchange of energy between molecules, the hotter ones moving more quickly than the cooler ones, so that in due course all move at approximately the same speed and the temperature throughout is uniform. No energy is lost because as the speed of some molecules is reduced so is the speed of others increased—producing a temperature that is neither as cold as the cold water nor as hot as the hot water. But entropy has increased. Instead of the hot and cold water being organised separately, there is now increased disorder, it is said. So that entropy is likened to the opposite to organisation. And thoughts run on to the way in which since this is an irreversible process (the hot and cold water can never be separated again), entropy leads to a gradual dying away of organisation in the universe. When equilibrium is reached everywhere, all natural functions come to an end. To examine carefully what has been written above is to realise that one has something *opposed to* the kind of ideas needed to build any kind of theory in reference to radionics.

The random distribution of molecules of air in a room represent an increase in entropy; they are dis-ordered rather than being organised into some observable composite structure in a particular part of the room. But obviously if those molecules of air did congregate together in one corner of the room, and so show a reduction

in entropy, or "neg-entropy", no air-breathing organism could live in that room. It is *essential* that the molecules of air be so distributed in space in order that living, air-breathing organisms can exist at all. So that entropy now becomes the very essence of cosmic organisation, not its opposite; just because entropy represents the movement to greater equilibrium. Entropy is that which furnishes a norm or background condition, by which alone further change can take place. It illustrates a reorientation of parts. And is a key concept in the context of radionics. But only when it is realised that it is no use whatever referring to existing physics textbooks to follow up thinking. The first thing to do is to construct a new vocabulary of our own, *in which the meaning of certain words used in science becomes changed.* We soon begin to find ways in which it is necessary to *challenge* science—as it is at the moment.

Energy is defined as the capacity to do work. Now when a man does work he becomes tired or worn out. Yet in physics, energy is that which sustains the universe, not that which runs it down. A further inconsistency comes to light; and the reason why man has been looked upon as a machine needing to be fed with fuel in order to give him energy (food). There is now no reason at all why he should need rest in order to be reinvigorated. Simply because of the inadequacies of terminology used in existing formulations. Newton, for instance, sought an antecedent cause for gravity. Yet without gravity there would be no universe at all. So, in effect, he was looking for an antecedent cause for creation itself. But he finished up, not with God as the means by which the motion of the heavenly bodies is sustained, but with "force". Radionics deals with natural forces. Let it beware, lest it fall into a similar trap. We need to think a little deeper about that word "force"—and not take *anything* just for granted.

When a stone is lifted into the air, the physicist can read into the configuration formed (earth versus stone), the way this stone will, when left free to do so, fall back to the ground, and so restore an original position. The configuration demonstrates a potential—for the future; for the stone has not as yet fallen when the potential is read. The physicist measures this potential in terms of the work done in lifting up the stone, and calls it "potential energy", the implication being that the energy used in lifting up the stone is now stored in the stone and can now furnish a force driving it downwards back to the earth. To lift a stone weighing 6 lbs. ten feet into the air is to find 60 ft/lbs. of "potential energy". As the stone begins to fall the potential energy changes to kinetic energy, the energy of motion. One has two kinds of "energy", the energy which is only potential and the energy produced by the motion itself. If no obstructions be encountered during the fall, such as molecules of air or the like, upon which a certain amount of energy has to be wasted in pushing

them out of the way, then the amount of work the stone can do on striking the earth is exactly the same as the amount of work that was done in lifting it up. It still has the energy used in lifting it up *intact*, after it has fallen. So that this energy was not used in producing the fall itself. Now the idea of "force" is based on the way man has to push against or exert pressure on a heavy object to make it move. And he has to use energy to do this pushing. We thus find that the "force" which Newton postulated was necessary to make a stone fall to the ground, *has disappeared.* Because assessments were made in terms of what *man* can do, not in terms of what nature herself can do.

The one thing nature strives to do is to remove states of disequilibrium—she always works to increased equilibrium. And that is just why, in order to prevent a poised stone from falling to the ground, it has to be constrained in some way; has to be held back. It is the holding back alone which furnishes the potential, for this represents a state of disequilibrium being kept intact. While the only time a force is *not* being exerted on the stone is when it is in free fall. Then, and then alone is it in equilibrium. Newton's "force" is not that which makes gravity possible, but that which shows itself when such effects as gravity can induce, are not permitted to occur.

What has gravity to do with radionics, it might be asked? Gravity is one way in which a universal principle which we call "attraction" shows itself. By studying such a thing as gravity we also study the way "attraction" has effect, and therefore the way certain possibilities are offered in regard to other facets of nature. We just use gravity as the easiest example, upon which to begin to build new structures of thought. It is no good trying to begin new thinking unless we do begin right at the very beginning. Disequilibrium produced can also be described as a state of stress; by which one now says that nature always seeks to reduce stress wherever it appears. Thus the expression "potential energy" becomes changed to "stress produced". And energy itself becomes *the way stress is reduced.* That stone poised in the air can do no work at all until it does begin to fall. While remaining poised there is no energy at all —but only stress. The way "energy is transferred" (from the person lifting up the stone to the way the stone can do work on the earth as it makes impact), is now the way a state of stress is produced and then removed by activity. All human activity is the way stress is removed; all organic behaviour is the way stress is removed, even if this produce ill-health. We do begin to bring into view ideas which now take into account the way man is reinvigorated by sleep and so on.

The Universal Law of Gravitation states that every body in the universe is attracted by every other body. The state of stress in the stone/earth relationship is produced by displacing the stone from a

position of (relative) rest. This means that stress is produced by the separation of parts. And the removal of stress, by which alone activity can occur, is indicative of the way everything in the universe is striving for ultimate unification. If all bodies did come together, then there would be no stress left and no possibility of energy appearing anywhere again. Energy does mark the dying away of the universe; or as would perhaps be better to say, the way cosmic possibilities are leading all things on to an ultimate fulfilment. We take away the mechanistic attitude. The only way bodies could come together would be by the removal of all constraints, inhibiting elements which prevent the movement to equilibrium from ever becoming absolute (such as the surface of the earth in the case of the falling body, which now interrupts a tendency which would go further if the stone could fall through the solid ground). The universe is sustained by stress kept intact. And that applies to the living organism as well. We have to consider how inhibiting factors can be removed; and whether they always *need* to be removed. For inhibitions act as protections. There are many other points to consider, such as limits to tolerance and so on, before proceeding further in this direction. Let us return to consolidate the start made, first of all.

Having observed a stone fall to the ground, although the stress produced by displacement has now gone and the energy induced expended by impact, the theorist still visualises some kind of field as being left in space around the earth, a gravitational field. Yet, in reference to this stone, the stress *is* the field, the connection across space between earth and stone, and by which a specific direction of motion on the part of the stone can be induced. It is as if the earth "communicates" with the stone; while at the same time the stone also "knows" what attractive power is possessed by the earth, because that determines its rate of fall. We see how "attraction" links up with "communication" in the sense needed as one begins to think of ways by which a "message" can be conveyed from patient to blood-spot, or healing substance to patient. But now there is no need to postulate a field existing independently of a relationship, as something intrinsic to itself. Gravity becomes *the reciprocal of* separation. We have also eliminated the need to seek antecedent causes, and thus lead into imaginative concepts which might be quite unrealistic. Because we are now considering what does exist in the universe, *and not trying to explain it away.*

It is to be noted that quite a number of implications in existing scientific formulations become turned completely upside down. Even in the way we apply new thinking is to be learnt lessons appropriate to radionics. We are involved in the way trends in thinking can be reversed. And therapy involves the way certain trends of an undesirable nature which arise, can be reversed—and so restore good health. The movement to equilibrium can take place in a certain direction until the limits of tolerance are reached, when

entropy takes over and restores balance, initiating a *change* in direction. We have to think, not in terms of "good" or "evil", but in terms of nature's functional activity, and consider states of equilibrium themselves as being hierarchical. When entropy becomes something which over-rules lesser states, being in fact the way a periodic *re*-adjustment can take place Newton, of course, thought in terms of straight lines. We have to think in terms of cycles and rhythms, of nature as she really is, of circles and spirals instead of straight lines, of ups and downs, expansion and contraction, and so on.

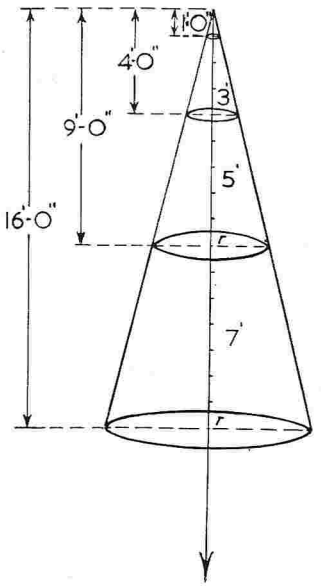


Fig. 31
($V=\sqrt{1}=t=1$ unit of $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.)
($V=\sqrt{4}=t=2$ units of $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.)
($V=\sqrt{q}=t=3$ units of $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.)
($V=\sqrt{16}=t=4$ units of $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.)
Area $=\pi t^2=$total distance fallen
Circumference $=2\pi t=V$

The theoretical physicist demands his graphs, or mental pictures, on order to formulate his ideas. We can present him with one in regard to gravity, which does fall into line with the new thinking now possible. *The ratio of velocity attained after time, t, to total distance fallen, is always as the ratio of the circumference of a circle*

to its area, in any circle drawn with radius, t. This applies to falling bodies near the earth, not for the moment taking the inverse square law into account (showing how attraction diminishes with great heights). To visualise a stone falling from a height of 16 ft., which takes one second, is to draw the following graph; and this can be used in just the same way as any other graph can be used to satisfy mathematical requirements.

It is, however, still necessary to remember that for every measurement taken, motion has been halted. The velocities described by measuring the circumference, are velocities that could only occur if at any one position, the rate of fall did not change—which it does continuously when a body falls to the ground. They are *theoretical* (giving another example of how theory does not agree with fact). To visualise the motion as it really is and *is* always changing, is to have to run the circles into one another, and so transform the drawing into a spiral. In this spiral we are now seeing motion change at every point. But it is a spiral within a cone, not a spiral with parallel sides, because motion is increasing all the time. Such a spiral has already found application in Mr. de la Warr's work. We *are* beginning to link up. By showing that gravity is really a function of time. Down the axis of that tapering spiral, we have a "radius vector", or finger of time which is rotating and at the same time moving in *depth*; and by moving in depth its amplitude increases. This is perhaps one of the most important patterns we need to meditate upon as we seek new insight into methods of constructing radionic theory. Notice that it is insight, not outer sight, that is required. Any shortcomings that might be found in existing theory is not because of lack of outer sight, but by lack of insight. Balance in our thinking can only be improved by adopting an outlook of wider perspective than is implicit in any one of the specialised sciences. We improve our *mental* health. Showing in fact how the psychic capacity is directly related to the way radionics itself as a science can develop.

NOTE:

* Points made are elaborated on in a new book "A Theology of Harmony" by the writer. In this book entropy becomes the opposite to specialisation, not the opposite to organisation. The way in which a specialised science is bound to a myopic view of the universe, once again links up with the way radionics requires a completely different perspective, of amplitude which embraces and overrides, or underlies, depending on how one looks at it, all lesser sciences.

The purposes for which the Radionic Centre is established are:

(*a*) To seek a greater knowledge of what constitutes *Mind* and to promote research in this field.

(*b*) To study the effect of *thought energy* on living tissue.

(*c*) To promote the advancement of knowledge relating to the *Science of Radionics* in all its aspects, and to provide a Centre for persons who wish to study the subject.

(*d*) To provide a meeting ground for persons who wish to become proficient in Radionic practice for the purpose of rendering a service to human beings and animals, or its application to agriculture.

(*e*) To provide a meeting ground for scientists who wish to study *the laws of the primary state of matter,* as embraced by Radionics, giving special attention to the behaviour of magnetism and gravity in the pre-physical state before the atom forms.

(*f*) To integrate religion, science and philosophy using the study of the power of thought as a common denominator.

(*g*) To study the transmission of energy as in radionic therapy.

(*h*) To consider the possibility of transmitting matter.