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MIND
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MATTER

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EDITORIAL

MUCH of the subject matter in our past five issues has tended to be a little technical and some readers may have found it not easy to follow, but it *has* been carefully designed to provide evidential material for the future of Radionics. Step by step we are preparing evidence that will eventually be strong enough to break through the inertia that is so evident in our seats of learning but which has presaged a number of very remarkable discoveries in history. A few of our readers may possibly feel irritated that the academic mind is being courted at all, but unfortunately the structure of the modern world is almost completely circumscribed by technological factors which tend to blind people to reality. The complexity of living is now so great that it obscures the real purpose of life.

The impact on a technological world will be much greater when our case is expressed in scientific terms and this is why we must often inevitably, for the moment at least, be technical. The ultimate target we all long to reach can be attained only by building each step on a firm foundation. We have the material ready but the right moment must be chosen for its publication.

Some who are not encumbered by a scientific training can meanwhile enjoy the pleasure of flights beyond material things. Our pleasure will be all the greater when academic sights have also been raised high enough to see beyond the atom. We do not presume to say that a scientist cannot see beyond his material concepts; Einstein was a shining example of the true scientist. Rather should we say that there are more technologists than scientists today.

That is why we are presenting our material constructively in each issue, as stepping stones towards the realisation of our ultimate achievement.

EDITOR.

MAGNETIC THERAPY

by G. W. de la Warr, A.M. Inst. C.E.

and

Dr. Douglas Baker, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

The culmination of twenty-four years research by the Delaware Laboratories into the ecology of living cells in our bodies suddenly reached a dramatic climax on November 25, 1966. Successful work had been proceeding for many months on the effect of magnetic fields on the human organism. It was considered to be a well kept secret but when reference was made in the "New Scientist" of November 24 that a Russian team had reduced the white blood cell count of mice by the use of a magnetic field, it was decided that the time had come to make a statement to the Press in order to attempt to establish our prior claims.

THROUGHOUT our researches since we developed the Psychoplot apparatus in 1963 we have had ample evidence that the human tissues were affected by the proximity of a magnetic field. It was practically the first effect we sought with the early edition of this apparatus. We laid a bar magnet beside the psoas muscle of the subject's thigh while he had the vibrator and pick-up attached to his knee, and obtained a change in the histogram. We decided, however, it might be due only to interference between the bar magnet and the magnetic field of the vibrator and we passed on to examine the effect of colours projected at the same muscle instead. This led us through the fascinating experiments now on record concerning the therapeutic effect of colour radiation and it was not until later that we returned to study the effect of magnetic fields on some of the body reflexes.

Two fundamental questions then faced us:—

1. Is it possible to demonstrate that the body chemistry can be influenced by the application of magnetic fields (see Fig. 1) to various parts of the body?
2. Is it possible to bring about an alteration of body chemistry *purposefully* by the application of magnetic fields?

This immediately suggested that if we used the constituents of the blood as a yardstick we should be able to measure the effects, if any,

of applying magnetic fields. We accordingly employed the assistance of the Welbeck Biological Laboratories of London in providing independent and authoritative haematological appraisal of our work. The procedure agreed on was that prior to and throughout all the experiments each subject should visit the Welbeck Laboratory by appointment in order that a blood specimen could be taken by the haematologist and tested forthwith. A costly procedure but fully

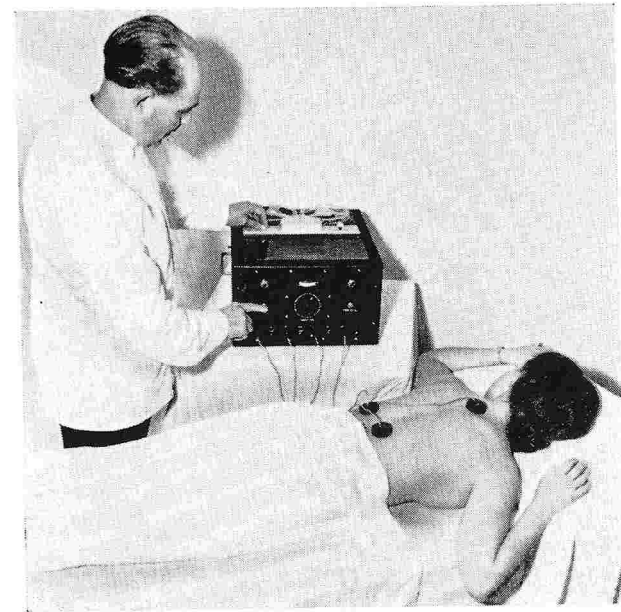


FIG. 1
Magnetic fields being applied by the MT/3 apparatus capable of using up to twelve solenoids.

justified in view of the value of the experiments and the need for competent and independent measurement.

We decided that two main experiments should be initiated with the help of volunteer subjects whose co-operation in the tests cannot be too highly praised. Experiment No. 1 sought to lower the cholesterol in the blood and Experiment No. 2 sought to lower the white cell count in the blood. We were aware that in the event of our succeeding in reducing the white cell count the discovery might be used for the treatment of Leukaemia and it was clear that we would run the risk of embarrassing publicity—hence the secrecy and our reticence to publish prematurely.

The choice of the first experiment to reduce the blood cholesterol was made in view of its link with cardiac disease and coronary thrombosis in particular, which taken together are among the greatest causes of death. The rapid reduction of blood cholesterol of our first ten subjects, is seen in Fig 3. The reduction of the white blood cell count is seen in Fig. 4. It should be noted that the treatment is minimal and the body's corrective mechanism can soon restore the subject's white cell count.

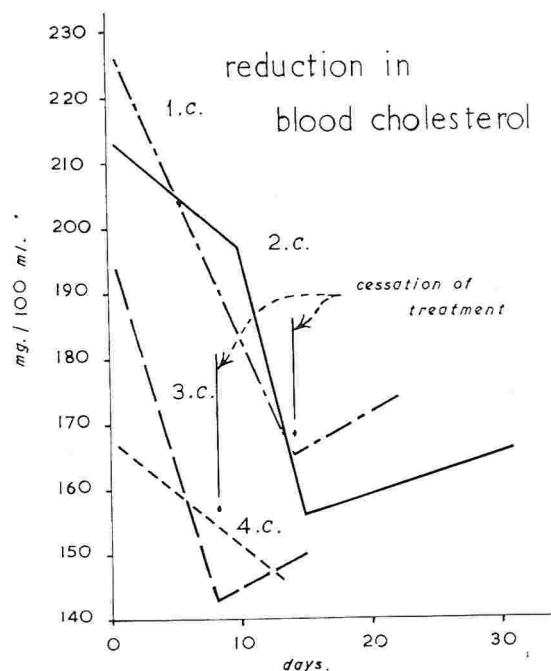


FIG. 2

Graph showing response of the first four subjects to the treatment for the reduction of blood cholesterol.

The principle followed was to set up magnetic fields by means of electric currents flowing in solenoids which were applied at strategic positions on the body. This procedure was accompanied with blood tests at the Welbeck Laboratory. In assessing the results it must be borne in mind that the choice of willing subjects was limited to the strictly healthy because practising doctors invariably refuse to collaborate by offering access to sick people.

Subject's number	Blood cholesterol level (Mg/100 ml.)		Drop	Time
	Before treating	After treating		
1/C	227	165	62	13 days
2/C	213	156	57	14 days
3/C	194	143	51	8 days
4/C	167	146	21	12 days
5/C	222	141	81	22 days
6/C	173	127	46	15 days
7/C	154	127	27	15 days
8/C	182	151	31	19 days
9/C	184	151	33	22 days
10/C	203	138	65	3 days

FIG. 3

Table showing reduction in blood cholesterol for the first ten subjects after treatment with seven solenoids placed on various parts of the body.

In all fairness it should also be on record that we are virtually denied most of the facilities enjoyed by the average medical research team. Lack of funds is another severe limitation.

However, this is common to most original research and pioneering enterprises throughout history. We had already begun to visualise the many uses to which magnetic therapy could be applied. Astronauts might now benefit by treatment that could be sent to them by radio if this new principle in therapy could be established. Various changes in body chemistry could be stimulated by weak magnetic fields intelligently applied within the space suit. The solenoids could

Subject's number	White cell count		Drop	Time
	Before	After		
1/W	7,600	4,800	2,800	27 days
2/W	5,300	3,500	1,800	9 days
3/W	5,700	3,600	1,100	14 days
4/W	6,700	4,000	2,700	16 days
5/W	5,700	4,500	1,200	10 days
6/W	6,300	4,700	1,600	10 days
7/W	6,500	4,500	2,000	14 days
8/W	5,800	4,500	1,300	5 days

FIG. 4

Table showing reduction in white blood cell count after treatment.

be added to the space suit and controlled as required. We now knew that these things were possible but we had yet to produce convincing evidence. A considerable number, at least fifty or so human guinea pigs would have to be treated successfully to be convincing.

Our numbers had barely reached twenty when the shock came. In the *New Scientist* of November 24 the following reference was made to work proceeding in Russia:—

Life in a strong Magnetic Field

“Strong magnetic fields could possibly be used as a shield for cosmonauts against electrically charged particles in cosmic rays. The effects of such fields on diverse organisms were therefore tested in the Soviet Union (*Priroda*, 1966, No. 4, p. 114). Mice living in a field of 14,000 oersted for 2 weeks showed a 28 per cent reduction in white blood-cell count, while another group of these animals kept for the same time in a field of 8,500 oersted showed an increase of 30 per cent in the number of red blood cells and of 14 per cent in their haemoglobin content. The growth rate of the alga *chlorella* increased by 38 per cent after several days in a field of 20,000 oersted.

“No influence could be found on the development or mutation rate of bacteria or of the fruit-fly *drosophila* even in extremely strong fields—140,000 oersted—while the cell division rate of fertilised sea-urchin eggs slowed down. Fields of 70,000 oersted induced considerable changes in the electroencephalographic patterns of primates and a reduction of their heart frequency by about 25 per cent.”

Although the Russian team was using magnetic fields considerably in excess of our own field strength and for much longer periods it was clear that we must act quickly and show our hand. It so happened that on the day *before* this Russian information reached us a Public Relations company had visited our Laboratories with a consultant Medical Doctor in order to express an opinion on our work to date. He had been favourably impressed. And so on the day *after* the Russian release we were in a position to act and the following statement was made to the Press:—

British Research Team Ahead of Russians.

“Britain is ahead of Russia and probably the entire world in new experiments to explore the potential use of magnetism in

space travel, and for reducing the incidence of cardiac disease and providing after treatment of coronary thrombosis.

“It was disclosed for the first time in last week’s edition of the *New Scientist* that Russian scientists have succeeded in lowering the white cell count of the blood in mice by means of sustained magnetic treatment. They have achieved a 28 per cent reduction in the count within 2 weeks.

“Now it has been announced that a British research team working at the Delawarr Laboratories in Oxford has been conducting similar experiments on humans and has succeeded in reducing the white cell count in the blood by up to 30 per cent and in only one week with less powerful magnetic fields.

“Announcing this in London, Dr. Douglas Baker and Mr. George de la Warr, the two leaders of the Oxford Research team, disclosed that their method is similar in principle but different in application. They are applying magnetic fields in frequencies and their technique appears to be far more advanced than that of the Russians.

“The Russians believe that strong magnetic fields could be used as a shield for cosmonauts against electrically charged particles in cosmic rays and have been testing the effects of such fields on diverse organisms.

“Dr. Baker stated that his team has been concentrating on medical applications and that their findings will undoubtedly be of immense value to British space scientists. ‘It will be possible,’ he said, ‘to transmit therapy to astronauts thus obviating the necessity for carrying medicines and drugs.’

“The British team believed that its discoveries will reduce the incidence of cardiac disease and be dramatically successful in future after-treatment of coronary thrombosis.

“Mr. D. de la Warr, the other leader of the team, said that the research had been conducted for some time but that now with success virtually certain, the continuation of work was severely threatened by lack of funds. ‘Perhaps now that we are clearly shown to be leading the world in this field we will be given a better hearing,’ he said. ‘We want to repeat our tests and extend our experiments to other fields.’”

On Friday, November 25, *The Guardian* carried the following extract from the release of the previous day:

Breakthrough in heart research.

“A British research team has succeeded in reducing the white cell count in blood by using magnetic fields, two members of the team announced last night. They believe that the discoveries will reduce the incidence of cardiac disease and will be dramatically successful in after treatment of coronary thrombosis.

“The leaders of the research team, which is working at the Delawarr Laboratories in Oxford, are Dr. Douglas Baker and Mr. George de la Warr. They said the team had succeeded in reducing the white cell count by up to 30 per cent in as little as one week.

More advanced.

“The team’s techniques are thought to be much more advanced than those of Russian scientists, who have been testing the effects of magnetic fields on diverse organisms. Mr. de la Warr commented: ‘Perhaps now that we are clearly shown to be leading the world in this field we shall be given a better hearing. We want to repeat our tests and extend our experiments.’”

A similar report appeared in *The Scotsman* and in the *Yorkshire Post*.

The immediate result was that on Friday the telephones scarcely stopped ringing all day. Thompson Newspapers rang to inquire whether it was all a hoax. The Medical World expressed great interest and wanted an article with all the details. The Columbia Broadcasting Corporation professed great interest and asked for a demonstration which we agreed to give. *Time Magazine* made much the same approach. The *Oxford Mail* sent a young scientist who reported favourably, but no further reports of any kind appeared.

Reviewing our results to date we decided to commence Experiment No. 3 as we had observed that in some instances the treatment increased *the clotting time*. This was pursued because of its great potentiality in the treatment of coronary troubles and other thrombosed conditions. Other observations were also made; one of these was a beneficial effect on hypertension and especially in respect

of asthma. Experiment No. 4 was, therefore begun, and we had to resort to advertising for a limited number of *asthma* sufferers as follows:—

“Asthma sufferers who are willing to assist in developing a new painless, drugless treatment please write or telephone, Delawarr Laboratories Ltd., Raleigh Park Road, Oxford. Telephone: 44388.”

The response was immediate and we now have persons visiting our Laboratories twice a week to enable observations to be made on the treatment of asthma. Once again an expensive undertaking but justified by the results, as we are showing the way to a new, drugless form of treatment.

The important thing in all these findings is, of course, that parts of the human being are now shown to be *basically affected by magnetic fields*. It is known that artificial *electrical* stimulation of nerves corresponds most nearly to their natural excitation, but the feeblest electric current must inevitably be accompanied by a magnetic field and it is reasonable to assume that such a field could be affected by the process of induction.

In the *New Scientist* of January 12th the following reference was made to work proceeding in Germany:—

Enzymes in magnetic fields.

“No little scepticism is directed towards the reports that appear from time to time concerning the effects of magnetic fields on life processes. However, a chemist at Humboldt University, Berlin, has now produced results indicating that different enzyme reactions may be either speeded up or retarded by very powerful fields, and that the degree of non-uniformity of the field makes a considerable difference.”

We are now ready to publish the details of our work as the method of applying the magnetic fields would appear to have novel features to which we wish to lay claim.

A discovery of this magnitude calls for ample corroboration, free dissemination of information and earnest reflection before it escalates into what may well be called Magnetic Therapy in the medicine of tomorrow.

Financial Aid

Our major problem is one of finance for the undertaking. For some years we have carried on by raising personal loans until at the present time they exceed £40,000 and we can go no farther unaided. We have been attempting to get funds to enable us to develop our new form of reflexograph for the early detection of certain diseases.

An approach to the Ford Foundation in March last year produced the following sympathetic reply:—

“Thank you for your letter of March 28 in which you inquire about the possibility of Foundation assistance for one year’s research in connection with the early detection of cancer by means of the Sonoplot and the colour projector.

“Although we realise the potential importance of such research, I am sorry to say that the Foundation is unable to be of assistance. As a matter of policy, the Foundation does not provide support in the field of medicine, except in connection with population studies.

“We appreciate your interest in writing to us and I regret that we cannot be helpful.”

Our approach to the Rockefeller Foundation elicited much the same reply:—

“Your letter of April 19 has come to our group in the Medical and Natural Sciences for reply. I do wish I might encourage you in applying to the Foundation for support of your project on the automatic detection of disease, but under the terms of our present programme this is no longer possible. For the last few years, virtually all of our activities in support of scientific research have been centred around the development of a few selected universities in Asia, Africa and Latin America and we no longer have funds available for research support outside these major areas of interest.

“I regret very much having to reply in this disappointing way, but I hope you will be successful in finding some other source of support which will enable you to go on with your studies.”

An approach was made in this country to The Gulbenkian Trust and the following reply was received:—

“I am so sorry but after due consideration I am not interested in your project and I am too much involved in other charitable

causes at the moment to spare the time to discuss it fully with you. I am *so* very sorry.”

Mr. A. C. T. Nisbet of the Lawson-Tait Memorial Foundation allowed us to address their Board of Trustees but no help was forthcoming.

We approached the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust Ltd. and a sympathetic reply was received as follows:—

“I regret that I have to inform you that irrespective of the merits of your application for assistance, the Trustees felt that nothing less than a substantial grant would be of any real use to you and they were not in a position to make a substantial grant.

“In the circumstances I very much regret that I have to say that the application was rejected.”

The Nuffield Foundation was more helpful over the Reflexograph research; the Secretary and a young physicist were persuaded to come and see it in action. The verdict however, before they left was that Laboratories such as ours could not rank for any assistance from the Foundation.

It would appear that the majority of the Trusts and Foundations channel their support through academic centres when it comes to scientific and medical matters. We have only just started on this tortuous trail that could lead us eventually to a better understanding of the psycho-somatic relationship that motivates man. How can we hope to follow this path if we become subservient to the departmentalised pattern of a university? We really need a whole University of New Thought. In fact, a tentative approach was made on these lines to our Member of Parliament concerning other aspects of our work but without success.

The immediate need is to find a sponsor or a group of business men who are willing to invest in our work and then capitalise on our discoveries one by one. Survival is our first consideration for the moment, we must then seek support for our plan for a painless and possibly a drugless future for humanity by developing the benefits of Magnetic Therapy.



THE WORK OF DR. ALBERT ABRAMS

(Part Four)

In the last three articles we have attempted to show that Abrams had a profound insight into the existence of Human Energy. He exercised considerable ingenuity in using it in the detection of disease as described in his book "New Concepts in Diagnosis and Treatment". We now turn our attention to his book "Spondylotherapy" where he develops a new science of evoking the reflexes of the body in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. Even by contemporary standards 53 years later it is a most remarkable book.

EDITOR

ABRAMS, contrary to general knowledge, was a pioneer of spinal therapy. He made a deep study of human reflexes and was able to show that a great number of pathological conditions could be more easily and more certainly dealt with by using his relatively simple form of spinal therapeutics than by conventional measures. In January 1910 he published his first edition of *Spondylotherapy* and pointed out in the Preface that:—

"Even the laity know that cold applied to the back of the neck may arrest haemorrhage from the nose and that heat applied to the small of the back may hasten menstruation. The profound and far reaching physiologic truths which underlie these simple phenomena have either been ignored or only given inconsiderate attention. The author has endeavoured to put Spondylotherapy in a place befitting its scientific importance and to emphasise its great practical helpfulness in disease."

It is clear that Abrams succeeded in presenting an extremely intelligent approach to physiotherapy. He was able to apply his knowledge of physics and physical science to the problems of living organisms to very good purpose but it was unforgivably original for a large number of his medical contemporaries. The review by *The Journal of the American Medical Association* commented:—

"One wonders whether this is an attempt to explain osteopathy and chiropractic to the understanding of the regular practitioner, or to exploit the very ingenious percussion devices of the author, or whether it is really true that medical men really know practically nothing about the cure of disease through treatment of the spine. Let us hope it is the latter, and that a careful study of this unique volume may open new avenues of therapy heretofore undreamed of."

This annoyed Abrams who commented that osteopathy is a system which concerns itself with anatomic abnormalities and their correction, and chiropractic technique presumes disease to emanate from displaced vertebrae, whereas Spondylotherapy concerns itself *only* with the excitation of the functional centres of the spinal cord and takes the whole of the human physiology as its basis.

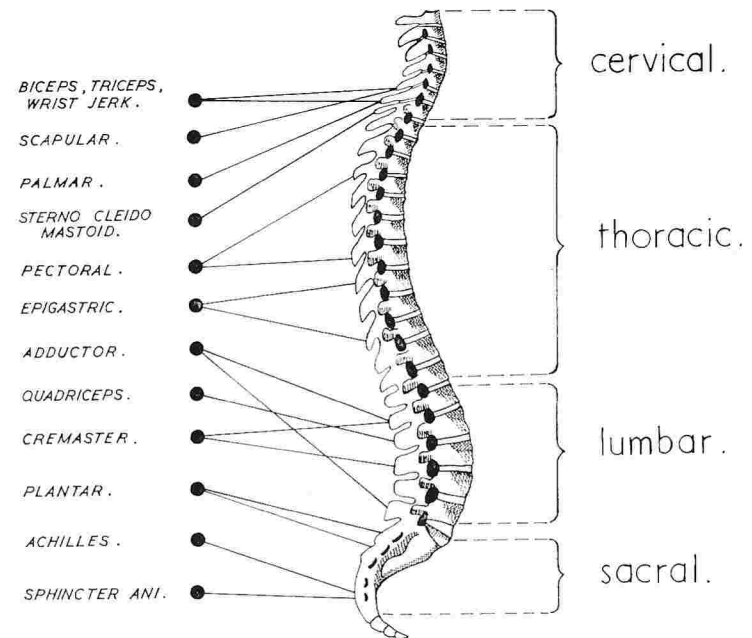


FIG. 5

Muscular reflexes obtained by concussion of specific spinous processes.

One reviewer said that the book contained nothing that was particularly new, whereas another said:—

"There are fifty pages scattered throughout the volume any one of which could be torn out and be used as a starting point and an inspiration for most valuable research work. The possessor of this book has a rich mine of startlingly suggestive knowledge and to the man of study who strives to reach even better and more fruitful methods of investigation and cure of disease this book will be most welcome."

An eminent French clinician commented as follows:—

“Some of my results and those of my colleagues in Paris employing the methods of spondylotherapy are positively miracles.”

The human reflexes

Life is expressed in a rhythmic flow of automatic functions in the body known as reflexes. Our bodies are in a state of endless reflex movement, each reflex having its antagonistic reflex. When there is co-ordination the result is physiological harmony. When there is lack of co-ordination there is a pathological condition. There are approximately 250 human reflexes listed in Dorland's *Medical Dictionary* and of the action of the majority of them we are

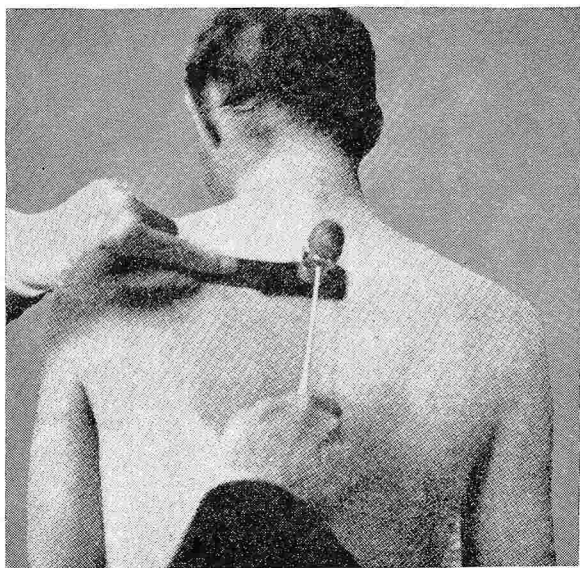


FIG. 6

Showing the rubber plexor and pleximeter being used for eliciting vertebral reflexes. (Abrams.)

quite unaware as they are involuntary. Such conditions as muscular spasm, of course, we are frequently very much aware of. Abrams sought to show that by intelligent percussion of the spine it could be used as a centre for giving curative impulses to pathological conditions in any part of the body. These reflexes elicited from the

spinous processes are described as *vertebral* reflexes as distinct from *visceral* reflexes elsewhere in the body.

Abrams refers to the following alternative methods of inducing the vertebral reflex for therapeutic purposes:—

- (a) Percussion as demonstrated in Fig. 6.
- (b) The application of an electric current.
- (c) The use of a magnetic field.



FIG. 7

The VT/2 apparatus being used to elicit a therapeutic visceral reflex in the patient.

Fig. 6 shows a simple method of using a plexor and pleximeter. The plexor is the usual type of rubber mallet for obtaining the knee jerk and the pleximeter is a strip of soft rubber.

Following up this principle Abrams developed a pneumatic vibra-massage device and later an electrically driven vibrator both solely for use on the spinous processes. It delivered impulses at the rate of 60 per second, or less when necessary, giving a series of sharply

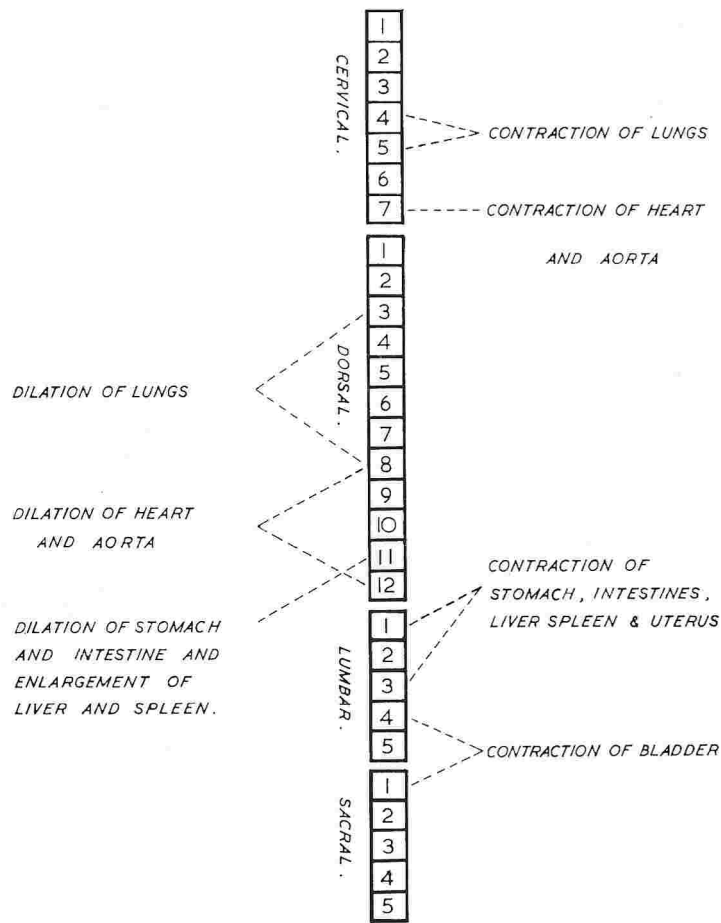


FIG. 8

Eleven visceral motor reflexes of spinal origin.

separated blows. All other motions such as oscillations, shaking or friction only interfered with the results.

Reference should perhaps be made at this point that the tape controlled VT/2 vibrator developed by the Delawarr Laboratories also fulfills this function. Fig. 7 shows the VT/2 being used for this

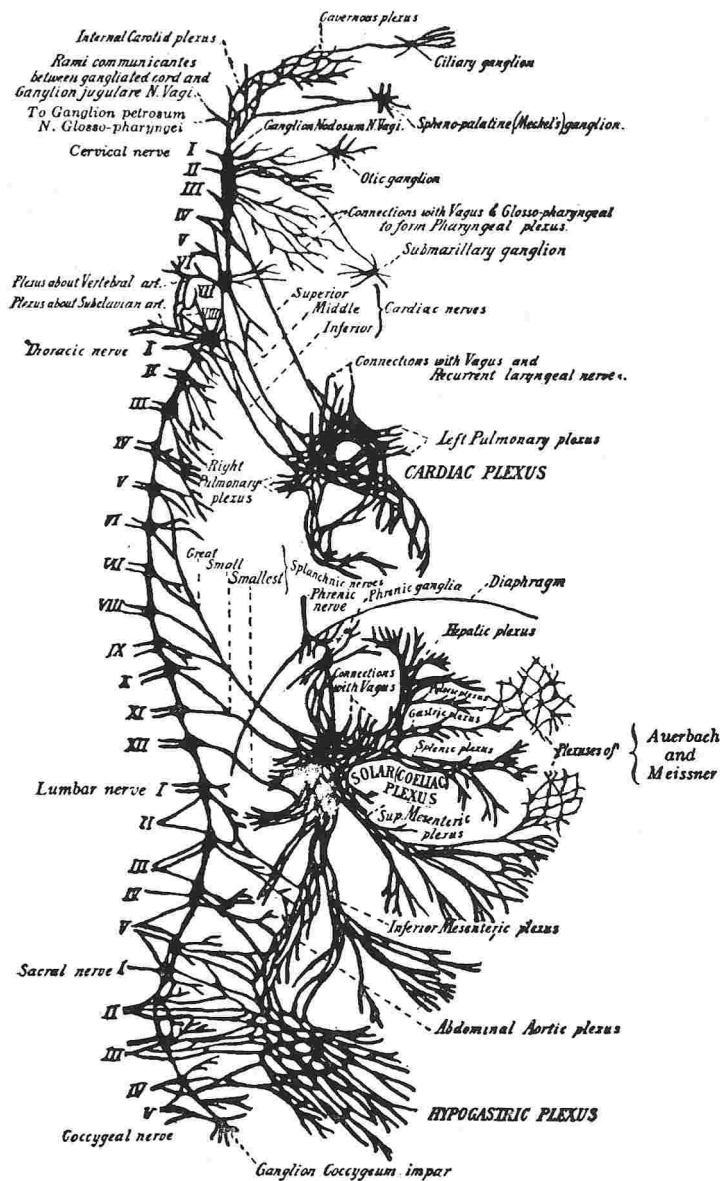


FIG. 9

Some of the principal communications between the cerebro-spinal nervous system and the sympathetic nervous system. (Flower, modified by Morris.)

purpose, the signals supplied by the tape* have been designed to induce a state of resonance.

Abrams was able to elicit the spinal muscular reflexes plotted in Fig. 5 and the visceral motor reflexes indicated in Fig. 8. The 29 main segments of the spinal cord have their respective nerves which enter each segment. They are well documented in standard anatomical publications.

Fig 9 shows the principal nerve pathways of the spinal nerves and the sympathetic nervous system. Some of the techniques devised by Abrams to stimulate specific bodily functions constitute a major contribution to physiotherapy. It was from the constant use of his earlier method of concussing a spinous process that he found his way into more sophisticated techniques of inducing human reflexes.

His original diagnostic procedure was to examine the vertebrae for tenderness by percussion with the plexor and pleximeter or by palpation around each spinous process. The presence of tenderness according to which segment of the spinal cord was involved was an indication of associated visceral disease.

Throughout his work there is the constantly recurring injunction to maintain the tonicity of all the viscera and especially the tonus of the vagus nerve. This particular vagus tonus, itself dependent on thyroid secretion, controls the aortic contractions as well as many other stimuli and is obtained briefly as follows.

Methods of increasing vagus tone

Three separate procedures used by Abrams for exciting the tone of the vagus are summarised as follows:—

1. Pressure applied at the 7th cervical spine by means of a suitably shaped device.
2. Holding the head well back and gazing vertically.
3. Pressure in an appropriate intercostal space.

The pressure when sustained for half a minute will cause the descent of the lower border of the lung. This is, in fact, a convenient method of testing vagus tone. This descent may be maintained for periods from one minute to nine minutes according to the method used.

It is perhaps worthy of mention that during the time that pressure is being applied to the 7th cervical spine certain other organs of the

* These complex-frequencies are copyright and have been skilfully composed at the Laboratories.

body also receive augmented tone (e.g. heart, lungs, stomach, liver and spleen) but there is a diminution of the volume of the pulse.

Maintenance of visceral tone

An important contribution of spondylotherapy is seen in its ability to reproduce the effect of adrenalin in our tissues. The tonus in our sympathetic nerve fibres is maintained by the body secretion of adrenalin. It produces, among other things, a slight contraction of the muscles that is of the greatest importance in our physiological behaviour. The action of adrenalin may be obtained by stimulating the splanchnic nerves, and this is achieved by stimulating only the 4th to the 8th dorsal spines.

In asthma, which is accompanied by an overactivity of the vagus, traction of the spinal nerves from the 3rd and 4th dorsal spines will depress the vagus tone and relieve the asthma spasm.

Among the variety of reflex actions that can be stimulated by the spondylotherapist is the important effect of concussing the 11th dorsal spine, it dilates the spleen and increases the number of red cells in the blood. Conversely by concussing the 2nd lumbar spine the spleen is contracted and the number of white cells is increased, chiefly of the lymphocytic type.

Magnetic energy

It is quite natural that the nerves in our body should be associated with electro-magnetic phenomena. The nervous system actually has its batteries, switches, relays, transformers, condensers, resistances, shunts and automatic circuits. Artificial electrical stimulation of nerves corresponds most nearly to their natural excitation. Various forms of electro-therapy are currently in use and it is not surprising that the body should respond to magnetic fields.

Abrams devoted special consideration to magnetic energy for the simple reason that he found the body would react to it. He maintained that the body's ability to react to stimuli is the most conspicuous characteristic of the living organism. He was particularly drawn to the use of magnetism because, and here we again quote from his book:—

“It is convenient to use, it has no pernicious effects, it is potential in action and it has antedated the various forms of force in the treatment of disease. The medical history of magnetism is a riotous recital of misguided judgement, defective imagination and charlatanry. So securely is magnetism inter-

woven with charlatanry that he who attempts to sever the bonds must be prepared to suffer the darts of calumny. But the undaunted one will find ample reward for his undertaking despite the fact that, in medicine, it is easier to establish a fact than to have it accepted.

“Perhaps the greatest work ever published on magnetism was that of an Englishman, William Gilbert, who, in the year 1600 was President of the Royal College of Physicians. He mentions that Dioscorides believed that if a piece of lodestone was finely ground and mixed with water it would, when swallowed, benefit many disorders of the blood.

“Magnetic medicine, however, was regarded as dangerous inasmuch as it contributed to melancholia and even death. The ancients who entertained various ideas respecting the curative virtues of magnets conceived different applications some of which were beneficial and others dangerous. The famous salve of Paracelsus for the treatment of wounds caused by iron daggers was an elaboration of this idea. The salve was essentially a compound of powdered lodestone and ordinary ointment. It was this same Paracelsus, really a great physician, in the first half of the sixteenth century, who regarded *personal magnetism* as a force not unlike that of a magnet which attracted iron. To him the attraction of sex was essentially magnetic.

“What we now call gravitation was regarded by Kepler, perhaps the most profound thinker of his time, as magnetic attraction. To him the magnet was the soul of the physical world and it was by magnetic attraction that the planets were held in bondage by the sun. Descartes, was likewise engaged with a theoretical study of magnetism. During this epoch the magneto-motive force was employed as a convenient vehicle for explaining all psychological phenomena and it was extensively used in the treatment of disease.

Historical survey of Magnetic Therapy

“In 1766 Mesmer published *De Planetarium Influxu* designed to show planetary influence on the nervous system and his *Ueber die Magnetkur* was the product of his studies of magnetism as a curative agent. He supposed that a force existed which he called *animal magnetism* by means of which one person could

influence another. This ‘animal influence’ he regarded as the essential nature of mesmerism. Binet and Feré describe the performances of Mesmer, who, with a long iron wand, would walk among his throng of patients touching the affected parts of the body. To energise his results he would sometimes substitute for his manipulations strong electric currents. In his manipulations he would pass his fingers over the body of the patient time and time again until he was assured that the magnetised person was thoroughly saturated with the healing fluid.

“De Puysegur, in his instructions to hypnotisers, whom he designates as magnetisers, enjoins them to regard themselves as magnets and the arms, particularly the hands, as poles and to imagine the magnetic fluid as passing from one hand to the other through the body of the patient.

“An American, Dr. Elisha Perkins by name, may be regarded as the prince of charlatans. He exploited the discoveries of Galvani and Volta by employing two pieces of metal known as “Metallic Tractors”. These latter when drawn over affected parts could cure practically everything by virtue of their magnetic influence. His patented discovery gained him wealth and fame. The “tractor cure”, as it was called, led Dr. Haygarth to fabricate a pair of false tractors by which marvellous magnetic cures were likewise effected. These tractors were made of every conceivable material but results were equally good provided the operator, during their application, discussed magnetism and described squares, circles and triangles with the sham tractors.

“Belief in the curative powers of the magnet was promulgated by Baron von Reichenbach. He claimed to have discovered a new force from magnets which he called *odic force*. The latter, like the magnetic flux, was invisible and its properties could only be determined by its effects. Despite the popularity of the odic force in the treatment of disease it was shown that the effects were caused by the influence of the mind over the body. Though the patients claimed they could see faint luminous emanations issuing from the magnet. A piece of wood so prepared to resemble a magnet yielded like results.”

Physiological effects from a magnetic field.

The consensus of opinion of modern investigators favours the view that magnets are endowed with little or no power over the human organism, and certainly that magnetic therapy is merely a delusion. In fact, the text book on *Electricity and Magnetism* by Prof. Silvanus Thompson which was in vogue up to 1943 reads as follows:—

“Magnets exercise no physiological action whatever, and the wearing of magnets in belts, armlets, or rings is of no curative value whatever.”

Some years ago Thomas Edison confined a boy's head inside a colossal electro-magnet thus permitting the magnetic flux to pass through his brain. Absolutely no effects were observed at that time but when repeated some years later by other workers a slight effect was detected on the pineal gland. Isolated effects have been observed in the body by subsequent researches to some of whom reference is made in the previous article and also in our September issue.

The following observations by Abrams concerning the effect of magnetism on living tissue is now apposite. He first draws attention to the incompleteness of his observations and to his limited knowledge of physics which might prevent him from interpreting the observed phenomena more fully. He states:—

“Some of the author's observations would have been impossible of attainment if it were not for the fact that the reflexes of the organs can now be recognised objectively. However, after considering the discredit cast on the therapeutic employment of the magnetic force all consideration of this aspect will be ended so that the reader is constrained to formulate his own conclusions.

“If any of the human tissues, after being deprived of blood, are suspended on a light silk thread near a magnet the latter will attract one pole of the tissue and repel the other. The N-pole of the magnet repels the N-pole of the tissue and attracts its S-pole. This effect varies with the tissues employed and is best exhibited by nerves, whereas the least effect is noted with the spinal cord. The same magnetic attraction is exhibited by membraneous coverings of the nervous system, organs and muscles.

“The iron content of the tissues has without doubt some effect on the results, yet the liver and spleen which normally

show a high content of iron exhibit a feebler power of attraction than the nerves. Even after the tissue has been immersed in a solution to dissolve any iron that may be present the tissue is still attracted to the magnet although less readily than before. Here, one must assume some change in the molecular arrangement of the tissue.

“Fresh tissues do not show the foregoing properties of attraction and repulsion, the tissues must be allowed to desiccate naturally. If the tissues are artificially desiccated the results may be compromised. Severed nerves in chloroformed animals proximally connected with the spinal cord exhibited less magnetic

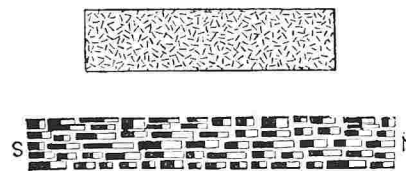


FIG. 10
Illustrating the theory of magnetism.

In the upper figure the molecules owing to their disorderly arrangement have lost their magnetism but when the molecules are arranged end to end, so that the N-seeking poles all point in one direction, the bar is magnetised.

attraction than nerves removed from the body and suspended by a thread. This may possibly be the effect of the chloroform.

“About the year 1819, Oersted, in investigating the relation between magnetism and electricity found that, when an electric current flows through a conductor, a magnetic flux is created which makes the conductor into a magnet. The conductor loses its magnetic properties as soon as the current ceases to flow. In my investigations using various organs and tissues as conductors a decided difference was noted in the deflection of the needle.

“One knows that a bar magnet can induce magnetism in another piece of iron so that a magnet may be made to support a number of nails that are laid end to end. Each nail has thus become a magnet by induction. The theory is also accepted that each molecule of which a magnet is composed are magnets by nature and when they are unmagnetised, as in the upper

figure in Fig. 10, they are arranged in a haphazard manner so that they neutralise each other's external magnetic effect. If this material is now subjected to the influence of magnetic force the molecules become so arranged that their poles point in the same direction a magnet is obtained."

Action of magnetism on visceral tone

Undoubtedly there is a dramatic effect on the viscera when a magnetic field is applied intelligently. Perhaps the most conspicuous physiological effect is that of increasing visceral tone. It is possible that there may be some molecular rearrangement but it is too soon to venture an explanation of the phenomenon, careful observation and research must first be undertaken.

It is clear that the application of a magnetic stimulus to the region of the 7th cervical vertebra results in increased tone and contraction of say the stomach. The application of heat, light, radium and X-rays to the same vertebra produces only a brief visceral effect but the use of magnetism produces an effect lasting several hours.

An interesting aspect of the general phenomenon was observed by Abrams when a patient had been "magnetised". If an individual exposes himself to the flux of a large magnetic field, for say one minute, and then enters a room where there is an "unmagnetised" person he will transfer the visceral tone to that person for a brief period. It is not a lasting magnetised state that is conferred as in the case of the nails mentioned earlier.

One of the most important discoveries that Abrams made concerning the effect of a magnetic field on the viscera was that it would actually *fix* an organ in position once it has been stimulated to a reflex activity. He demonstrated how the heart, aorta, liver and other organs could be held in a state of contraction or dilation by holding a magnet near them thus producing an effect that would last sometimes for hours. It is true, however, that a better result can be obtained by placing the magnetic flux for several minutes at the appropriate spine. Fig. 11 shows the boundaries of the heart and liver before and after the application of a horseshoe magnet to those organs.

The effect of a magnet on the pulse rate can be seen from Fig. 12. The recordings A, B and C show the readings before, during and after placing an electromagnet at the 7th cervical spine.

Abrams also demonstrated that certain organs may be made to contract or dilate by irritating the skin over the organ. The reflexes thus evoked explain some of the empirical methods of treatments by liniments, poultices, water and a host of physical remedies. However, these skin reflexes are only infinitesimal in amplitude and duration until a magnetic field is applied, preferable in the spinal region, and then they will last for several hours.

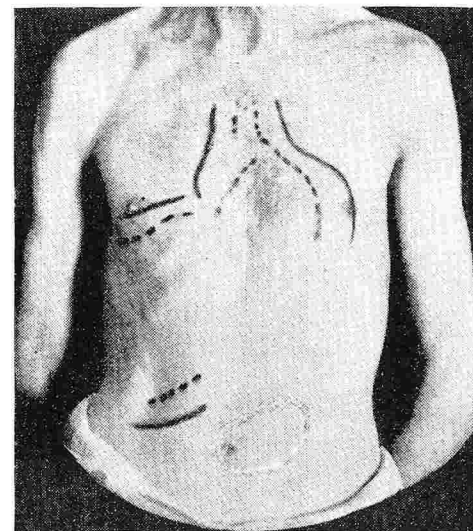


FIG. 11

The broken lines show the organ boundaries before, and the continuous lines after, the use of the magnet.
(Abrams.)

Other observations by Abrams in this context are as follows:—

“ If an individual is in an electromagnetic field between *like poles* of two electromagnets no dullness of the stomach can be elicited and the same effect is manifested if the poles are *unlike*. If the dullness of the stomach is evoked by exposure to the streamings of either the north or south pole of a magnet it can be made to disappear at once by exposure to the pole opposite to that which first caused the dullness. That is to say the poles

of opposite polarity neutralise each other. Exposure to two like poles of two magnets will multiply the intensity of the stomach reaction when the streamings are concentrated in the stomach region.

“It has been observed that whereas the magnetic force increases the tone of the organs it sometimes neither contracts nor dilates them. In my earlier investigations there were errors

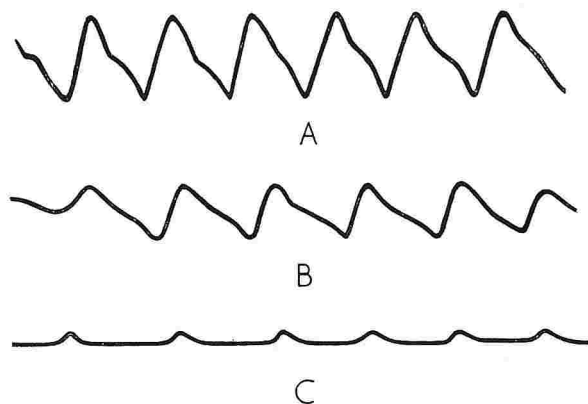


FIG. 12

Recordings of the pulse. A, before the tip of the electromagnet is placed at the 7th cervical spine; B, during the time the flux first flows, and C, about 30 seconds thereafter.

of interpretation because when the magnetic force was allowed to act for several minutes in the region of the 7th cervical spine the *prolapsed* stomachs were hauled up a considerable distance. In all such cases I was dealing with relaxed (hypotonic or atonic viscera) organs. In the norm, however, such effects are not observed as only the tone of the organ is augmented and there is no change in its position.

“An important fact in the use of the magnetic force is that there is no danger of exhausting the tone of the organs nor in fixing a reflex from excessive stimulation. Furthermore, increasing the tone and fixing a reflex need not exceed five minutes.”

Conclusion

If we are to profit by the remarkable thoughts and work of Dr. Abrams in the present day, especially in regard to his findings in the fields of magnetism and its effects in the living organism, we should support research projects aimed first at verification of his basic thesis that magnetic fields affect the organism and secondly that such effects may be used therapeutically. This is why these Laboratories have implemented the work briefly referred to in the previous article on Magnetic Therapy. If this work can be adequately financed it is possible that the pathways beaten out in this unknown territory by Abrams and ourselves may open new vistas of painless, safe and effective therapy for mankind and for the animal kingdom. We would like to address these concluding remarks to the President of Stanford University, California, where Dr. Albert Abrams, LL.D., M.D., was one-time Professor of Pathology and Director of their Medical Clinic.



BIOMAGNETISM

Preliminary studies of the effect of Magnetic Fields on living tissues and organs in the human body.

by

G. W. de la Warr
and

Dr. Douglas Baker, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Recent work at Delawarr Laboratories has been directed to research into the effect of magnetic fields on living tissues.

“Biomagnetism,” to be published in February 1967, is an account of the work carried out in this field to date and of the results achieved in bringing about controlled changes in the body chemistry by application of magnetic fields, thus opening up the possibility of a new therapeutic technique. The work has been carried out in collaboration with the Welbeck Biological Laboratories of London who have undertaken the necessary haematological tests.

This book, obtainable only from the Publishers, Delawarr Laboratories Ltd., will be 25/- or \$4.00 including postage.

THE DELAWARR CAMERA

(Part Three)

The interesting collection of photographic images described in the two previous issues only serves to increase the mystery of what precisely is being unveiled. The unexplained phenomenon of the images that can be obtained at various points in space around a bar magnet is further developed in this issue. In certain conditions precisely identical images can be reproduced that merit closer scrutiny by the scientists than has so far been given. The formations seem to be a geometric pattern of straight lines that are related to the atomic structure of the molecules.

EDITOR

WE had reached the stage in the history of the Camera where two beams from two separate instruments intercepted each other. By the addition of the second instrument with its independent magnet and large spiral (see Fig. 13) we had improved the images obtained from our copper sulphate specimen. It was then July 1950

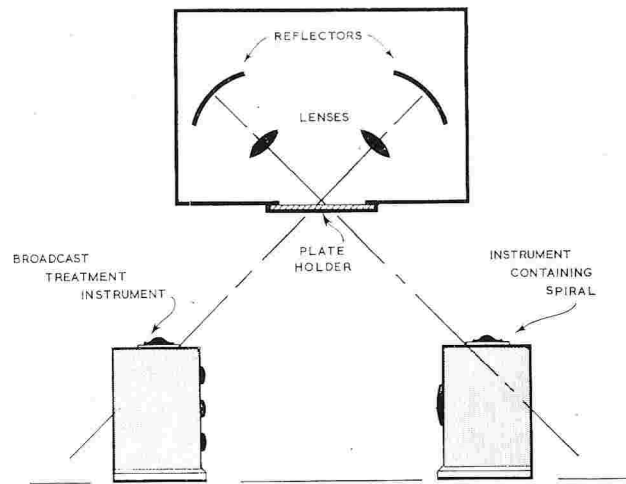


FIG. 13

Schematic cross-section through two beam Camera combining the Teletherapy Set and the Spiral Set.

—we has used precisely 259 photographic plates—when we received a request from a woman in Ireland wishing to know if she was pregnant and enclosing her blood specimen for a Radionic Analysis.

Pregnancy is an extremely difficult condition to determine radionically and so in the interests of research we decided to try using the Camera instead of the Diagnostic Instrument. The appropriate tunings on the dials of the Camera were accordingly set up as listed in our book of rates, the magnet was set at 82 degrees and the spiral

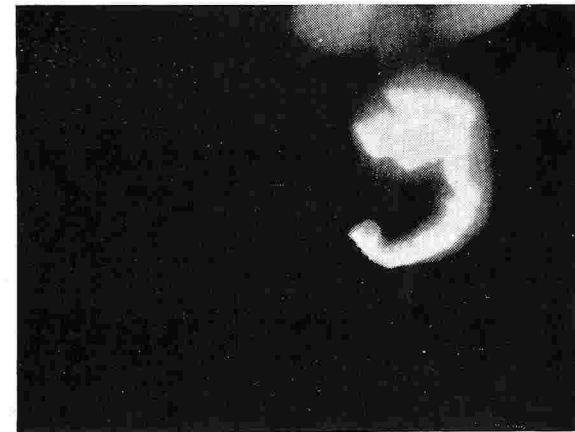


FIG. 14

Enlarged energraph of foetus produced by two beam Camera for patient in Ireland.

tuning at 180 degrees on the 2nd turn. Mrs. de la Warr always tuned the Camera herself, using the Portable Detector and Antenna, and when this was completed we returned to our room. We were discussing other matters when, only six minutes later, my Assistant (Mr. L. P. Corte) held a dripping plate up at the window with a slightly alarmed expression on his face. In the corner of the plate was the odd looking image not unlike a cooked shrimp seen in Fig. 14.

Tremendous excitement followed and I remember that we all three began talking at once. I recall saying "Well, we used a

pregnancy tuning on the dials, but what on earth is it?" After reference to a suitable text book we decided that it was a passably good likeness of a five weeks old human foetus. The pregnancy was confirmed by a miscarriage occurring ten days later, and this image of human form took on a new meaning. It looked as though we *might* be able to diagnose with the aid of a blood specimen, or was it simply that we had found a new method of affecting a photographic emulsion.

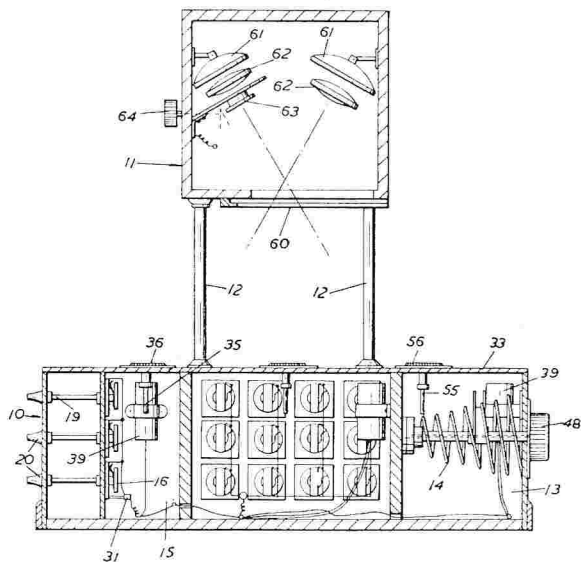


FIG. 15

Cross-section through Mark 1 Camera, showing the intersection point of the three "beams" (from the three reflectors) just above the surface of the photographic plate at 60.

We had much to learn, however, especially about the tuning of the various components of the Camera and our records show that we persisted daily for seven weeks trying to improve the images. We tried and rejected new components until it occurred to us to add a third beam in an attempt to get a more three-dimensional image.

We accordingly added a second Teletherapy Set to make the Three Beam Camera seen in Figs. 15, 16 and 17. Taking the blood specimen of a cancer patient we tuned to "Cancer of the Oesophagus" and produced the image seen in Fig. 18. It was an odd shaped image and could not be properly interpreted but when another exposure was taken using a different tuning it threw some light on the problem. The rate for the second image was for the *cross sectional* view of the oesophagus and a very creditable likeness is seen (Fig. 19). These

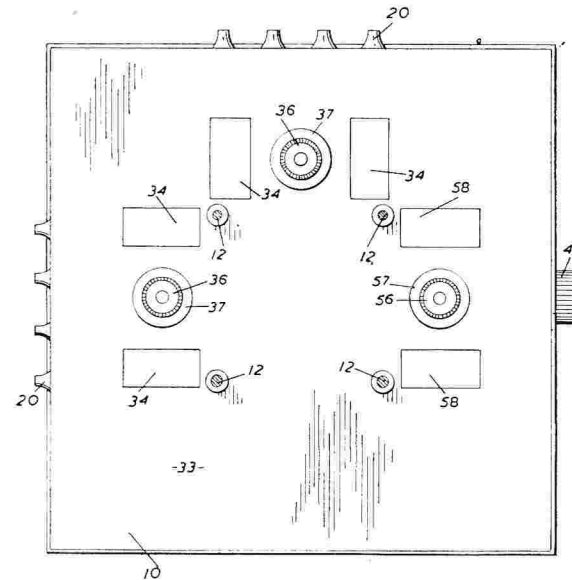


FIG. 16

Plan view of main deck showing specimen plates for the three instruments and their magnetic tuning dials, see 36.

two energraphs provide interesting corroboration of the difference between rates.

These energraphs encouraged us considerably, the blood specimen having been supplied by a very co-operative surgeon and attested as being from a cancer patient. We controlled the experiment as far as possible by using a non-cancer tuning on the dials

and obtaining no image at all, but it was still no assurance that the images were not in some way connected with the thought of the operator. Even so it would still constitute a first class phenomenon.

It was at this moment that a digression occurred. The ability to find positions on the spiral winding in the Spiral Set had led us to make a Rheumatism Treatment Set some months previously. This

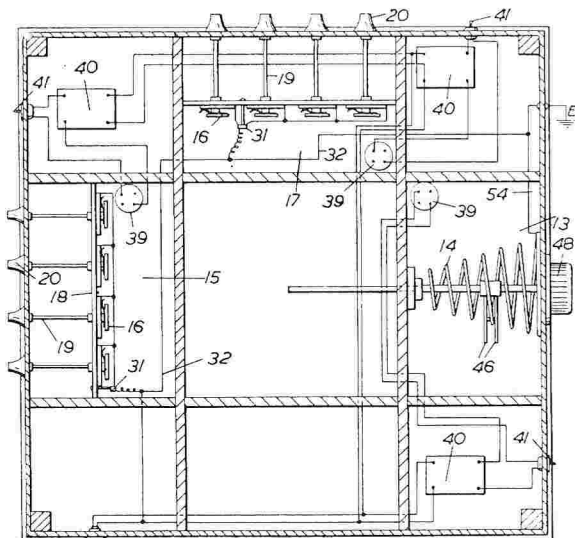


FIG. 17

Horizontal Section through lower part of Camera.

- Ref. No. 14 Spiral of brass rod.
- Ref. No. 46 Sliding contact.
- Ref. No. 40 Mains transformer 220/12V.
- Ref. No. 39 50 cycle/sec. Vibrator.
- Ref. No. 16 Adjustable resonators.

instrument contained a spiral with a long bar magnet as its central axis. The position for the sliding contact for the treatment of rheumatism was 280 degrees on the 1st turn of the spiral as seen in Fig. 20. The apparatus had a light source behind the spiral that illuminated the patient and it was a very effective method of relieving rheumatic pain. Out of curiosity we devised an experiment whereby

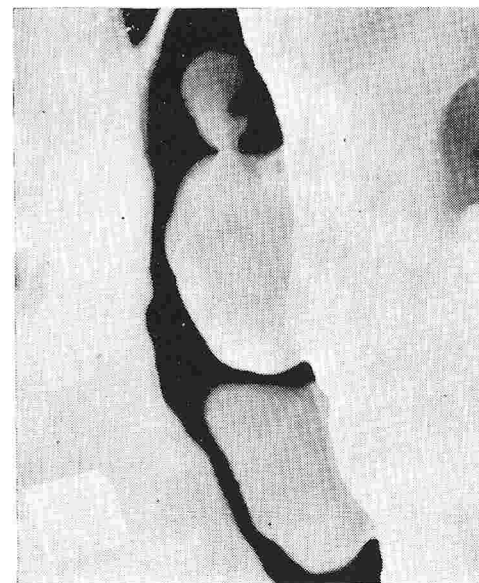


FIG. 18

Energraph for "Cancer of Oesophagus".

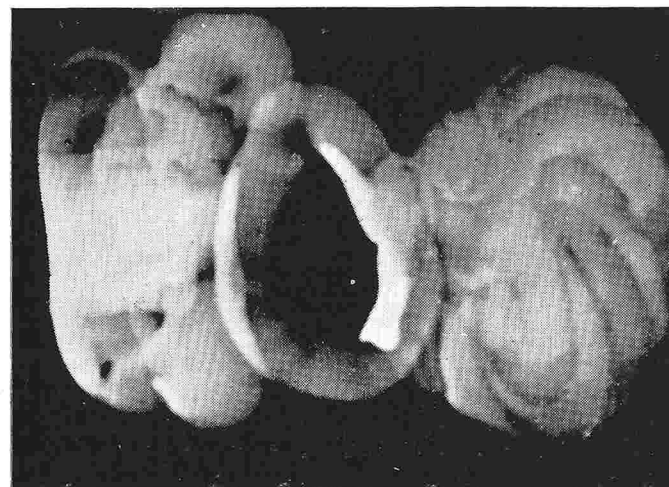


FIG. 19

Energraph for cross-sectional view of "Cancer of Oesophagus".

we directed the apparatus at the Camera Head and obtained the exposure seen in Fig. 21.

This was indeed a fascinating result and showed that there was energy of some kind proceeding from the top 280 degrees of the spiral only; it evidently changed where the sliding contact touched

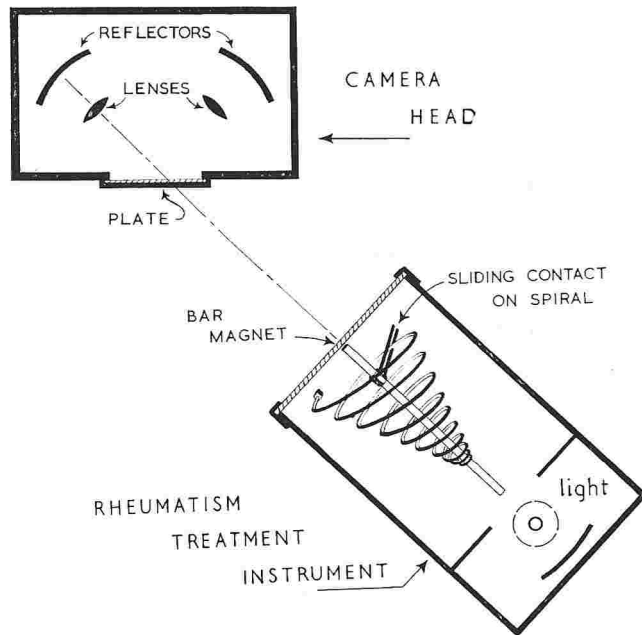


FIG. 20

Diagram showing the Rheumatism Treatment Set being directed at the detached Head of the Mark I Camera.

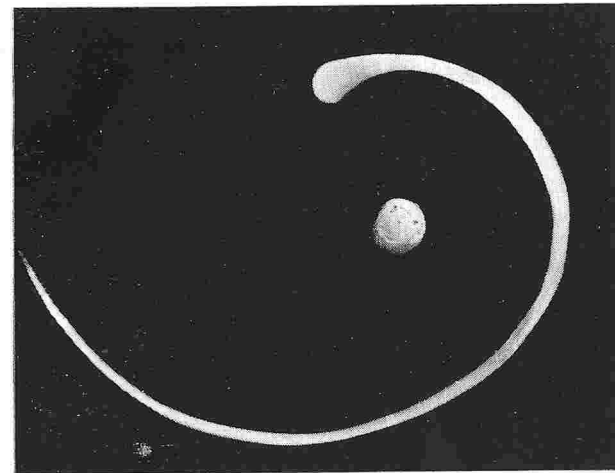


FIG. 21

Image obtained by lining up the central axis of the tuned spiral of the Rheumatism Treatment Set with the Head of the Mark I Camera removed for the purpose as Fig. 20.

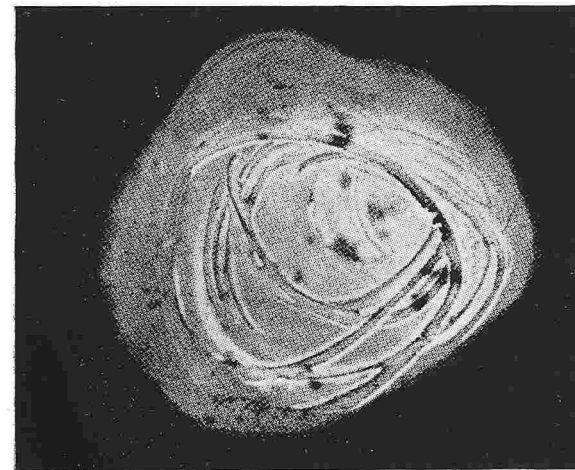


FIG. 22

An eight times enlargement of the image in the centre of Fig. 21, showing the particle tracks.

it. What was equally interesting was the image in the centre of the plate where we had aimed the N-pole of the long magnet. This was very kindly magnified for us and photographed by a scientist at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, and I now place it on record. The spiralic movement of the energy pathways are clearly seen in Fig. 22 magnified eight times. They recall the postulation I made in the last article concerning the existence of a vortex at this point.

How could any of these results possibly be caused by the thought of the operator? The need for further study led us to deal more continuously for a while with inorganic materials. The energraphs from samples of Oxford Tap Water and from a Spa Water seen in Figs. 23 and 24 are examples of this. It so happened that a very good friend, Mr. Arthur Young of New York, came to visit us and

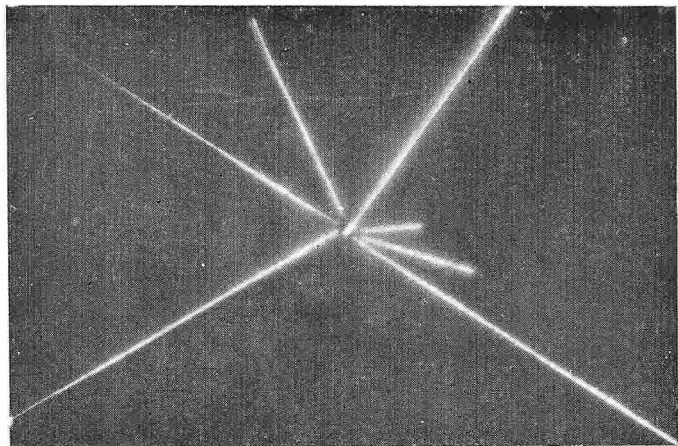


FIG. 23
Energraph of Oxford Tap Water.

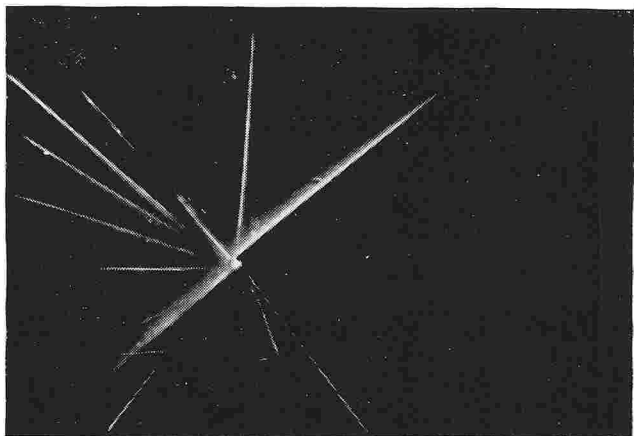


FIG. 24
Energraph of Spa Water.

requested that we should prepare a short treatise on the use of the Camera in detecting the radiation patterns of various elements and molecules. He is the founder of the Centre for the Study of Mind Science in the United States and a very far-sighted person. Under his patronage we were able to do the necessary research and write a Paper that was published in the December 1957 issue of MIND AND MATTER. The Paper is virtually out of print and in view of its importance to another generation we are reproducing it with apologies to our original subscribers.

G.W.D.

ENERGY PATTERNS OF SOME SIMPLE ELEMENTS AND COMPOUNDS

TWO hitherto unknown scientific facts have been brought to light during research at these Laboratories into the effects of particle radiation on photographic emulsions. The first discovery is that each form of matter would appear to have a critical rotational position peculiar to itself in a stable magnetic field in which position it emits subtle radiations of a character as yet undetermined. The second fact is that when in this critical rotational position the radiations will cause fogging on the photographic plate without the aid of any apparatus other than the photographic plate.

Apparatus known as the Delawarr Camera embodying optical principles and adjustable magnetic fields has been developed in order to investigate these radiations and interesting photographs have been obtained by subjecting various molecules and elements to a process of specific pulse stimulation. A copper sulphate crystal, for instance, mounted on a card and placed on the Camera will, when the crystal is rotated to its critical position, radiate six shafts of energy, as seen in Fig. 25. It should be noted that, in the interests of uniformity and to facilitate the comparison of photographic results, the top edge of all photographs has been standardised as pointing to magnetic north.

This photograph has been repeated to the point where it lies outside the bounds of chance and it is concluded that the energy pattern is significant for that crystal.

An analysis of the six lines reveals that each line corresponds to a constituent element in the crystal and when the Camera is tuned only to detect the radiation of, say, copper, only one line appears on the photographic plate. See Fig. 26.

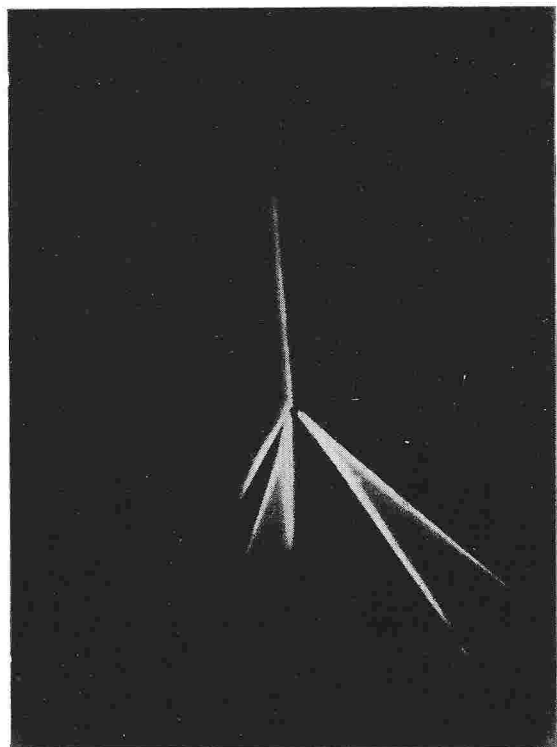


FIG. 25

RADIATIONS OF CONSTITUENT ATOMS IN COPPER SULPHATE

The copper, Sulphur, Hydrogen and Oxygen lines are verified on the opposite page by separate photographs. Two trace impurities, Sodium and Nickel are verified on page 16.

Each constituent element of the copper sulphate molecule is similarly revealed by the photographic process as seen in Figs. 26-31,



FIG. 26
Copper



FIG. 27
Sulphur



FIG. 28
Oxygen



FIG. 29
Hydrogen

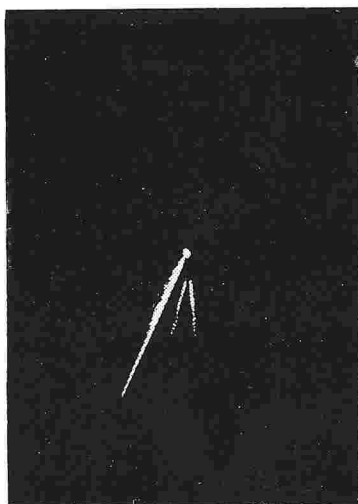


FIG. 30
Sodium (trace)



FIG. 31
Nickel (trace)

i.e., Copper, sulphur, hydrogen, oxygen, sodium (trace) and nickel (trace).

The Silver Nitrate molecule is similarly shown by mounting on a card and rotating it to its critical position in the earth's magnetic field. Fig. 33 shows the four shafts of energy which can be broken down photographically to the element radiations seen in Figs. 34-37.

A series of photographs have been taken to demonstrate the effect of using spectroscopically pure elements and gases as follows:—

Sulphur	Sodium Metal	Calcium
Iodine	Lithium Metal	Oxygen (molecular)
Copper	Carbon	Nitrogen (molecular)
Nickel	Hydrogen (molecular)	

In these tests care has been taken to obtain elements with a sufficient degree of purity to prevent the occurrence of trace impurity lines appearing on the photographs and the results are shown in Figs. 38-48. A table showing the relative angular displacement of

each line is shown in Fig. 32. The angular displacements shown are believed to be constant for each element when in a pure state. Inclusion of any particular element in a compound changes the angular displacement from that of the pure element. It will be seen from the photographs that the angle for, say, Hydrogen varies according to the compound of which it is a constituent part. See Figs. 29, 37, 45 and 53. The cause of this variation is a matter for conjecture.

ANGLE	ELEMENT
220°	Sulphur
332°-353°	Iodine
219°	Copper
24°	Nickel
328°	Sodium (metal)
280°	Lithium (metal)
158°	Carbon
130°	Hydrogen (Molecular)
188°	Calcium
229°	Oxygen (Molecular)
305°	Nitrogen (Molecular)

Fig. 32.

Table showing relative angular displacement of radiations from elements purchased separately. The appropriate photographs are seen on pages 44-46.

Distilled water also reacts in the same manner and Fig. 49 shows the four shafts of energy detected by the Camera.

The individual lines corresponding to the constituent elements are shown in Figs. 51-54, and are obtained by specifically tuning to Hydrogen, Oxygen, Calcium and Iron—both the latter being trace impurities.

A very pretty extension is seen by taking Sodium Chloride and photographing the molecule, as in Fig. 55 (a), which gives the constituents as Sodium, Hydrogen, Oxygen, Carbon, Calcium and Chlorine and then adding the Sodium Chloride to the distilled water and photographing the solution as in Fig. 55 (b).

It will be noticed that the elements common to both solutions have changed their relative positions and the remainder are unaltered.



FIG 33

RADIATIONS OF CONSTITUENT ATOMS IN SILVER NITRATE

The Silver, Nitrogen and Oxygen lines are verified on the opposite page by separate photographs. The Hydrogen is in the moisture content.

For instance, if the hydrogen atom contained in Sodium Chloride is photographed, as well as that of Sodium Chloride in distilled water, it will be seen that the hydrogen line is displaced about five degrees clockwise.



FIG. 34
Silver

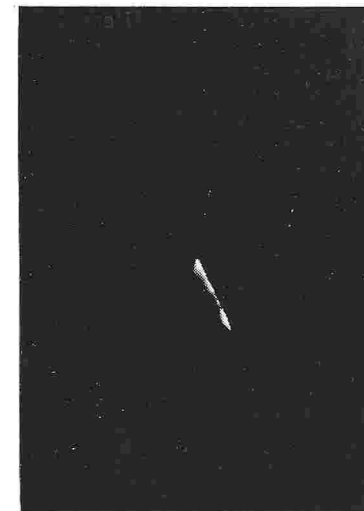


FIG. 35
Nitrogen

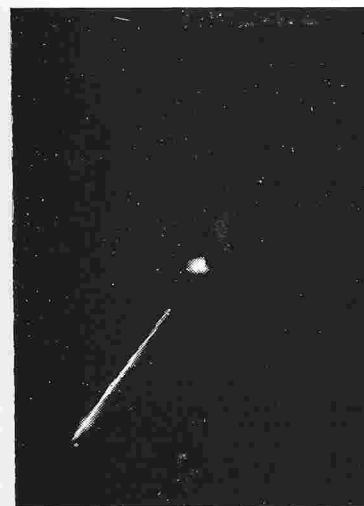


FIG. 36
Oxygen

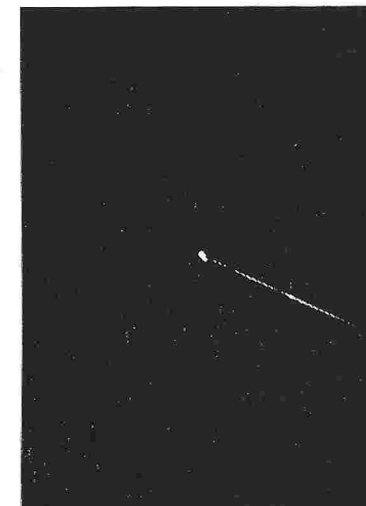


FIG. 37
Hydrogen (Moisture)

(Here refer to table in Fig. 32.)

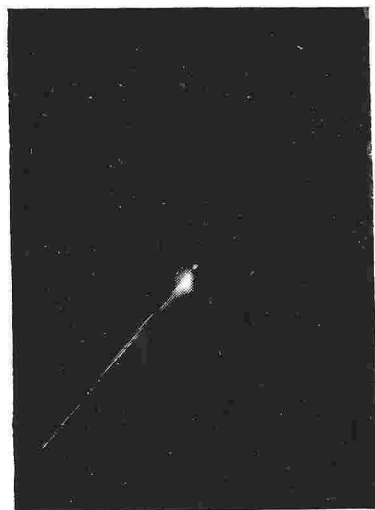


FIG. 38
Sulphur

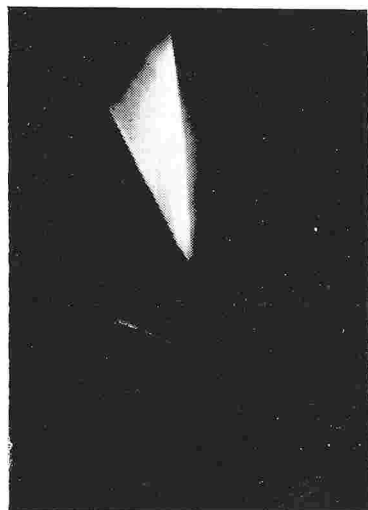


FIG. 39
Iodine



FIG. 42
Sodium (Metal)



FIG. 43
Lithium (Metal)

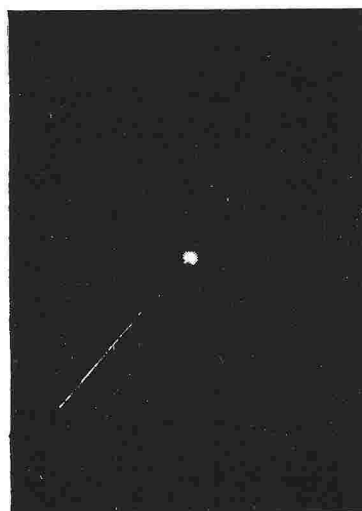


FIG. 40
Copper



FIG. 41
Nickel

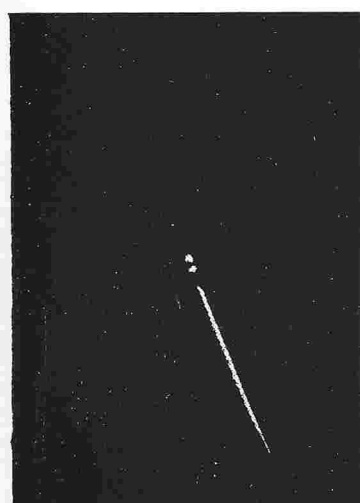


FIG. 44
Carbon



FIG. 45
Hydrogen



FIG. 46
Calcium

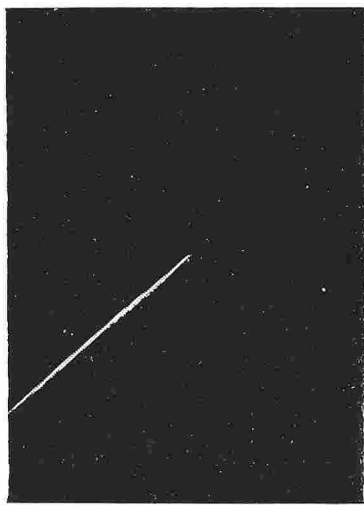


FIG. 47
Oxygen



FIG. 48
Nitrogen

It can be seen that in each of the three molecules chosen, a different direction shows for the Hydrogen radiation and also for the Oxygen. This fact is doubly interesting as all the photographs are taken in a stable magnetic field in which North is related to the top edge of the photographic plate and if a distortion of the field is arranged by the arbitrary introduction of a magnet, the shaft of energy appears either



FIG. 49

RADIATIONS FROM SAMPLE OF DISTILLED WATER

The Hydrogen and Oxygen lines and also the lines of two trace impurities, calcium and iron, are verified on the next page.

bent or is deflected out of the plane of the emulsion. The significant factor here is that merely by orientating the offending magnet and rotating it to a critical rotational position the shaft of energy returns



FIG. 51
Iron (trace)



FIG. 52
Calcium (trace)



FIG. 53
Hydrogen



FIG. 54
Oxygen

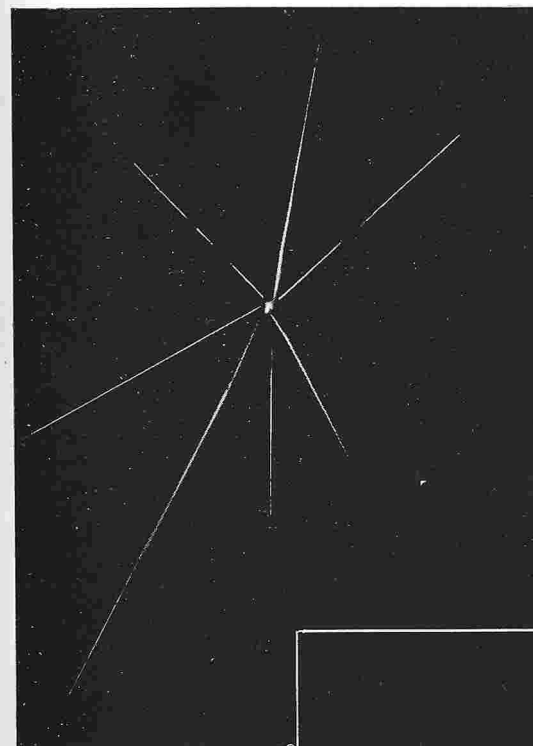


FIG. 55 (a)
Sodium chloride



FIG. 55 (b)
Sodium chloride in
distilled water

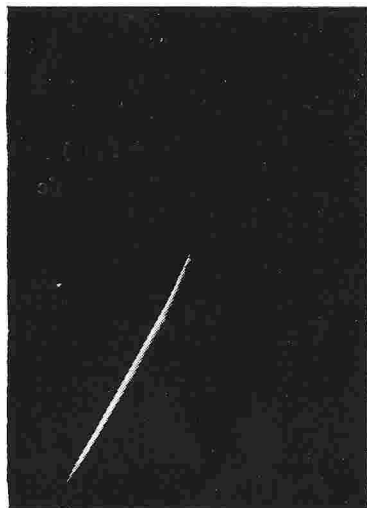


FIG. 56

Hydrogen in distilled water
from Fig. 53

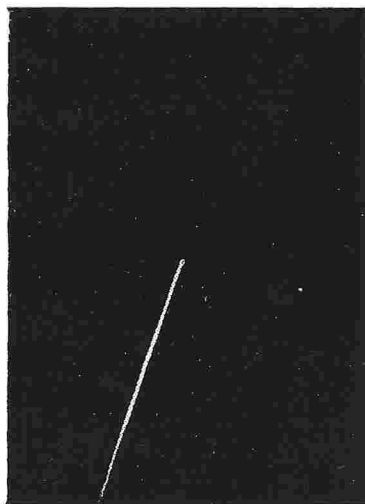


FIG. 57

Hydrogen in sodium chloride
in distilled water from Fig. 55(b).

The foregoing experiment of combining sodium chloride and distilled water shows that certain of the lines have altered their angular displacement. One example is seen in the comparison of Hydrogen lines seen in Figs. 56 and 57 above.

continued from page 47.

to its original position. This positioning of the magnet is not entirely governed by the usual N. to S. relationships as there is the rotational factor in addition. In the case of a simple bar magnet, if we place the N. pole immediately under the crystal with the longitudinal axis of the magnet in a vertical position, the pattern of the shafts of energy can be removed from the plane of the emulsion, distorted or left apparently unaffected simply by rotating the bar magnet about its N—S axis. This argues the existence of an E—W axis to the magnetic field, but such a contention is not necessarily the object of writing this paper. The author merely wishes to draw attention to the existence of an orderly arrangement of radiations from certain elements and molecules which may throw some light on the current atomic theory or even provide a basis for a new one. There are one or two very significant factors associated with the technique of taking

the photographs that lead one to believe that an entirely new concept of energy is now possible.

In the first place, the energy radiations do not materialise on the photographic plate unless there is an operator standing beside the Camera and, furthermore, the operator must be aware of what the Camera is tuned to detect. It is not possible, however, for the operator's conscious thought to alter the image obtained. Such conditions as these would at first sight appear to relegate the phenomenon to the realms of Extra Sensory Perception but, even so, when a repeatable energy pattern is obtained merely by following the rules set out above, it is evident that a basic fact in Physics has been revealed. After taking more than 10,000 photographs embracing many forms of matter the author is convinced that a principle involving the evocation of energy particles has been uncovered. Broadly speaking, it could be said that a glimpse has possibly been provided of how Mind can manifest as Matter.

G.W.D.

The Author wishes to make acknowledgement to Mr. Arthur Young of New York for sponsoring the subject matter of this paper.



FOR THE RECORD

by G. W. de la Warr

Two thousand years ago Cicero said that men condemn what they do not understand. They have been condemning ever since, not only one another but also any information that frightens them because of its unfamiliarity. There is a long line of almost unbelievable and often cruel opposition to any new concept, be it religious, scientific or philosophic. They have condemned frequently to the point of persecution which is invariably the child of fear and misunderstanding. This series of articles "For the Record" is, therefore, directed to a later generation as the present one cannot accept the implications in Radionics.

EDITOR

TWENTY-FOUR years ago Mrs. de la Warr and I began our first serious experiments by trying to detect the "radiations" from Nature's pageantry of plants, trees, animals and human beings. Ten years ago, in the September 1958 issue of MIND AND MATTER, I started a review of those earlier events in the series of articles *In Retrospect*. These early numbers are virtually out of print and some of their subject matter is being included in the present series where it is expedient to do so. It is essentially written for the layman and will attempt to record chronologically as far as possible the path we have had to follow in attempting to open up the way ahead.

Discharged from the Army for asthma, shortly after the retreat from France, I was able to return to the exigencies of being an Assistant Engineer to the Oxfordshire County Council. In those days we had the privilege of helping Civil Defence services, but as the enemy always saved his bombs for Coventry and elsewhere I was able to devote a certain amount of time to a hobby.

Nature's orchestra

The romantic concept that flowers could communicate with each other just as animals do was probably a remnant from nursery days but Mrs. de la Warr and I were certain that some kind of signal was being exchanged. If it was a low sound wave, then there was indeed "Music in the air" that we could not hear. It was not many years later that a venturesome scientist put a microphone into a tropical lake and got the fright of his life from the multitude of sounds he recorded from the natural denizens. Electronic instrumentation was already available and his discovery was easily pursued, but in our particular case no suitable detecting devices were yet available.

We persisted in the belief that every living thing had its own individual pattern of cell growth and was itself an "aerial" for receiving its own particular energy requirements. It might even emit a pattern of energy, and if so a small tree, for instance, might be a good thing to use for an experiment. If there was a Nature's Orchestra then one could conceivably relegate a small tree to the equivalent of say the "wood-wind" section.

Now, such an assumption would imply that if there were inaudible sounds they would be transmitted by air waves and therefore a sufficiently sensitive microphone would detect them. Special apparatus was built but we were doomed to disappointment because our amplifiers merely produced what is technically known as "white noise" caused by the electron movements in the circuitry itself. It was just possible that this was masking the very sounds we wished to detect, and so it was inconclusive and frustrating as an outcome; we would have to persist patiently.

Nature's radio

It will be remembered that at the beginning of the World War II Mr. Winston Churchill made a dramatic announcement concerning the development of Radar for Britain's defence. Everyone from the schoolboy upwards was interested in this new method of directing a radio signal with a reflector. One application of it was in the detection and recognition of our own aircraft. The principle was that the aircraft would carry apparatus that was preset to respond to our radar signal so that we could distinguish friend from foe. It was called IFF (Identification Friend or Foe) and it used the principle that a particular frequency could evoke a response in a suitably constructed circuit at a distance and cause it to emit. Therefore in the complex circuitry in each living thing we immediately thought we might develop a method of radar recognition of a tree or a plant by beaming a signal on it. Further consideration showed up our faulty reasoning because the reflected signal from an object such as a battleship was actually a bounce back from the solid object. If we were relying on the shape of the tree or flower to condition the echoed signal then we were in an unnecessarily complicated field. Nevertheless, when say a seagull was made to carry a small piece of wire related to the wavelength of a radar outgoing signal, the reflected signal would sometimes approach the magnitude of a signal reflected from the battleship. This was because a state of resonance and re-emission was brought about by the tiny aerial the seagull was carrying, a sort of IFF.

The concept of obtaining a specific response to the right frequency, or the IFF of Nature, has stayed with us ever since. Even today we seek to apply it intelligently in our "rapport" experiments from one country to another. We now know how to tune in to a distant person and treat him but we do not understand the machinery or the rationale behind it yet. Somewhere there is an entrée to what we might call the Big IFF.

Consider the accuracy in bird and insect navigation; it is the supreme example of an extra-sense in Nature that the average man does not seem to possess. The migration of birds and insects is still a largely unexplained phenomenon, mainly because of the great distances involved. The short range methods of birds, bats, certain fish, dolphins and whales in detecting food and predators have been pretty thoroughly investigated at the level of actual sound waves. Very few of these sounds are audible to the human ear without the aid of electronic apparatus. The dolphins in particular are adept in locating and identifying food by Sonar, or sound echo-location. Dolphins in captivity, for instance, can detect from distances up to sixty feet whether or not a piece of fish is edible. Water conducts the sound more efficiently than does air and a signal travels almost five times faster than in air. Whales and porpoises emit their sound waves in the ultrasonic range.

If a dolphin can assess a piece of fish sixty feet away, although it is using a sound wave it must surely be using a sense related to the Big IFF. Its signal we know to be complex and modulated at will but it does evoke specific response, a form of diagnosis at a distance using pre-determined signals in an orderly manner with a supporting intelligence.

The human detector

The interesting feature of the dolphin's signal is that behind it and motivating it the dolphin is intelligent. He changes his IFF signal at will and interprets the results. It is our contention that the interpretation is achieved by experiencing a physical reflex action in his musculature. The extreme sensitivity of certain animals in this field of sensory perception is not generally enjoyed by the human animal. Some of us, however, have latent abilities that will sometimes stand up to investigation; they also are associated with our physical reflexes.

Throughout the ages certain skilled men have practised the ancient art of Radiesthesia, using some form of divining rod or pendulum indicator that reveals the reflex movements that occur in the human body when it is being used as a sensitive receiver. That the human being is extremely sensitive to all energies is not generally accepted but Radiesthesia was certainly practised as far back as the early Egyptians 3,000 to 4,000 years ago and possible much earlier.

Undoubtedly the first instruments to be used in this field were the homely devices I have just mentioned and it is fairly certain that satisfactory results were sometimes obtained. There are early Greek and Egyptian records showing that these methods were used in the detection of minerals and water. It is not generally known that the

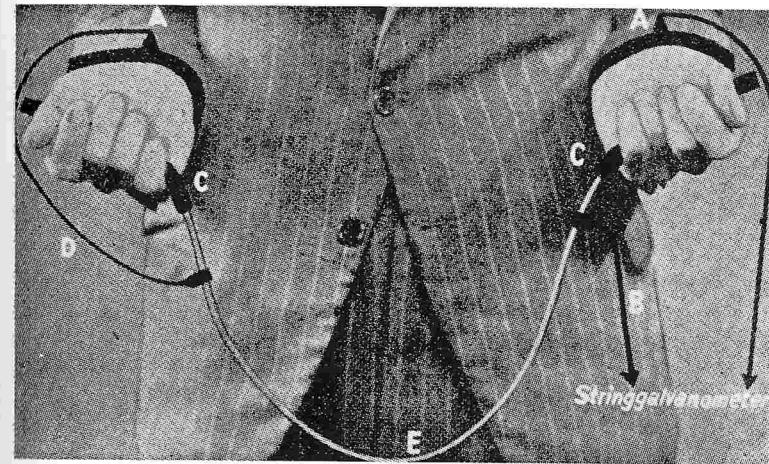


FIG. 58

An experiment carried out with a metal divining rod at the Physiological Laboratory at Leiden, Holland. When connected to a string galvanometer it was shown that there were fluctuations of the skin potentials when the dowser entered the dowsing zone.

divining rod will not move unless the mind, conscious or unconscious, is aware of the point at issue—Is there water here? Fig. 58 shows an interesting experiment carried out at the Physiological Laboratory at Leiden in Holland. A loop-shaped metal rod was used as a divining rod and one end of it was connected to an electrode of a string galvanometer, a device that will record extremely small

electric currents. The other electrode of the galvanometer was connected to the wrists of the dowser and it was found that there were fluctuations of the skin potentials when the dowser moved into a dowsing zone. In other words there was a slight physiological change in the operator.

The only form of "detector" we had in our early days was either the pendulum or the divining rod whereas, strictly speaking, it was the human being who was acting as the detecting device. The divining rod was merely the *indicator*. The endless search for an instrumental form of detector to replace the human being was proceeding apace in every country and now Mrs. de la Warr and I were to join in. The merits of the dowser's repertoire of apparatus are described at length in various books of which the most popular and interesting are *The Principles and Practice of Radiesthesia* by Abbé Mermet (Published Vincent Stuart) and *Adventure Unlimited* by Evelyn Penrose (Published Neville Spearman & Co.).

The Electronic Reactions of Dr. Albert Abrams

I am going back now to the early 1920's to mention briefly the first attempts on record where electrical apparatus was used in the detection of disease conditions. I refer to the work of Dr. Albert Abrams who was among the earliest pioneers of Radionics and of the phenomenon we are still investigating in 1966. He was born in San Francisco in 1865 and died in 1924. He graduated with first-class honours in medicine at Heidelberg University and was later made Professor of Pathology at Stanford University, California.

While he was at Heidelberg his brilliance attracted the attention of Professor Van Helmholtz and a lasting friendship developed. Helmholtz advised Abrams in matters relating to the production of his apparatus with which he was to detect disease in living tissue. Back again in the United States Abrams became the protégé of Dr. Millikan the famous atomic scientist of Rutherford's day.

There were various types of instrument originated by Abrams for a variety of purposes that ranged from the detection of the physical effect of projecting a colour on the patient whether he was seated in front of him or merely at the other end of a telephone. He finally extended this technique to the detection of disease in a patient who was anywhere on the planet—merely by the patient's blood specimen attached to the healthy subject seen in Fig. 59. Such ambitious claims were not well received in either Britain or the United States.

Abrams' book, *New Concepts in Diagnosis of Disease*, published in 1924 (Physico-Clinical Co. Can Francisco) describes how he discovered that the dullness of note changed when he was percussing the abdomen because of the reflex action of the stomach. He did a great deal of research on other body reflexes caused by artificially

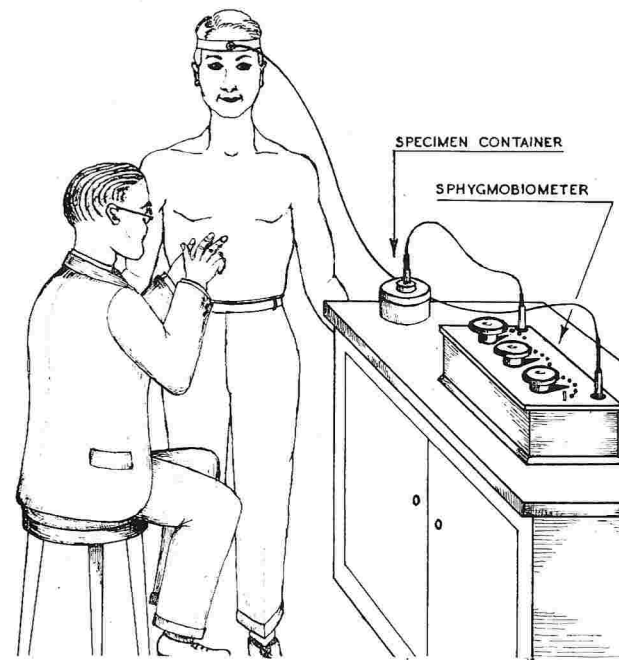


FIG. 59

Abrams' Diagnostic Apparatus in use showing the abdomen of the human being being used as a detector. The automatic reflex movement of the stomach was detected by percussion.

applied stimuli and decided that the most audible effects were obtained from the stomach reflex. He standardised his method of detection by percussing this area. He developed the technique of putting the distant patient's blood specimen into a closed container to his Sphygmobiometer which, in turn, was connected to the

forehead of his "detecting device"—a human being, all as seen in Fig. 59.

It is of interest that the circuit could be tuned to detect certain diseases by altering the dial setting on the Sphygmobiometer. E.g. Tuberculosis was 4 on the first dial and 2 on the second. Abrams' advanced diagnostic technique was demonstrated freely and was in fact extended to detect anxiety states and other psychological conditions, thus making his claims more indigestible than ever to his colleagues. In spite of an extremely high score in the accuracy of his diagnoses under test conditions he was soon virtually an outcast from his profession in the United States. He died from pneumonia, a disappointed man attacked on all sides.

Subsequent developments

A number of people at that time were experimenting with various kinds of detector that might eliminate the percussing of the human abdomen. A Canadian, James Whiting, in 1924 applied for a patent for a detector that was based on obtaining a "visual" effect with the eyes closed.

In 1926 the Pathometric Corporation (now defunct) of Los Angeles produced their Pathoclast which had several stages of radio amplification and a large metal plate detector on which the whole hand of the operator was rubbed with a circular movement. When the correct tuning was made with the blood specimen in the circuit the friction between the hand and the metal plate suddenly increased. Investigation showed, however, that the apparatus would work almost as well when it was switched off. It was clearly possible from this that another type of energy than electricity was being detected.

About this time Dr. Ruth Drown, a student of Abrams, produced an instrument with a rubber diaphragm which had to be rubbed by one's finger to obtain a reaction at the appropriate moment. The instrument had nine dials, instead of the three on the Sphygmobiometer and did not require the presence of the third person supplying the stomach reflex. Considerable skill and special aptitude were necessary to operate this apparatus.

In 1942 I was asked by a group of people in England to make them a copy of the Drown Instrument as no American apparatus of this nature could be obtained owing to wartime restrictions. It was not a difficult task as its nine dials were all on the underside of the

panel and the rest of the box was empty. Being unable to resist the urge to set about improving it I obtained permission from Ruth Drown and produced a somewhat improved instrument with Detail Cards and a sliding cursor in the left hand panel as seen in Fig. 60. Additional features included a magnetic tuning device at the top centre of the right hand panel.

The Delawarr Diagnostic Instrument

The construction of the apparatus was interesting. Two specimen wells were provided, positive and negative, disposed on either side of the magnetic tuning device, and the rubber detector completed the panel.

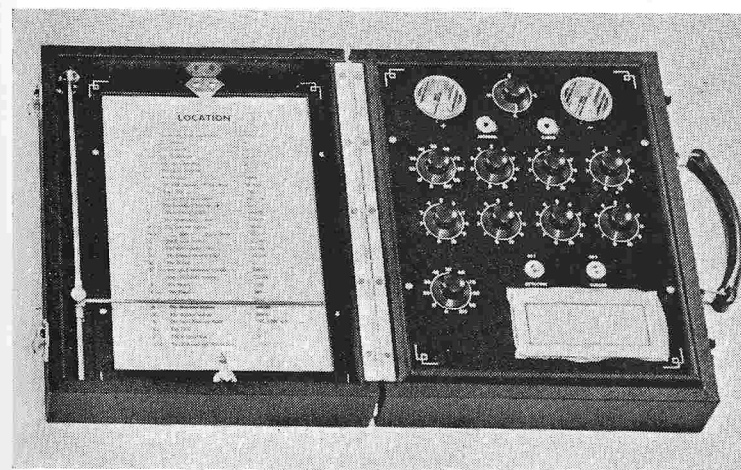


FIG. 60

Mark 5 Diagnostic Instrument with the hand operated rubber Detector at the bottom right hand.

We found that if we placed a culture of the tubercle bacillus in one of the specimen wells and rotated the first dial we obtained a reaction at 4 and at 2 on the second dial. The Drown "rate" for this disease was also 4 and 2, and the tuning on Abrams apparatus was the same. Here was corroboration indeed, especially when we found that Syphilis was 5 and 5, and Carcinoma was 5 and 0 on all three instruments.

It was only to be expected that such fascinating new territory as this would soon become an all absorbing pastime. How was it

that we could obtain tunings for diseases? What sort of energy was it that motivated the reaction on the detector? The underside of the instrument panel was now provocative. Neither the arrangement of the wires nor the components used could allow the suggestion that electromagnetic energy was involved as no batteries or measurable electric current were required. It was evident that a rotatable bar magnet would stabilize the apparatus, so in 1943 I applied for a patent for a magnetic tuning device. This was however, turned down in 1944 by the Patent's Office as a "frivolous application"! Nevertheless we have fitted this device in every Diagnostic Instrument made since and have found it most effective (see Fig. 60). At the outset we were encouraged by discovering that there was a different position of the magnet for every change of thought held by the operator.

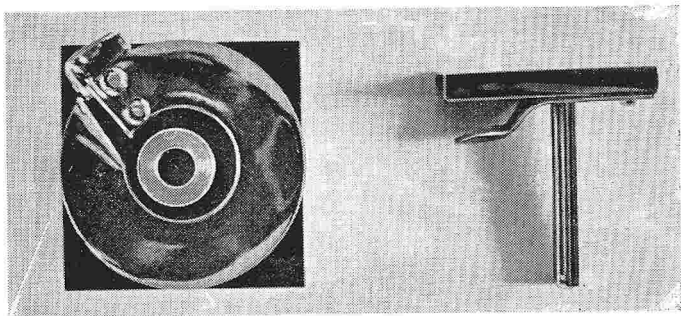


FIG. 61

Type of rotor and contact ring used in new resonator assembly.

It gradually became clear to us that the thought and presence of the operator were providing the necessary energy for detection and that the various dial settings were able to establish some kind of resonance effect with the patterns of his thought energy. It was when, in utter desperation at finding an answer I found that by removing the bottom of the box the detector was more difficult to operate, that I got the first good lead. It was a sonic phenomenon! With the bottom of the box in position again it allowed the sound waves to build up to resonance. Therefore we probably needed *resonators* to work in unison with our magnetic field and not the unsuitable type of component I was using.

We accordingly redesigned the components more from a sonic point of view. Fig. 61 shows one of the mild steel contact rings and also a rotor that we designed to slide smoothly round it, giving point contact. This meant that we could now produce very low intensity sound patterns that were practically inaudible, but they were capable of producing chords and harmonies.

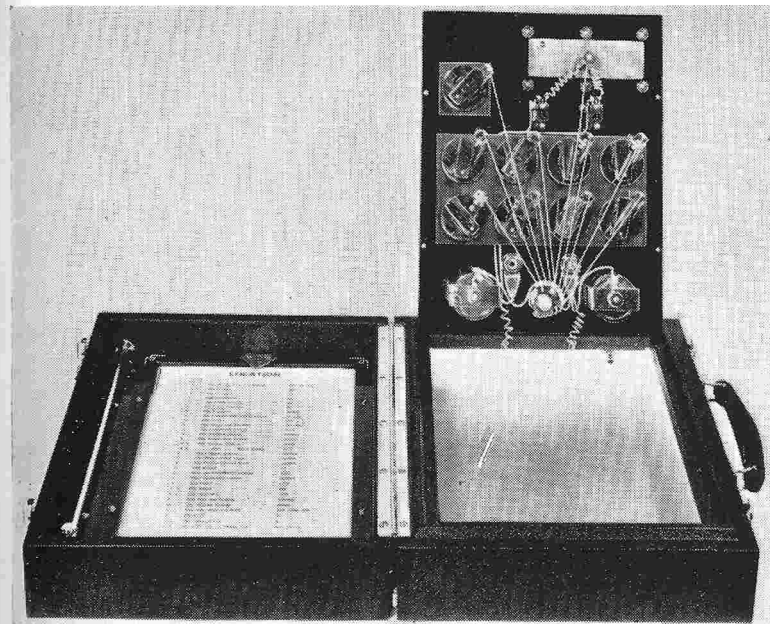


FIG. 62

View of the underside of the instrument panel of the Diagnostic Instrument showing the wires for conducting the "sound" energy between components.

This was really getting us somewhere at last. Micro sound and magnetism, two of the ingredients in the phenomenon, were accordingly accepted and the other components suitably adjusted. The underside of the right hand instrument panel is seen in Fig. 62. The "sound" energy from each resonator is conveyed by a wire to a mixing platform around the magnet. This combination of patterns of energy is then conveyed by another wire to the detector. The energy

pattern from the patient's blood specimen is similarly dealt with by wires, thus enabling it to resonate with the distant patient by a process which we have come to refer to as a state of rapport. One of Abrams' tenets was that the blood specimen is in permanent resonance with the body it came from. Of this phenomenon there is now ample evidence, but at that time very little acceptable evidence had been collated.

Here indeed was a big problem. In 1945 such terms as "Micro-miniature circuits" or "Magnetic resonance" were quite unknown. We were receiving a signal from the body of a distant person who

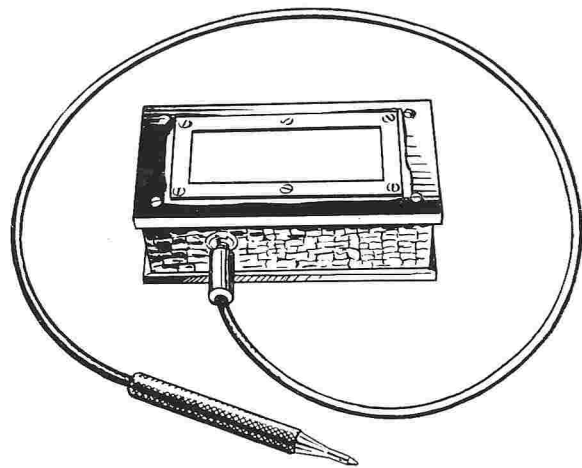


FIG. 63
Portable Detector and Antenna.

could not only be diagnosed by it but also treated at a distance by a reverse process. It seemed like "witchcraft", and the few scientists who hitherto had remained friendly were suddenly merely colleagues, or worse. It was the prelude to a battle that is still going on with the many thousands of prejudiced professors in the universities of the world; but mercifully we did not know this at the time. We pressed on, we made over eight thousand rates, we made a few instruments for sale, we trained their operators in radionic technique, and came down heavily on the unorthodox side of the fence. We had "jumped the gun" and were outcasts.

The Portable Detector

In the ensuing period up to 1949 things went well. We bought more land adjoining our home, where we had lived for fifteen years overlooking the city of dreaming spires, and extended our Laboratory. Here we were able to conduct experiments on magnets, seeds, plants and even on people, all to good purpose. We had come to depend on a simple piece of apparatus that we called the Portable Detector, to which we attached a wander-lead that acted as an antenna. It was essentially a portable version of the detector in the Diagnostic Instrument and could be held in one hand while being stroked with the other. Figs 63 and 64 show the original 1945 design.

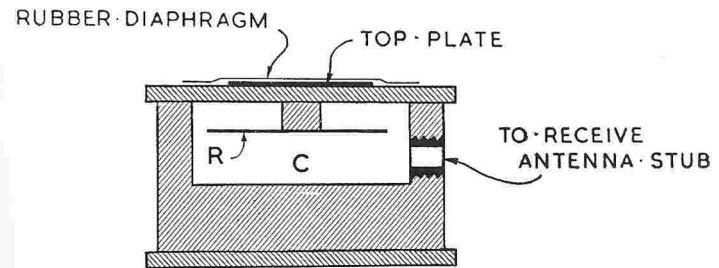


FIG. 64
Cross-Section through Portable Detector.

It would be confusing to describe all the experiments we tried with this very handy little Detector but on looking back there was one particularly experiment which assumed more significance as time passed. We had found that it was possible, with the aid of the Portable Detector, to locate points in space around living things at which there were greater concentrations of energy. If the antenna was held on a plant, for instance, and slowly moved away from it the reaction on the detector would come and go as the antenna was moved farther away. This persisted for some distance and the intervals between these points were regularly spaced. If the plant was rotated slowly the points took up fresh positions. Could it be that they were pockets of energy coming from the plant?

It was then that we made the kind of discovery that so often leads a researcher to success. We found that by interposing a mirror between the plant and one of these points in space *we could reflect the energy*. At last we had a physical property of this mysterious energy with which to work. It was a happy chance discovery and it was to lead us to firmer ground.

(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

(Continued)

No. 5

THE FUTURE OF RADIONICS

by Clarence Winchester

TO sum up the substance and the portent of the last four broadcasts on Radionics I must confine myself to generalities. The series opened with a philosophical allusion that in Radionics all things were related, and that all things in the Universe were interdependent. Not in the purely physical sense but in a way hitherto accepted only by the philosophers. One could describe it as being through the medium of another dimension which we are not yet in a position to describe adequately.

The existence of another dimension has been repeatedly postulated by many of the best contemporary brains but when the series of experiments in rapport, conducted over the past few years, was examined, it became clear that space/time considerations were indeed due for review. In simple terms it has been found that all forms of matter possess a quality hitherto unsuspected that puts them in touch with each other's signals. You and I are, in fact, transmitting complex signals of our own that can have instant contact whenever we wish. Our signals penetrate everywhere by means of this new quality that is acting *through* this new dimension.

In the first broadcast we showed how this new dimension had been suspected and sought after throughout the ages. Various ancient civilisations have clearly known more about certain aspects of it than we do today. Our materialistic tendencies are continually confining us to the three dimensions. In the second broadcast we referred to a simple experiment in rapport between New York and Oxford where a person in Oxford received energy transmitted to him by means of his photograph in New York. A light was repeatedly flashed on his photograph in New York, and sensitive apparatus attached to his body in Oxford recorded the arrival of the energy. Such a small energy as that emitted by a tiny light could not be expected to travel 3,000 miles—at least not according to the text books!

This simple experiment highlights the theory that another dimension may exist, possibly with a number of interesting philosophical implications attached. In our third broadcast on "Radionics and

Science" we drew attention to the sensitive apparatus that was attached to seventeen-years-old Michael in Oxford. This apparatus, called the Psychoplot, has been developed by the Delawarr Laboratories at Oxford and provides a new method of measurement. This device is operated by sound waves and electronics, and we shall hear more about it in a few moments. Among other uses it will now enable scientists to assess certain qualities of matter from a new point of view, using the living entity as part of the detection device. The sensitivity of human beings, animals and plants has never been fully appreciated or capable of comparative measurement of this order. It is a larger window on the new dimension, through which as yet we are only beginning to peer.

In the practice of Radionics we have shown that it is possible for anyone to be diagnosed at a distance by rapport and receive treatment by return. His state of health can be monitored by this method rather like a form of "psychological radar". If a certain form of energy is sent to him he will be stimulated accordingly. This is the basis of a new science which is being called Teletherapy. Animals and crops can be treated in the same way.

We consider that new principles of energy behaviour in this new dimension can be seen in certain church ritual. The body of the church is acting rather as the box does in Radionics. The radionic operator enables the energy he requires to *build up* in his apparatus just as the priest enables the energy to materialise inside his church. In Radionics the build-up in the apparatus is assisted by means of sound waves, light waves, thought waves, and other energies, whereas in religious ritual it is assisted by chanting, plainsong, music, colour, thought and prayer—all within the body of the church which is pulsating to it in a crescendo to which each communicant responds. But he responds in a new dimension also. His Dynamic Force Field is vibrating to it, and he is in touch with something infinite, perhaps for one thrilling moment only. He has experienced something that is now unforgettable, he has very possibly been refreshed but he has sensed the imminence of the tremendous power that is behind it all—in this new dimension.

Let us pause for a moment and review this technique for materialising energy in this rhythmic way. There is a gradual build-up to maximum resonance at which personal ecstasy is obtained. It is the *quality* of that so-called "ecstasy" that concerns mankind today. The principle can be used for both good and evil as everyone knows full well. The build-up of Satanic force is simply a matter of applying

the same principles in what most of us would consider to be the wrong way. The churches of Christendom are, in fact, *comparatively* bright lights in the general psychic darkness that appears to be enveloping this planet. With greater insight into these psychological matters it is to be hoped that we shall be able to use our individual power more intelligently and follow some concerted action that will stem this invasion of fanatical forces that are invading in this other dimension. Let us train our minds to these concepts and try to find how to love; let us use our churches as they were intended to be used. Make them vibrate to high heaven in a new understanding, choose ministers who are alive to these matters and who can direct these positive forces skilfully to the darker areas.

Now perhaps I might be allowed to reiterate what I firmly believe. I believe that in a closer study of Radionics lies the answer to world peace. The skill for the direction of the positive forces must be born of great knowledge, and I believe that through Radionics lies the *entrée* to this great knowledge. Great statesmen have this insight; their minds function easily in the new dimension. But is the very definition of Radionics not a *study of the interaction* between Mind and Matter? Let us grasp it with both hands then and see what can be done with this new science. I am afraid it will reveal our psychic personalities at a pretty low P.Q. Yes, why not use the words "a Psychic Quotient"? The use of the old Intelligence Quotient is completely inadequate in these matters. Psychological factors are so basic to everything in life. You may find that people with the same P.Q. will get on famously together, but those of high P.Q. should naturally be able to love those of lower P.Q. because brotherly love is an essential ingredient in a high P.Q. How can wars be fought between people of a high P.Q.? If Mr. Kosygin has a high P.Q. and sits at a conference table with other people of high P.Q. they will all understand each other and there will be no war. Such henchmen to the parties concerned who have a *low P.Q.* will wonder why the war doesn't get started, but how can it if no one at the conference table will press the button.

A study of our personal psychological forces is now possible through Radionics. Just try a psychological analysis of yourself sometime; a good radionic practitioner will do this for you. Your analysis will probably appal you, your P.Q. will probably not be as low as mine, but I for one am glad of some means of measuring it at last. As the scientist said in the third broadcast, "The Psychoplot has given us a new method of measurement that scientists can now use

to good purpose. They can begin to exchange scientific information about living matter that hitherto was often a matter for conjecture". Using Radionic techniques, anyone possessing your photograph can examine your P.Q., a stimulating thought perhaps — but you can also examine theirs. This is the sort of poetic justice that we shall have to become accustomed to and it will remove some of the inequalities behind the facade of our so-called civilisation. Radionics works as well on a white skin as a dark one, *but*, what is more important is that it will reveal the true qualities of the mind behind it all. Only the cream of each race will qualify for a high P.Q. at the outset, but I am willing to bet that when we can see some of the moles in our own eye we shall be the first to "pluck them out", *in case the neighbour spots them first*.

A sort of P.Q. complex might be a good thing. It would certainly help us to remove that inferiority complex by showing whether or not it is in fact there at all. At most it would show us what progress we are making with it, should it be there. Questions such as—How can I get rid of my infernal impatience? and how can I move that jealous streak about the neighbours? would surely be basically constructive. This process of dusting off the ego will produce new standards and qualities in man as the process of time moulds the next generation. An important point should not be overlooked here—personal psychological appraisal is inevitably coupled with physical condition—an enlightened form of Psycho-somatic medicine in which we can literally automatically relate our stomach ulcers to our Anxiety States, or our cancer to say our Frustrations, or our Despondencies, or our Fears. They are certainly equated—make no mistake about that. We can confidently expect to see our physical illnesses develop when our P.Q. has "slipped". A slipped P.Q. may presage what is now called a slipped disc.

The Radionic Centre Organisation at Oxford, England, has been formed to provide facilities for studying the science of Radionics. It is the next step towards the integration of Religion, Science and Philosophy, and funds are urgently needed. Radionics applies in all walks of life through the psychological dimension of which we are now becoming aware. The longing for greater knowledge, or for mental companionship, or for love, are all psychological matters and—*how they do matter*.

**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.

