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Advice to an Eloptic Energy Student

"Spend time with your Gray's Anatomy and take it a section at a time and give yourself a project of covering the whole thing in a six-month's period or a year. Get in mind the anatomical makeup of the individual so that you'll know what is meant when you talk about the spleen or the thymus—a general idea of what it is.

Where to begin? You mention the word radiesthesia and I think you should consider some basic things here. You know we live in two worlds. I wrote a little treatise on this and I'll give it to you. You have the physical octave and then we have the astral world, and we're living in that at the same time. When you are thinking about what I am saying, what is the physical aspect of thinking? It isn't physical is it? It's another world. The emotions are not physical.

Do many people believe what you believe? I said at the Psychotronics Convention that Gallimore was making an error in insisting that the emanations were coming from the electro-magnetic realm.

He's looking at it from the physicists' standpoint and it just won't fit; it won't fit. You know what we did with the astronauts, don't you? Alright. Here we were and we tuned into them, and they were a quarter of a million miles away, and the signals were just the same as they had been when they were 300 miles away in Cape Canaveral. The reaction was the same. The signals were no weaker, but with radio they have to be at terrific amplification to pick up the radio signals from that distance. That tells you that we are not dealing with the same thing as radio, and radio is in this electromagnetic spectrum. What we're dealing with is over here.

Let's start now with some basic fundamentals and this you will want to transcribe and have for reference. I mentioned on Saturday that I want to get some

terms and some factual data corrected because as I told you there are many names for these energies we want to talk about. Reichenbach called it Odic Force. W. Reich called it Orgone Energy.

Do you know what I mean by an Isotope of an element? In this chart on the wall here are all the elements that make up our chemical understanding of the physical octabe. Hydrogen is number 1. Then Helium is number 2 and Lithium is 3, Berilium number 4. And you go up the line to 10-Antimony, Iodine and you go clear up the line until you come to GOLD and Mercury-79 and 80, and then you get into all the radioactive. An energy radiates out from these elements and that is why they are called radioactive.

There is energy emanating from these that are shown with squares. These are radioactive and manmade more or less. They are artificial, more or less. This is a disintegration backwards down to LEAD or Bismuth. Radium disintegrates and gradually goes back to lead again.

Let's go back for a moment. We are getting into quite a deep thing that we will have to cover in order to get a basic understanding. There are 3 basic building blocks of the Universe. The electron, the proton and the neutron. Now the electron is negatively charged; it is a small device and it's spinning. The proton weighs over 1800 times as much. It's positively charged but has an equal amount of charge, that is one electron and one proton are negative and positive and equal, only opposite, you understand.

The neutron acts as if it were a close marriage of the two because it's neutral. The positive and the negative neutralize each other and it manifests no outward appearance of charge. That is why it is called neutral or a neutron. Now, an element is made up of-all the elements starting with Hydrogen, which is a gas-of these combinations. Now, if you look at this chart over here, this represents the electron and here is the proton in the nucleus. Now this electron is orbiting around that and at a very high speed. It's actually not moving in a nice smooth orbit but is oscillating like this, sort of spiralling. Now that combination there produces the physical element Hydrogen. Hydrogen is the smallest element we have in the physical world. Now we have the neutron shown as this here. When you put a heavy hydrogen; you've heard of heavy hydrogen? Well heavy hydrogen means that there is one of these in the area. There's a neutron right along side of this proton and it makes it twice as heavy, because there are twice as many units in the nucleus, see, and yet it has only one electron because in a balanced unit there is always the same number of negative charges as there are positive charges or protons. No matter how many neutrons there are, that doesn't carry a charge. It only holds weight and no charge.

Now here's a heavy hydrogen and you notice it has the extra unit in it here. Now in the case of Helium, helium would not only have two electrons and two protons but it also has 2 neutrons in it so it weights . . . 4 units. It has 4 times as much as the hydrogen does . . . hydrogen, a unit of one. And deuterium is not a unit of 2 but it weighs twice as much. You go by the number of electrons. Now in the case of Helium, helium is the 2nd element. It has 2 electrons and 2 protons and 2 neutrons so it weighs 4. Now let's go to that other chart. We have a little scale here that I want you to see. You take these two protons and the 2 neutrons and you take the weight. They have been weighed and the weight of 2 protons is so much and the weight of 2 neutrons is so much. All protons have the same, or a standard weight. And add that all up together and you get a mass weight of these 4 units. When you put these together in a Helium nucleus such as you had here you notice that these two positive charges are clumped together. Ordinarily, like charges repel each other, but they are not repelling each other and do you know why? It is because some energy has been removed. And so when we put them together in the form of a helium nucleus, the same number of parts. We take some energy away from them. Some of the energy is pulled out, then they bind together.

What causes the energy to be withdrawn? How do we accomplish that? That is a natural process. Otherwise they would repel each other, you see. So the helium nucleus doesn't weigh as much as the components of which it is made. Because it has lost energy. It has lost that amount of energy so the helium nucleus weighs 4.00820 while the other is 4.00304. Look at the difference here—.03024 mass units has been removed. Now that's what makes this stick together.

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Yes, the removal of energy has made the rest come together, otherwise they would have repelled each other. If we have a disease that is made up of everything in your whole body—and all the disease and everything are made up of all the elements—if we have something like a tumor, for instance, that we don't want, if we put energy into this, equal to this amount here, then these will repel each other and it will fly apart and cease to be a helium nucleus. It will just be the individual components. Get that? Now that is basic, so if we have a tumor and we can find the frequency of the tumor we can put that same kind of energy in, out of phase, 180% out of phase, it will just disintegrate and fall into parts. The parts of the building blocks are used in the body. Once they are separated and regain their own individuality, the body can use them because they are no longer in the wrong form. The body needs them. That's right. It's something that has already been done or made up and you take it apart. It's a foreign substance, or form, or scar tissue or growth or something that doesn't belong.

You put energy into it to break it up into its components. Then the tumor ceases to be a tumor. Now let's look at the parts. These are the things that the rest of the body is made of, so it just uses the rest. It's natural. Just like something you can break apart. You've got the pieces to use over again, constructively. Do you get the idea of the thing? Now this is very important because that is how we work on disease.

We take energy right out of the thing we don't want and turn it around and use it against itself. That's how all these treatments are made. Even drugs are picked so as to produce an effect, sometimes they are poisons and sometimes they are not, but just to give you an analogy, you know what a purgative is? A lot of them are poisons which the body tries to get rid of. That's why poisons are used very often. Sometimes we poison people because we don't have any other way, we don't know any other way to get rid of it.

Let me explain it this way, we'll say that here are 3 things. To know anything about this you have to know about this, and to know anything about this you must know about this, and so on. Where to begin? All right, now, we are starting right in the middle, aren't we, and isotopes and so on. All knowledge is based on something else. All knowledge (everything you've ever learned) has been in reference to something else. You say you're tall. There are people taller than you are so then you are short with them, aren't you? So you see what I mean. So what I'm trying to say is that everything is referred to something else. So we have to know a little bit about the reference in order to understand the thing that we are trying to refer to it.

There is nothing good or bad in the Universe. Now let me prove it to you. If you were in noonday sunlight 24 hours a day, day and night continuously, and somebody asked you, what is Light? How would you explain it? You couldn't explain it, could you? That's all you'd ever had. You wouldn't have anything to refer to. You have to experience darkness in order to know what light is. All right. What is Good? It is the same thing. It is a degree of good. You have to understand what bad is before you can understand Good. How else are you going to know? I consider that there is only one sin and that is to disavow the Great Creator. It's the only one there is. If I inadvertently harm you, that's not a sin. Now it could be if I were to say, oh gee, that was fun, I think I'll do it to someone else. That's not right. It is wrong, isn't it? So we've got some reference points there, haven't we? We can understand Good because we can refer it to bad. We say that something is hot. What does that mean? Well, it means that it is hotter than something that isn't as hot. So everything is a reference. Everything is referred. Anything we do is referred. It's the same thing with what we are doing here. And if we get over into analysis you're going to find that there are certain things in the body makeup and in the normal action where you're going to want to be in the middle of the line.

Now, for instance, just to give you an example, the energy that comes in at 22- and 77- on the instrument. 22- is HYPERtonicity and 77 is HYPOtonicity or low. If you're taking some of these people that are drumming their fingers and tapping their foot, moving around, and they can't sit still for a minute, check on 22- and you'll find a too high reading. You take another lethargic person, and they're dull and just want to sit, then you'll find a high 77. You want them to be either. You want them to be in the middle. See what I mean. Now, you shift from one to the other and can shift a person from one to the other. You can do the same thing with a number of things in the analysis field and you will find that if something is low and you raise it and get it too high, it's equally as bad.

Assuming right now that the person has come to you for help, is there anyone whom I cannot help? Yes, definitely. Why? Because they will undo. I think I sense what you are saying. They will undo daily what you are trying to do for them. Now if somebody is eating something that is causing them trouble and you try to treat them and they keep on eating the same thing it is like re-infecting yourself. You know what I mean? You have to help to educate them. Half of a doctor's job is to reeducate his patient. It's important that you study the patient's habits and attitude and food and all kinds of things in order to find out what it is that they are doing wrong.

You know that it is well stated that America is the best fed and most undernourished nation on the globe. Now that sounds like opposite statements in the same sentence, doesn't it? But we are fed the wrong foods. Junk food, it's called. Now that's one of the things you're going to have to get into, too, watching the effect of various kinds of foods. We are addicted today to almost everything synthetic. You know they give drugs to cattle in order to make the meat tender. It's artificial. You know that when you were a youngster Vanilla was probably one of your favorite flavors. You know it's almost impossible to get now-a-days. It's all synthetic. Now for the juice with which they made Atar of Roses . . . now synthetically made. All the perfumes are synthetically made. You can't afford to use the real thing, it's too much trouble. You can do it so easily chemically. We are living in a completely artificial world. That's why doctors are needed with new techniques because the poor people are being fed wrong foods. They are living in the wrong environment. Everything ... almost synthetic and wrong when you get right down to it. And so a doctor has to be a philosopher and a minister and a consultant and a phycologist and a little bit of everything in addition to the medical side so you see what you're letting yourself in for.

If you have anything the least bit wrong, you find out what it is and correct it and then leave yourself alone. Nature takes care of things. So if you get a little bit off, you let nature take care of the situation. If you do that, you'll really be in good shape. I can testify to that.

Most of the people without energy . . . well, there are a lot of reasons. I told you one a moment ago . . . the 22- and the 77- the HYPO and HYPER tonicity. Good health and reasonable right eating . . . I don't eat the right foods but once in a great while. I watch starches and I stay away as much as I can from cake. Everytime I eat cake I get in trouble because we checked baking powders some years ago and only found one that was good for people and some natural sugar used today. It's all artificial. Most of the sweetening today in cooking is corn oil.

The ISOTOPES of all the various elements emanate an energy. The electron and the proton emanate energy. All these devices do. An instrument such as mine can tune into those emanations. Now you can call that more or less the physical way of approach, but you can also use your mental and emotional abilities, if you've trained them, to ask questions and get answers. There are various ways you can do that. Let me give you an illustration. We'll say that you are using a pendulum or a forked stick or a dowsing rod and you want to find out whether there's any water down here. You're walking over the ground and you've said to yourself, now I want to find some good water, and I want an answer, yes or no, if there is any water. You're saying that and then you're going along with whatever you're using and you're holding your attention on water. You have to hold it steady on water and then you get to thinking, I wonder if I'm going to make that date tomorrow, or will so and so come who is supposed to, or your mind begins to get off here and you pass right over where the water is, and then you think, oh-oh, back to water. Now radiesthesia is like that. If you're not concentrating completely, you miss the boat.

When you set the dials on an instrument, that is not going to change. It's not going to change. It's going to stay right there. It becomes the equivalent of concentration. See what I mean? It's fixed. And you're going to get an answer or you're going to measure the amount on your instrument, on your intensity dial of what that is, and you'll get your reaction at that point, but you don't concentrate on it. In fact, what you want to do is to keep your mind passive and not think in terms of, I wonder if this person has cancer? Or do they have so-and-so? You don't do that. You set the dial and let the instrument give you the answer. Now it isn't going to lie to you. But if you're trying to override the instrument, and a powerful personality can override the instrument, I call them dishonest operators. They don't recognize it, but it's a fact, because they force the instrument to give them an answer that isn't true by

overriding what the instrument wants to give you. If you had a specimen in here; there's energy emanating from that specimen, and these dials are like the dials on a radio set; they tune to a certain station. The specimens represent all the stations that are broadcasting, and you pick out a particular one. How many parts do you have in your body. You've got a lot of them. You want to measure the heart so you set the dials for the heart, and now that instrument is only going to give you an answer yes or no. The heart is there. It isn't going to give you the value on the lungs or on something else. So that's the difference between radiesthesia where you have to concentrate and hold the mind. If you're good at it there is nothing wrong with it. It works within those limits.

Then we go back to the make-up of our material world. First of all we said the building blocks are the electrons, the protons and the neutrons. Now these are emanating energy. We've got a lot of snow out here and you decide to go out there and make a snowman. A snowman is made out of snow. He takes on a shape and a personality, but he's still made out of snow, isn't he? Now the snowman represents something you have made out of it. See what I mean. Now electrons and protons and neutrons are made out of material, but they've been given a special shape. They are spinning and those little things shown as round dots up there are actually spinning at a high rate of speed, like a little top, and the direction of their spin has a lot to do with their characteristics. Well, who started to think spinning in the first place? It's an interesting question, isn'tit? And what keeps it spinning? You know nothing runs forever. It's the energy that goes in that keeps it spinning. That same amount of energy has to come out or else the thing will get hot, won't it? All energy that is put in with nothing coming out \dots will get hot. That is the end result. Unless the energy comes out in work. Energy keeps that electron spinning and a certain amount comes out and it is that which we pick up. It comes out. The material of this watch is emanating energy right now. It isn't deteriorating as a result. It isn't radioactive. In radioactivity, energy is thrown out and it keeps getting less and less and less. But the energy in this watch is emanating out here several inches. You can set the dials on the instrument for gold, and you can tell whether or not there's any gold in this.

We have talked about my experiment with SILVER which was mentioned in the Secret Life of Plants. I discovered then that the silver was emanating an energy that they don't understand when they go hunting for treasure or for Uranium using an instrument, that the energy can travel along and then come out of the ground in another place. I didn't mean in the case of the silver experiment that the energy was rotating.

In the case of a person or a body you've got a specimen of that person and so you

are in contact with them. It is just as though you were touching them. Now I can touch you with a wire and run the wire up to an instrument or I can take a saliva specimen from you; it's a direct contact. So I'm dealing now with the specimen of you. But when you're out in the ground it is open, wide open. It is everything. It's a little difficult to get all the features of this.

Yes, definitely. Then we got back to the silver experiment. If this silver were up there on the table, insulated, then it would build up an aura around itself and that would be that; but when I buried it in the ground I put it in a good conductor. The ground is a conductor and so the energy of the silver was conducted to the northwest, and then it came out of the ground there. That's a natural phenomena that we had to learn. Don't get confused because you see it was the ground that was conducting it.

But why did it come out here and not up here? There was ground everywhere. Because there were three forces acting there. You have the corealus force of the rotation of the earth. And the phases of the moon that are affecting it, and you've got the earth's magnetic field. All these things are affecting the energy that is out in the ground and loose. But in the case of an instrument here we concentrate directly on a direct connection with the individual, animal, or plant.

Now if you're out in the ground, on the ground, and in contact with the ground, it can affect your energy because that can be conducted through the earth. On the other hand, when you're here on the floor, you're insulated, you see. The energy is not being transmitted away. Now if we wouldn't pick you up until we got close, and then we'd pick you up, you see. That's the important item.

Now there's an item... we're covering too much territory, really, but we'll come back to them. Here's the case of a baby who is ill. The baby is crying. The mother brings it in and you're going to see what's wrong, so you take a specimen of the baby. The mother is holding the baby, so you're getting the mother all confused with the baby. That's the point. You must have her lay the baby down. Then you can get an analysis of the baby without the mother's. You find that out very quickly.

I mentioned the fact that the elements emanate energy. All right now, let's take table salts. You know what table salt is? Yes, it is sodium chloride. Right. It is sodium and chloride. Sodium and chloride are two elements we find up there. And you take ordinary distilled water. You know what that's made out of? H₂O, yes, well. Yes, it is 2 of Hydrogen, and Oxygen. Ok. They are two elements, aren't they? So now we have added something new. Here we have the hydrogen and the oxygen and the oxygen emanates energy as oxygen, but when you put those two together, in addition, they emanate a resultant which is water.

Do you know what your liver consists of? Probably 30 or 40 elements. You divide it all up and get tested in a chemical laboratory, you'll find hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen. You'll find all kinds of elements and you'll find some of the metals and things in there that individually are there, but collectively they make what you know as liver. Now we want the rate for liver, so we look in our list and find the rate for liver. Now that is the total of all these things. You see, that's where your H₂O, the H, 2 of them, and the O come from. If you look at the combination here it consists of one hydrogen molecule and one oxygen molecule. If you look at the list you'll find that in the nucleus where all your protons and neutrons are. The first element in the list is hydrogen which has one proton, and the next one has two and it has two electrons. Each one is negative and they repel each other. One may be going one way and the other another way, you know, but they're in orbit and won't come close.

Now that's the largest number that will ever be in what's called the shell of Helium. Lithium has 3 protons in the nucleus and three electrons. This other one is out in a bigger orbit . . . and then the next will be that same distance out and so on up until you get 8 and then that one is filled.

Now, what is filled? The shell. You can have a maximum of 8 in that one. In the first one you can have a maximum of 2. The first shell is 2, the second layer can have a maximum of 8. But in this particular case there are two missing, to be full. So we have only 6 in this shell and we have a missing place or an empty place here. One missing here and another missing just opposite it.

Let us talk about the Metaphysical Forces. Oh, I think you have to go way back and try to interpret Biblical statements, and statements from other teachings and religions. The religions are very often vastly distorted. So you have to do a lot of studying and reading between the lines. I've tried to come up with a model of the universe as I tried to see it, pulling together as much of the factual data as I can find and screening out the absurdities and the obviously wrong theories and ideas. This is strictly my own opinion, but I think in the beginning, or way back, a long way back, the Great Creator decided to give free will, and he has never yet interfered with that free will. Now that means you can do things constructively or destructively if you choose to do so. There are naturally individuals in the physical octave right here today who are destructively oriented. Those who would rather steal from somebody else rather than make the same effort in trying to help themselves.

There are those who may start out constructively, and then for some reason they become highly destructive in their intent. Are you familiar with the interesting stories of Dr. Foo Man Chu? There are those who have progressed greatly and then for some reason or another something soured them against humanity. Then they

have developed in an opposite direction, in a negative way. Now that happens both in the physical and in the mental octaves, or rather in the physical and the astral octaves. There is no difference, really. You just lose the physical body, but the personality, the real you is the same whether in the physical or not. Now let me finish this or else we are going to get off on a tangent. I'm trying to develop a line of thinking here. Those on the other side of the veil, without a body, if they are negatively oriented and want a body, they will try in one way or other to influence one in a physical body. In some cases they have been known to actually drive out, push aside, the real you, the lower middle self, and take over the body. They use their influence on the individual to get them to do things which they wouldn't otherwise do.

Now there is no question that what I am saying is true. There is all kinds of evidence of it. But you can forget about what our orthodox religions say about Satan and the devil and Hell and things of that kind.

Everyone himself makes his own Heaven and Hell. And there isn't any particular place that is so designated and inhabited by little red devils who run around with little pitchforks. That is a figment of the imagination. But people can get themselves into a state where for all practical purposes they are almost in that situation. Their own emotions will drive them crazy. There's no question about the fact that those on the other side, if they choose to, can come back and either completely take over a body here, drive out the traveling pair (the lower and middle selves) for loss of a better expression, and completely take over. There are cases where they would take over for a period of time, and then allow the real self to come back in; and thus you have the dual personality. Then you get the person who can be very lovely at times and then, very negative. You'll find that situation.

There have been known cases where there have been as many as 6 or 8 entities from the other side that have actually taken over and attached themselves to a body on this side. Are you acquainted with the work that Dr. Henry Mandel has been doing? Have you ever listened to any of his tapes? I have listened to many of this tapes. He has removed literally thousands of entities from people who were possessed. That has been a lifework with him. He's done a terrific job. Also, he has brought into this plane of communication lots of discarnates, who are not possessing anybody, but who are wandering around lost because they don't know what to do. He has corralled them and sent them into what he calls "progression." Where they can continue the way they should. "Putting them into the light" is another way of putting it, depending entirely upon the advancement of the individual as to what state they are able to go to. I think I've covered what you asked me, about possession. You see it's not just one state.

One of the most diabolical places that you can go to is a bar where the lights are so low, and you can hardly see, and everything is either red or black (or being under drugs or the influence of alcohol). It's a direct invitation for entities. There are many on the other side who are addicted to drinking, who died under those conditions. They can't satisfy their emotional hunger for drink in the astral, and so they attach themselves to someone in a bar and get them to drink so that they can have the emotional response. It may be only for the moment, as long as you're there. If you get up and walk out, they'll leave you alone. On the other hand, there are other cases where they have attached themselves, and then when you leave, you've got an entity! Those are the undesirable conditions. Anger and fear are the two most devastating emotional conditions we can get into. What's the difference between hate and anger. I think there's quite a difference, but anyhow, hating someone or being angry with someone or with some situation, or being extremely fearful is a wide open invitation for trouble.

The best way to protect yourself is the way we were taught in the I AM movement. In the early days of it, in the 1930s, I went to dozens of their 10-day lectures. I used to arrange radio programs for Mrs. Ballard. They always said to keep yourself surrounded at all times with a wall of light. Now, that's not understood by a lot of people. Do you remember the sparklers we used to use on the 4th of July? You know what they look like. They are little intense sparkles of light. Very intense. You will continuously know that you are protected with a wall of light made of that, not just something white like the paper. That's dead. These are alive and scintillating. But here's the point, if you know and you know that you know it, then it's yours. But if there's any question in your mind about it, then you might as well forget it. If there's any doubt in your mind as to whether or not it is working, it's of no use. I don't care where you go and what circumstances you're in, if you know that you're protected, then you will be. That's the opposite of fear. Because fear will undo it. The use of the Violet Flame daily and continuously is the most desirable thing. One, to protect yourself. No, that black light, or slightly ultraviolet light that we use in the room with the instrument is different. It is the first cousin. It will take care of the air and it will keep entities away because they don't like it. They don't like this ultraviolet.

You visualize the Flame. It is not in the physical. You don't see it here. It is actually visualizing of yourself being in a deep blue-violet flame as if you are standing up in a flame. Did you ever read the book SHE? It's a very famous one and she maintained her youth by standing in a flame.

Visualize yourself all of the time as being in a violet flame. Coming up from the

feet and being all around you. What that does is to dissolve everything negative in your aura. That's the most desirable thing you can do. And then if you put that wall of light around yourself, you'll keep negative things from coming in. However, the wall of light can be punctured by an instant of extreme irritation or of anger.

If you sustain a shock and are fearful, you are punching a hole in your protection. You have to try to not do that any more. After all, we're here to learn; we're human and are here to make mistakes and learn by them. You don't want to put yourself in a shell and shut yourself out from the world. Be continually protected and KNOW that you are protected. Now the KNOWING is your own confidence in your own ability and in yourself. If you're operating an instrument or trying to help someone else, or driving down the road, if you can be conscious continually of this violet flame and the wall of light around yourself . . . did you ever see the chart from the I AM movement?

From pictures I have seen and people I've talked to who are acquainted with them... the analyzing instrument is just an elaborate form of the Abrams resistance type device. The resistance type was the first one, and it is subject to change because the resistance does not stay put, they vary; and the reason I went to the variable condenser is because unless you hit it with a hammer, you are not going to do much damage to it. It will not change.

The word "stabilize" is completely misused there. Using magnets is something else that has effect, and it's very much like taking all the different shapes you can think of, like the Genesa and the Pyramids and Magnets and all kinds of things that have any effect on energy, and putting them all together thinking that if one is good, a whole bunch of them will be better. And you can get yourself into a mess. It's like, the old general who got on his horse and galloped away in all directions. Now that sounds silly, but a lot of people try to do that.

I have a tape someplace in which magnets were mentioned. It is said that the magnet in itself does nothing except concentrate. If you are a healer, and you haven't any other modality, and you want to intensify, you can hold a magnet in your hand with the north pole out. It will collect your own energy and intensify it into a beam, but it in itself is only doing that. The best illustration is to take a lens and go out into the sunlight. If you hold a piece of paper up to the sunlight you are going to get a certain amount of light on that piece. Each little bit of light touches the paper in its own particular spot. If you take a lens, we'll say, that has three square inches of surface, you can then focus it and set that paper on fire, by focusing the heat from the sun in this way. You are taking the energy of the sun in a 3-square inch area and concentrating that down to a point. You haven't made something new. You've only

taken a lot of sources and put them together into one. You see what I'm trying to get at? Now that's what a magnet will do, and a magnet will pull your energy in and concentrate it. It will be more effective if you particularly need or want to, but I wouldn't even bother with that method. I think it's a very crude method of doing things. The word "stabilize" is completely a misnomer. It doesn't mean anything.

So when we speak of De La Warr, we are talking about resistance methods, or resistance type instruments as opposed to the variable resistance type.

I don't want to go into the Radionic type of equipment; all of the English stuff, almost completely, is resistance type.

I can show you pictures of resistance type instruments that I built and I discontinued building them because I know their frailty and their shortcomings. During the second World War, I had a workshop in my basement and two men who came there moonlighting. They worked for an aviation company. They came and worked for me for 4 hours every evening. I was doing some construction, and a number of doctors found out that I had a shop. They had trouble with their instruments. So one of them would send me an instrument . . . "Will you please work this over and put it in shape?" I had these two young men do that. The word got out and the first thing you know I had several instruments in there at a time. Year before last when I was getting ready to go to Indianapolis to the Conference, I was looking for some things to take along, and looking over some files, and believe it or not, I found a notebook similar to the one you have right there, that one of these boys had kept. When an instrument came in he'd have a number on a page, and he'd put a sticker on that instrument and on it would be Dr. Jones and the number 16. He would write that down with the address of the doctor and so forth. Then he would take this instrument apart and he wrote down in this notebook all the things he found wrong, and then at the bottom he would put the number of hours that he spent on it and the materials he used so that I could bill the doctor for the work we did. I found that old notebook. It was interesting that it told of all the troubles that they found with these. They were all resistance type instruments. Not only that, for some reason I got about 7 or 8 of the units out of these that they happened to take out because they were defective, that didn't get thrown into the trash can. I've still got them.

There are 3 types of resistances you can buy on the market. If a resistance has no color code on it, it is within plus or minus 20% of accuracy. No, that means that in 100 ohms resistance would be anywhere from 80 to 120. That's a terrific range, you see. The next are silver bands. Now here are some silver bands. It has a silver band around it. That means it is plus or minus 10%, and that would mean that a 100 ohm resistance would be anywhere between 90 and 110, which is still too much for error.

Now if it's a gold band, then it's a plus or minus 5%, which means that it would range from 95 to 105. Now this costs a certain amount, this 20% type. They probably cost as much as 10 times as much as this cheap one. Now these are inaccurate. The construction here is very poor, the way this has been put together. Now these were taken out of instruments.

Now, as an example, they would have a row of dials and you've seen these types with a whole row. Maybe this is 0-1 and this is 1 and this is 10 and this is 1000. That's the way they are: the decade. And some of these instruments, a lot of them, had as many as 9 dials in a row. Just a decade like this. They would put them together all of one size supposedly, and then this would be the 100 ohm place, but instead you'd find it somewhere else, and you'd find this one over here. They were just carelessly put in there because they'd make these up and then solder the terminals on. They'd be all wrong. We found them that way. Careless construction. And yet still working.

When you start out with this and measure it you'd find that it would measure a certain amount. If you'd lay that aside for two years and then come back to it to remeasure it, you'd find that it had changed, because CARBON is not stable and that's what these are.

And carbon is always used in these resistance types? If you go through and test these you'll find that they are not the same . . . with age. I went through all this. That's why I won't use them. I just don't want any part in it. I can show you pictures of instruments that I built with the resistance type. I did it because I was forced into it. After working with it for a few years I found that they were not dependable. I just don't use them and I don't want any part in them. My work in the beginning was strictly research. I was experimenting to find out what things did and how they operated. I wasn't interested in manufacturing something to make a sale. And then I was upshed into it. A doctor sat down on my desk and wrote a check for \$1000 and said, "All right now, get busy." Well, that was the beginning of my going into the instrument business. He had a big practice. I made 18 instruments for him. Anyhow, that's another story but it illustrates something. And I don't want any part of any of these English instruments.

"What about Mark Gallert's instruments?"

That's an inductive type. It won't vary, but I don't like that system. You see you have a whole row and you have to remember all those numbers—all of them. How many do you have to remember of mine? Just one or two.

I don't like to get into knocking some other device except that I will not have anything to do with the resistance type. I know because I built them. Just forget them.

They are not dependable, because you try to work out a rate on an instrument and get a different rate from a condition just because the instruments are not calibrated. They are not the same. And that's how we got onto this. Doctors were having trouble. One doctor would be using a certain rate for a certain type condition and the other one would say, "Well, I can't do that. I tried that rate but it won't work. I find that this works." And it's a little variation, and it's because their instruments are not the same.

And yet, on the other hand, as Bob Beck pointed out, it seems to be largely thought that makes these things work. In many cases he found that the doctors were getting good results with their instrument and yet on further examination he had found that the whole instrument, or some of its vital parts had all rusted out. This proved to him that it was a different energy being used. The doctor's KNOWING that it worked seemed to make it work.

OK. All right. We are back to radiesthesia. IF you are powerful enough and can concentrate and put out enough energy, you can accomplish things without any instrument whatsoever. But I haven't seen anybody yet who could do that, dependably. Dependably, I say. You can do it often but you can't do it dependably. If you leave an instrument alone and don't try to over-ride it, it will give you the true facts.

So you could say that the reason that I do not like the resistance type instrument is primarily because they are not reliable. They are not accurate, not precise, and this is what I am really after.

You can overpower an instrument and make it work. It isn't the instrument working then, it's YOU. Then you're back to radiesthesia.

There are people who are looking to get something for nothing. They don't want to pay for it. If they can get you, who have paid for something, to give that information to them, they are going to get it for nothing. I'm not out to make a fast buck. I have spent a lot of hours and a lot of years and a lot of hard work and a lot of money in learning the things that are in that book. And I don't propose to give it away to people who have no business with it. Now if they have business with it, they will get it the legitimate and proper way and that's it. I've copyrighted it. Almost every page is marked copyright.

Almost invariably people write to me wanting information about building an instrument. They want to start treating their families and their friends. Now doctors are licensed; they spend eight years trying to get enough information so they can go into practice. Someone wants to come in and do it without any training, and they can do a lot of harm. Not only that, but it's against the law, and the Food and Drug Administration has had 2 laws passed by Congress. One, that any advertising or a

label on a bottle be construed to be equal to the medicine in the bottle. In other words, any advertising that I might do, or any instructions that I might write in that journal, are in the same class and considered to be the same as a label on a bottle. It comes under the Food and Drug Administration. Also, any device that might be built is construed to be the same as the contents of that bottle. So they put the instrument and the instructions in the form of a bottle and a label, and it comes under their law, and they administer it. That's how they are trying to get their thumb on everything. Now that's why this situation in California that just came up is the first breakthrough against that domination. Because of that situation I went out of business building instruments. I had a Food and Drug man in my factory for three months, day after day. I'm not joking; I know what it's like, you see, I've been through this. He came to get something on me, but I did it the other way around and made a Christian out of him. In fact, I think they had to send him to Siberia, really. We sold him 100% on what we were doing. That's another story.

Let's for example say that Bob Beck, who is a very gifted person, asks me a question about something in the directory. I know, he's told me already that you sent him all the notes on your Directory some years ago—not the finished product, but very similar information. In other words, you entrusted him with your rates at that time, so that I do know that you trust him.

We'll he's perfectly capable of getting a Directory for himself if he wants one.

I don't want my instruments copied because I know what people have done. They say, Oh, this is no way to do it. Why, it would be better if you do it so and so. Then they ruin it and make mistakes and get into trouble.

And if you spend a lot of time learning something, why should you give it away to somebody? Let them go and get it the hard way like you have. You're not doing it the easy way. Let them do it the hard way, too.

I'm going to go into the situation of agriculture and killing bugs. What is the difference between a bug on a tree and killing a bug in a patient?

Well, now that you mention it that way, I don't really see any difference except that with bugs and those things having to do with plant life, one tends to think in terms of ecology and of putting things out of balance in nature.

There isn't any difference. A tree is trying to grow and maybe it's a fruit tree and trying to furnish you peaches or apples. A bug comes along and eats and destroys the fruit and keeps you from getting it and harms the tree. A patient comes along who has a bug inside of him. He is sick. Are you going to say, "My conscience won't allow me to treat you, I'm sorry." With Dutch Elm disease (that's fungus in the sap channels that closes them up), the fungus is a growing plant. It's alive and gets into

the sap channels and feeds on the sap and closes the channel up so that the sap can't get out to the limb.

Do you think it's right to kill bugs?

I was disturbed by it and asked Serapis Bey through Linda Love the same thing. I got positive and definite answers. I said I don't want to add to my Karmic debt. I'm working and trying to eliminate all my Karmic obligations. And I certainly don't want to add any more. I've been put into the position here of killing insect pests, plant pests and destructive pests. Now what is the situation? Is it alright for me to kill those pests? The answer came back. He said, rather than think in terms of killing, it would be better if you would look at it as . . . when you're destroying a plant pest, think of it as elevating them to a higher plane of evolution, because when you look at it, the big animal eats the small animal. That one eats a little smaller one, and that one eats a still smaller one. Each one destroys something that can't fight back. A bug gets on the tree and the tree can't fight back. Well, that was one part, and the other was, a long time ago I read someplace, and I wish I could remember just where it was, that the Powers That Be realize man was in such a desperate state, that something had to be done, and so they came to his rescue. I'm going to use a story. Jesus used parables. They were stories to illustrate a point.

Here's a man who is carrying a very heavy pack. That's his Karmic debt. And he's reached the foot of a hill in the road. He's down on his knees practically because of his heavy load. There's not a chance of his getting up that hill to go on. Along comes a Good Samaritan who says to him, "If you will do as I tell you, I will make it possible for you to carry your load to the top of the hill." He doesn't carry if for him. And the man said to him, "All right, I'll do anything you say." So the Good Samaritan took 2/3 of the Karmic debt off his back and laid it to one side temporarily. He said, "Now, all right, get up and take what you have to the top of the hill and leave it and come back." Then he took half of what was left, and he was able to handle that. He took that up to the top of the hill and came back and took the rest of it up to the top of the hill. He made it. The Good Samaritan did not take away his Karmic debt. He did not assume it himself. He didn't say I will relieve you of it. He showed him a way out. I read that somewhere a long time ago. I'm trying to use that as an illustration. Mankind, through his negative construction of things and misuse of things, has accumulated an enormous amount of negative energy. We have a lot of it here today, too. Now, we have Free Will, and the Powers That Be are not going to come along, as our Baptist friends have said, now if you just believe in Jesus, then he'll relieve you of all your Karmic debts. That's a lot of hooey. There's nothing to that.

Mankind got himself, in a former civilization, a long time ago, maybe 150,000

years ago or so, I don't know... but he got himself into such a situation that put him into a terrible state. So the Powers That Be said, all right, we will take this negative condition, all these negative thoughts and emotions that you have generated, and we will put that into the form of stinging insects which you will have to take care of some day, but it will relieve you of the situation so that you don't have to have it on your shoulders to carry. Now think of this. What good is there to a mosquito?

He said that before man started to harm his brother there was no need for any protective device, but when one man attacked his brother, the brother had to develop some means of protection. When the man came at him with a rock, he picked up something to act as a shield to keep from being hit.

Thus developed armor and weapons and it gradually grew and grew and we have it today. Bigger armament and bigger protection, bigger guns and more of them.

Plants are very close to humans. They are very fond of humans, but they had to protect themselves against animals and so developed spines and poisons and all kinds of objectionable things. They did it because man started it. A long time ago a man took a cactus that had spines on it. He just loved it and made it understand that no one was going to harm it. The cactus grew and put out offspring, you know how it does. He transplanted that with no cross-breeding of any kind, and just kept on loving this and, after about 4 or 5 generations, the cactus finally came out without any spines on it. Now it proves to you that this is true. You can try it yourself. In a year or so you could prove it. Get yourself some fast growing plant. It proves to you that the spines were not a necessity to the plant. It thought that it had to protect itself, and so it put out the spines. Now, it's the evolutionary process that everything has to evolve. The rocks gradually evolve. The water erodes the rocks down to dust-like particles and it becomes soil. A plant grows there and takes that soil into its system. Then some rabbit comes along and eats the plant and takes it into its system, and it goes on and on, doesn't it? It's evolution.

To make a tall story short, all the questions I asked and the answer that I got is that it will help in the evolutionary process. That is correct, but to be angry at something and want to kill it does you harm because of your attitude towards it. If you have a prayerful attitude in eliminating something that is destructive, then it's all right. Now, who is the most important on this planet? Mankind or bugs? Bugs are destroying the plant life. You know that statistics show that less than 20% of all the grain grown, which means rice and wheat and everything else, less than 20% reaches the consumer. The rest is destroyed. I'm talking about the grain that is actually grown. By bugs, rodents, poisons, all kinds of things. They're not doing us any good.

So, about your attitude of improving mankind—if you're going to go into the healing arts, I don't care what method you use, you're going to have to destroy the poison or the disease or the tumor, or whatever, by changing its environment. I don't care how you are going to do it, but you're destroying it. You're destroying it and so you had better get out of that business unless you can change your attitude and

understand that you're taking part in the evolution of everything.

It rings a bell. When you think of the cactus putting out the spines it is doing just what mankind did. So, it's your attitude towards it that is important. Now if you're taking part in an evolutionary process and you destroy something so that it can evolve, you are doing it a favor. I happen to be in a position of being a curious researcher who wants to know. I don't want to accept anybody's opinion unless it fits in. Now a long time ago I learned never to say, "I don't believe it." But you tell me something that is not one of my ideas and I won't say, "I don't believe it." I will say, "Look, I can't accept that, but I'm going to take this idea and I've got an invisible shelf up here, and I'm going to put this idea up on that shelf. Five years from now I might have to go and get that and dust it off and it fits perfectly, but if I say I don't believe it I am closing an emotional door." You'll either forget it or something happens, or for some reason you can't use it. So don't accept what I tell you just because I tell you unless it sounds logical and reasonable and fits in with your thinking. But give it that test. I do. I don't care who it is, I give it that test. And as an example, just because someone comes from the other side I don't accept it, and I'll tell you why.

A few years ago at the Lodge, we had Mandel there, and his little girl was there in a trance, channeling; one of the men from the office was sitting there with his eyes closed and someone who was coming through said he was Saint Germain and let out a yell to wake up this man. He said, "Don't go to sleep while I'm talking to you." Well, I was dumbfounded because I have heard Saint Germain a hundred times through Ballard and he never acted that way. And then later on we had a chance through another channel to ask who that was. And the answer was, it was an imposter! That's the way it goes. So you have to remember, when the phone rings and someone tells you something, you have to use the best judgement you can. Ask questions, listen to the voice, get ideas about them and make up your decision about whether you believe them or not. You don't know. NOW that's true of all information that comes from the other side. And it's true of what I am telling you. Now you can say, I believe he is honest, referring to me, and he's going to try to help me. I hope that's true. But I could tell you an untruth if I thought it was true, and be honest with myself, you see. I might answer a question the wrong way and give you the wrong answer. It

might not be intentional to harm, but it might be that I'm misinformed, so you have to take everything I tell you that way. You've got to take everything you read and everything that anybody speaks to you about, don't you? You instantly decide, I believe that or I don't. I accept that or I don't accept it.

So, I've made quite a study of the philosophical side of things, not from just that standpoint. I'll express it this way and then I'll leave you. I made a model, a long time ago of the Universe. I tried to do this: Now if I were the Great Creator, why would I have done so and so? So then I'd dig in to try to find out what the cause of that thing was. Why was that? There had to be a reason. You see I think the Great Activity. No two arms and two legs, you know what I mean? It's beyond our concept, but he had a reason for everything that was done, so if we see something that looks like a stinging insect, you say now why on earth would the Great Creator do that? And some people ask, why did he put this burden on me? Someone has lost a baby. It's the most stupid thing to take that attitude. That entity probably committed suicide and had three years to go and had to come back on the earth to live three years. See what I mean? That was finishing out another pattern. Now that's what I mean by a model of the Universe. I've tried to take all kinds of information. I've sorted out my books over the years. I've gotten rid of twice as many as you can see there. They're in boxes stored or given away. I've had to boil it down to what is good for reference and so forth. There are a lot here that should be boxed up, too. But I work on the theory that if there's one paragraph in a book that I can accept, then I keep that book. I don't have to accept the rest of it. And if I tell you a hundred things and you can accept one of them that does you some good, you can discount the rest and it's worthwhile. Now that's my feeling about it and if you'll make up for yourself a model of the Universe . . . and you get a new idea and try to fit it in. Now if it won't fit, then one of two things, it is either false, or this one that you have here is false, or you have to take half of this away and half of this away and bring them together. In other words, you try to fit things in and make them fit. Do you know what I'm trying to say? That's the way I do. In science I find that it's very valuable to do things that way.

And I'll tell you something else that I highly recommend if you have a philosophy or a belief, bury it. Get rid of it. Because when you say, I believe this, you automatically say that you won't have anything to do with anything else. That doesn't fit my belief, you see. Now, medical people came along and they believed just the opposite, and what about the herb people? And what about all the various metaphysical healers? You see they're in a head-on collision with the medial people, you see. So, they can't all be right, but there's good in everything. And so if we can

just pick that paragraph out of a book and take another paragraph out of another book, we'll begin to put together real, valid things. We don't have a belief or a philosophy. A French scientist, years and years ago said, "I off with my cap and cape in the cloakroom all preconceived ideas, and then I enter my laboratory where I allow Nature to speak." Now you come in when you take off your hat and coat, and hang them up, and you leave behind all preconceived ideas and you go into your laboratory not to prove a philosophy or belief, but to allow Nature to speak, to tell you and to give you the Truth. You're not trying to prove anything. See what I mean?

Most research is done to prove a point, and if you work hard enough you can prove your point even though it's wrong, because you try the experiment that proves it and you won't try the other one that disproves it!

Tuesday, October 4th... PM, Lakemont, GA

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Specimens

I want to get into some of the essential things and then I want to spend a day or a couple of hours or one day on the panel and the adjustments.

I don't like the word "witness," I hope you'll use the word "specimen."

I just got a brand new copy of this and I'm going to quote it. Max Freedom Long? Yes. I'm going to quote it at this point because it's appropriate. The shadowy body of the subconscious is what we're going to mention here, and its activity. "The shadowy body of the subconscious; it is the most dense of the three. It is of such a nature that it sticks to whatever we touch or perhaps see or hear. When we're removed from the contact it draws out a long and invisible thread of itself which connects one with the thing contacted, in the form of a semi-permanent union." It's permanent until you destroy it. "It is not known how permanent this thread or the main body itself may be, but it seems to survive far longer than dead physical substances. That's very important. All things are supposed to have, for the Kahunas, a shadowy body, be they crystals, plants, animals, fabricated articles, men or Gods . . . even thoughts, the latter being very important in the magical system and its practices. Now, that's from Max Freedom Long's book, Secret Science Behind Miracles.

Now that's called an AKA thread. If it were not for that, there would be no such thing as a specimen. When you contact an individual; let's talk about an individual because animals are the same or trees or plants; it doesn't make any difference. But let's just say the body. The body is emanating energy. Every organ, every tissue,

everything about you, every disease that happens to be within you, everything is emanating an energy. And anything that contacts you. I can run a wire... I can leave an instrument in the other room... I can run a wire here and run it up, and if I bring it up to within a short distance of you, 3-4 inches, I'm in contact with you. Now all of your energies are being transmitted over the wire to that instrument.

Now an AKA thread is like a wire. If I have a camera, I have a film in that camera and lenses in front of it that focus on you and put your light and dark areas on that film. All of your energies are being conducted on LIGHT. They are also implanted on that film. All of your energies are being conducted. Therefore, a film becomes a specimen. It's the other end of an AKA thread tied to you. Do you understand?

I put that film in front of a sensitive paper and put light through it. I pick up the same energy and implant it on the picture. But there's the interesting thing, if I destroy the negative or film, then it may, and probably will, break the connection between the two. So that this picture no longer is as good a specimen as it would have been.

The negative is needed because that's where the impression was made directly in the first place.

Also, I have found that if I put this negative in a metal container, it acts like a Faraday Cage, or Shield, and it's like opening or breaking the circuit. I've done tests like that. Here we've got a wire and if we break the circuit in this way, we've opened it, haven't we? Breaking and opening the circuit means the same thing. It acts like a switch that's open. If I shield this it is in between you and the print, and if I shield this it seems to stop the operation.

What is a Faraday Cage made of?

A Faraday Cage is any kind of metal shield that will shield against the electromagnetic spectrum radiation.

It's wise but not absolutely necessary. But I want you to know why some people say don't use a picture... you always use a film and then they don't explain. Well, then others will say, well, I've had good results with a picture. Because they had the negative. At least, it hadn't been destroyed.

Now, as an example, when we did the work with the astronauts, I had to take a chance. I wrote to Washington and found out where the official photographers were. There's an official photographer. All these astronauts, the whole gang, all those who are in training, would go there and have their pictures taken in civilian clothes and in their uniform or costume. So I sent and got both. I got individual pictures (8×11), glossy prints of each individual man. I also have a group picture, but you don't use that because you get three people, and you only want one. So I used a picture of the

individual man as the end of the AKA thread with him.

"You assumed then that the negative was available?"

I had to. I had no control over the negative. But they were officially made by a photographer. He had them on file there in Washington. When we tried it out we found that we were OK. We didn't have any trouble. No trouble with Apollo 8, and 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. We worked a little with all of those. We didn't do a complete study on every one. Our main study was really on 11. We did a great deal on 8, just about the same amount on 8 as we did on 11. We used photographs. I've used photographs for a lot of my plant work.

Now, for instance, I wanted to work Radopholus nematode on hundreds of citrus trees in a large grove. I don't know how many there were. It wasn't one of the enormous groves, but it was a big grove with hundreds of trees—orange and grape-fruits, primarily. I got a photographer in a small town up in Florida and made arrangements with him. He had a crop-duster plane take him up. I said I wanted a picture at 1,000 ft., at 500 ft., and at 2,000 ft. So they went up at 500 ft. and took a picture. We put flags at the four corners of this grove. We got him to do this because I wasn't sure. If he had a narrow range camera and was down too low, we wouldn't get the whole row. On the other hand, if he gets too far up, he will cover too big an area. It was experimental in a way. Because if he had a wide angle lens, even at 200 ft., he'd get the whole grove.

I wanted all the trees in that grove and every tree that was in that photograph would be used for the treatment that I was going to give later on, you see. If you're working with a large number of people and one of them has a condition, you don't want to treat everybody. If you want to analyze, you can't with a lot of people in the picture. You've got to have one, you see. Remember that. And if two people are touching, if one person is standing by another person and touching, and you are operating with your photograph, you're going to get both of them. So, in your office, if you are working with someone, you want them sitting in a chair, comfortable. Or you can lie them on a couch or something. And you want them separated from other people. And if it's a baby, don't let the mother hold it. Not while you're doing the analyzing. Now that's important. If you're doing an analysis from a photograph you don't know what that person is doing. Remember that's being affected if he happens to be starting to eat a meal just at the time you start to analyze the first few tests, or before he's eaten anything and the saliva probably is beginning to run because he's sitting at the table and he sees the food ... and then if he's starting to eat, the digestive system is beginning to operate and you're getting changes, aren't you? So remember that all of these things enter in. If you're working on somebody and he's at a distance

and you don't know what he is doing, you're taking a chance on your analysis being correct. Because if he happens to pick up something like a bottle of drugs it's affecting right then. So I want to warn you. It's not that you can't analyze someone at a distance. You have to be aware of the conditions and be sure that you're not having trouble from that standpoint. Now you can also help that by visualizing that individual being surrounded with a wall of light that you're in contact with. You exclude other people out. That's a good thing to do. You just realize that you've got the other person in a little ball of light and you're in contact with them and that excludes anybody else. You have isolated yourself and your patient from everything else and then you can run an analysis. Get the idea?

Now let's talk about what constitutes a specimen. As an example, a man in charge of my factory came in to me one day and said, "Do you know that Joe was taken to the insane asylum last week?" And I said no. Joe was a friend of his who lived in a house near our factory. Right close by. I just met him casually because he came over, and he and Jessie, my foreman, were good friends. And he said, "Do you think you could do anything with him?" What was the matter? Well, you know he was quite a fisherman and hunter. He had a good job and was making good money. He had a pickup trick that he spent \$5,000 for, and he had several good guns, shotguns and rifles for hunting, and a lot of good fishing equipment—reels, and things like that. And for the last several months, if someone admired a rod that he'd paid \$25 for he'd say, "Like to have it?" And then he'd give it to them. If someone would say, "Gee that's a nice reel you've got there, what did you pay for it?" He'd say, "Well, I don't know. Would you like to have it?" And he sold his pickup truck for about \$5.00. And his wife got scared. He was having trouble. He got rid of a lot of his guns and his other stuff, and his fishing gear and his truck. His wife went to the court and said, "I'm afraid that he'll give our home away." So they committed him. They took him on a Monday morning to the State Institution. Jesse came and said, "Do you suppose you could do anything about it?" "We can try," I said. "Get me a specimen of him." "What do you need, he's not available." "Well, get me something that he has worn that has perspiration on it." "How about a fishing hat?" He had a favorite fishing hat that he always wore fishing—a dilapidated old hat! I said that would be great.

So he went and got this man's favorite fishing hat with a sweat band. It made a good specimen. So we used that. Knowing that the problem was mental, the first thing my wife did was recognize that, being mental, it would center somewhere in the brain. She set the dials for that part of the brain. There are half a dozen major parts for the brain. She set that and then started searching. She found a tumor in the Pineal gland. Now the Pineal gland is not much bigger than a good sized grain of wheat,

and it doesn't take much of a tumor to be as big as the gland itself. Well, she found that and started treating on it right away and her treatment showed. You could recheck and see that she was getting results. This is just a case history. The following Sunday was visiting day. His wife went to the asylum and went to the office and told them who she was and who she wanted to see. And they said, "Oh, have you come to take Joe?" No. Well, there's nothing wrong with him. He's down in the grand room playing Pinnocle with the guards." She went down. He greeted her normally. The nurse in charge said there was nothing wrong with him . . . said he was a little bit off when he first came in but now he's perfectly all right. She went home then and later checked with Louise, my wife. Louise said that as far as she was concerned, there was no tumor left. She had dissolved it back into its component parts. Later his wife went to court and through all that red tape and finally, after about 2-3 weeks, they let him go.

We had used an old hat that someone had worn. Now don't let these people tell you that you have to have hair, or that hair won't work, or that you have to have a signature. I can take a pencil and a piece of paper, and all I have to do is to put some marks right there. You can tear that off and put that in your instrument, and you've got a specimen of me. There are superstitious type people who say, "Oh, you've got to have that in the form of a signature." Well you don't. It isn't the signature that makes the difference. If isn't the color. The only thing that color might do is influence your analysis in some way because of the chemical used in it. Now you know that this is carbon. You know that the body is largely carbon. We call this a lead pencil, but it is far from lead. It is carbon. Held together with a substance that allows it to keep its shape. Diamond and coal are both types of carbon. And this is another form of carbon. All right, I don't want to get too far off on a tangent. Back to specimens. What will work and what is desirable to use in an office are not necessarily the same at all. Now I wouldn't advise doing things in an office that will work that might stretch the credulity of the individual. In the other training that you've been getting, you take urine and saliva specimens, don't you?

Ok, now you can have Q-tips ready and dip the Q-tip into that little crucible, or you can have them put the Q-tip in their mouth. It doesn't make any difference. And then you cut that Q-tip off with a pair of scissors. Don't handle it and drop it into the test tube. And leave it open so that it can dry . . . a few hours to a few days depending on the dryness of the room. That is the best way. Have it in this test tube with a number on the cork to identify it. You'll have the same number on your analysis sheet. The case history is very important. Broken bones aren't too important, but have they had any tumors or operations? That reminds me that later I will talk to you

about appendix and organs that have been removed. Not right now—I don't want to get off on something else. I want to talk specimens.

Now you can take a garment, something that a patient has worn like a shirt. Especially if it has perspiration on it. Now that's a nuisance to bother with. It will work, but in practice, you don't want to think about it.

Remember I told you about my foreman, Jesse. We had first gotten acquainted with him from the front page of the newspaper. His little girl had died the day before, and in the morning his little boy had been taken to the hospital with an incurable disease, and he was in a coma. When I got home from the office Louise met me at the door and showed me the newspaper and said, "I want this case." It showed that he was working for Wilcox Co. I happened to know J. Wilcox, so we got in touch with him that way. I got hold of him and said I wanted to talk to him about the boy, and he was half in tears, of course.

I said, "What I'm going to suggest to you won't cost you a thing. It's an experiment, but first of all do the doctors have any hope?" Well, the little girl died yesterday and they couldn't do anything for her, he said. "The boy is in a coma and they don't expect him to live through the night." So I said, "Then you have everything to gain and nothing to lose by trying something else. This won't cost you anything."

"We're experimental and yet we like to help." And he said, "What can I do?" I said, "You and your wife go to the hospital. First of all you get an envelope and put it in your coat pocket and get a little kleenex or cotton, I don't care what. Tear off a piece of kleenex 3-5 inches square and have it in that envelope. Of course with the boy being in a coma, the nurse will take you to the room. They'll take you in but they will stay with you. Have your wife get the nurse's attention and go and lean over the boy and just swipe his mouth with the Kleenex and then, put it back in the envelope and stick it in your pocket. We don't want anybody to see it; we don't want any trouble with the doctors."

They brought it over and we set up an instrument at the table where we could all sit around. Louise started in on him. She called me and said, "I think I've got it." It was sudden; it wasn't chronic and spread all over. She could find exactly what it was—Aplastic Anemia—that hit very suddenly. So she had started treating right then and started getting results, because you can measure and then treat on it for a while and you re-measure and, if the value is down, then you know you've begun to get to it. If it doesn't go down, then you know it is something else that's holding it. That's important to know. Well, anyhow, after a little while, an hour or so, she said to the mother that the boy was going to be all right. Now that's really sticking your

neck out. She could have said, well, we're doing the best we can and we hope we'll get some results. No, she said the boy is going to be allmright. She was confident according to the test and she said, "You go on home and get some sleep and get in touch with us tomorrow and let us know how the boy is." Well, by this time it was 11:00 at night and instead of going home—they'd been up for three days, first with the little girl and then with the boy—and instead of going home they went directly to the hospital. I don't blame them. They insisted on the nurse letting them go up to the room. He was in a private room. They went up there. The nurse was amazed because the boy was out of the coma and asleep and breathing normally. So she rushed to the telephone to call the doctor that a crisis had passed. Of course, they had to call on the phone to tell us that the boy was out of the coma and sleeping peacefully, and that the nurse had called the doctor. The doctor had rushed over to the hospital because he knew it couldn't be. He just knew it couldn't be. It wasn't anything he did. Now, it's a simple thing when you find the cause, but the doctor didn't have any way of testing it. But these are not miracles. They're just in line of action when you understand what it is. There is nothing miraculous about this. If you can look back and see what could have been done 75 years ago and when we're talking about today—they would have considered it absolutely a miracle. And in a lot of places today, it would be called a miracle by certain people because they knew it couldn't be done.

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I've got the records here in the files. This man then came to me the next week after they'd taken the boy home. He came out to my house and said, "I don't know what you've got, but whatever it is I want to be a part of it." He said, "I want to go to work for you." I said, "Well, right now, I'm really not in a position to do anything but I'm just on the verge of starting to build apparatus because some of the doctors have been pestering me to build them some equipment. And I had done some on my own with the help of these two men that were working for me." And to make a tall story short, Jesse was with me for about 3 years running my factory. And so if I start building instruments again, I'll turn them over to him to build if he wants to do it. He's just retired; he'd be glad to do it. Up until now, until this court case in California—it changed me. If it hadn't been for that, I would not have done anything. Because I feel it's a breakthrough, I feel now the time is right. It wasn't right last year.

DON'T TRY TO RUN UNTIL YOU FIRST LEARN HOW TO CRAWL.

Let's not start talking trignometry and calculus until we have first learned to add and subtract. Then the other will come in its time, but you don't start in that because

you'll get confused and you won't know where you are. And you'll be going in circles.

You know what first impressions are like. Somebody comes in, the floor needs sweeping, and there's stuff scattered all over the place. Now that has nothing to do with your ability, but it's the impression they get. However; if they come in and the place looks neat and orderly, and when you come in you have a professional look and you've got a white jacket on, right away their confidence in you is going to go right up there. You know that, so start THAT way. Start with the image of a professional, not a sloppy non-descript-maybe, now it doesn't mean than an Einstein has to be dressed up in Madison Avenue clothes. That isn't the point, but he doesn't have to look like a bum. You know what I mean. He can have his hair like he used to wear it, but it can be neat and not look like a bum. Now it doesn't detract from his knowledge, but what's your first impression of somebody. You want to turn around and walk out, don't you? Now that's what you have to watch out for. It has nothing to do with your ability, but it has a lot to do with the confidence that that patient is going to have in you, and remember three things that I told you . . . as a teacher, the knowledge of the subject, the ability to get it over to the patient or the student, and then to install confidence in the student that you are going to help them and get them to understand this. Now don't try to bolster your own ego. Just say to your patient, "Now you are here for help, and I'm going to give you all the help I can. I am going to do everything within my power to get the results that we want to get out of this, so we'll cooperate now just as a team activity. Part depends on you and part depends on me, but we're going to work as a team and we're going to make this work. We're going to get you well." You know how you'd feel if someone talked to you like that. That's part of the building of the image. They've got to have confidence in you.

Now, to specimens—that's the subject. If you will have your specimens as I told you in test tubes and put them in racks and not strewn around every old way. I can show you a doctor down in Florida—honestly, he drove me crazy. He had one of my big cabinets and he would take a piece of small tissue and wrap it around a Q-tip that and stick the whole thing in one of these little paper cups. He writes the patient's name on the cup and he's got 'em stacked all over the floor. Stacked up... hundreds of them.

Put the number on the cork. That's the thing to do. Now if you take an adhesive label, that is easy, but it has chemicals in it, and you put it on the bottle and then put the bottle in the instrument, you've got the adhesive and every kind of thing. Cork is inert. Don't handle the specimens with your bare hands. I told you how to pick

them up. Always handle them with a kleenex. Don't try to wear gloves. Just take a kleenex and pick it up this way. Have a box of them right there.

Let's talk about the instrument panel. Have you got the sketch I made for you? Let's talk about the panel for a moment and the general rates and what they mean. Do you remember that I said you could have a single dial rates and double dial rates? Now that means just exactly that. Where you use two dials for something or one dial for something and the other for something else, don't let that confuse you. Just remember that where it's written with both numbers with a dash between them, that's a double dial regardless of what it is for. And you'll find that if you want to refine things sometimes you can get into a double-dial rate and it will be a little more specific than a single dial. Not necessarily, but you notice the graduations on that and you notice the knife edge on that pointer . . . well accuracy is terrifically important and you'll find a lot of half rates in the book.

Now there are all sorts of rates. There are rates for various and sundry things in that book. As I said, there will be some for single and some for double dial. Don't get confused. In a double dial rate you are not speaking of condition and location. You are using the dials for the same thing. They are nothing but tuning dials. In the double dial you use both dials for one purpose. In this system of the double dial we usually use location, but not necessarily. Now, for instance, aluminum is a condition. It is a material. It isn't a location really. It's a condition that you would find in the body. Well, there's a double dial rate for aluminum. There is also a single rate for aluminum, for instance, aluminum poisoning, when you use it just for that. Just for the aluminum itself and not any particular location. If you're using the 2-76, the heart rate, a double dial rate, you're dealing with the heart but not with any condition, particularly, just the heart itself. That's when you want to measure the vitality of the heart itself. You set it on 2-76 and it will give you the heart.

Then if you want to find out whether there is any aluminum in the heart location, you go to the single dial rate for the heart and the single dial for aluminium poisoning. There is a single rate for heart and a single rate for a lot of conditions, and it's just a matter of tuning whether you use a little finer tuning with a double dial or not, you see. That's it. Well, keep that clear in mind because the single dial system, when we discover that, was worth its weight in gold to use because you could tune to a specific location on one dial, and then look for things in that location on the other dial. Conditions, you see. I'll give you this as a case history, because it fits in here with rates.

This man came to us and he had his eye all bandaged up and said he had a corneal ulcer and the medical people could do nothing for him. He was a surgeon and he'd

been to the best. All they wanted to do was to remove that eye so as not to infect the other eye and make him blind. Well, he said he didn't want to lose that eye because then he'd be through with surgery, you know. So he heard about our work. He knew it was experimental. We weren't running a practice or anything like that.

So we didn't have a rate for the cornea. Now the reason I mention this is because we are talking about rates. But we did have a rate for inflammation and so we set up the condition on inflammation on the condition dial knowing that was inflammation in this eye. We didn't know what else was there but we knew it was there. It was very obvious, you see. It was swollen and so on. So we knew there was congestion and inflammation and so we set one dial, the condition dial, for inflammation and then started searching for the place where we found inflammation. We found a reaction at some point. You start at zero and slowly turn the dial, feeling for a reaction and when you get it, you immediately measure the amount of it, and if it's only a little bit, you ignore it and go on to where you get a large amount of something, because we knew this was a large amount, you see, relatively.

Well, we came up with a location where there was a large amount of inflammation and, since he was otherwise in pretty good health and there was no indication of inflammation any place else, we assumed that it was in the eye, of course. So we came up with a new location then. You see, you scan and you find the location which you did not have before. Se we make a note of that on our list. (We keep a record of everything.) Then leaving that dial set at that location, we change the inflammation dial; that's a condition dial, and then we started scanning the inflammation dial; that's the condition dial, and then we started scanning with it. Or if you want to, since you know that you have strep, staph, and B-Coli, and a number of infections that might have been there. Well, we can check those specifically and if we find one with a terrifically high rating, then we know that it's there. So you can treat that out. Now if you get complete, total results then that's OK, but if you don't, it means that you've treated out something that was there but there's also something else that's causing trouble. And so, sometimes you've got to scan to find it. If it's something you don't recognize, but with experience you'll find that there are a lot of short cuts, but experience will teach you how to look for certain things, and the probabilities that it is not this, but it might be this, and so forth.

We're talking rates, of course, that's our subject. But in the case of the man with the corneal ulcer, we started out with a known condition, but we didn't know the exact location. In the eye is not enough. That's too big. It's like saying it's in the body or in the head. We had to have a specific point. We were looking for the ulcer—the corneal ulcer. So we looked for ulceration. We knew there was ulceration in it, so we

found the location, the new location where there's a lot of ulceration. We knew that ulceration is not a cause. It's a result, so that there was something else that caused it. So then we left the dial for the new location and took it off of ulceration and started scanning for something else, looking for strep and staph, C-Cole, and the various infections that might have been in there. It might have been one of the cold rates or it might have been something else that caused it. And it could have been a foreign particle which you can't tune into. The infections, which are scavengers, by the way, you can tune into.

We found what the infection was and started treating. Now remember the instrument turns the rates 180 degrees automatically. That's the nature of it. Electronically, when you introduce . . . into the tube . . . you have a grid and you have a plate and there's your cathode. You introduce your signal into the grid and it affects the flow of energy to the plate, but it just happens if you put a sine wave . . . you know what a cycle is . . . if you put that into the grid, it will come out looking like this, exactly opposite 180 degrees. Now if we put this into a second tube it's going to come out back the same as this, but if we put it in a third tube it's going to be back like this. So you can say that an odd number reverses 180 degrees and an even number amplifies in the same phase. We use three tubes, so we reverse, don't you see. So what's coming out into the plate . . . there's a coil in that plate and it's coming right out of the reaction plate. You know your reaction plate. It's coming right out of the plate circuit of the last tube into those coils and so what's flowing in here is 180 degrees out of phase with the specimen, which is the source. If at anytime something isn't clear, we'll stop and clear it up. We're getting energy out of the plate both for you to feel and get your reaction. It is effecting the individual. We have a coil of wire in that plate. It's radiating energy. It is radiating energy not only to the surface of the plate, but also out, and what you feel is its effect on that surface. It's also going out and it's effecting the source. That's where it's coming from—the source. And that's the only thing it is attuned to. It's energy from the source, amplified and turned around out of phase so that it will affect or neutralize the cause of it. Now that's the basis of treatment. You're redialing the energy from the instrument by way of the coil in the plate. And here's a point that's important. Do not leave a specimen in the instrument and the dial set for something and then go away and do something like answer the phone. Take that specimen out. Because, even though you think you're analyzing, your intent is to analyze and find causes by virtue of the specimen being there, and the energy being amplified, and the dials being set for something, even though you accidentally leave. They're set for something and it might be something crucial. It's going to radiate out and effect the one thing that it's in tune with, and

that's the person from whom the specimen came. Now that's vital and terrifically important, so you want to keep that in mind. Do not play around with the instrument with a specimen out and lay it on the table and put it in a rack.

When you turn the power off you're cutting down on the amplification but it's still acting like the original Abrams instrument which had no amplification.

I put amplification in to speed up the action, but you can unplug it and that's what a lot of people can't understand. How on earth an instrument can work even though the power is turned off. All they're doing is losing the amplification. That's all, but the energy will go on through. You can analyze without any power. When you're using your pendulum you're getting a "Yes" and "No" answer without any power from any place you see. But this gives you more power.

You can analyze without power because for that you don't need too much power. Now you may find that there is a little stronger reaction with the power, but remember this, you're going to react to only a certain amount of energy from that plate. Any additional energy you won't notice. See what I mean? So whether you have power on or not is not too important. Very often you will work without turning the power on in analyzing. It isn't necessary. Now that's what a lot of people don't understand. All right, let's stay with the panel here—and the rates.

You've found something then that you think is what you've been looking for, but the proof of the pudding is in the eating, and so you treat on that, and if it treats and the condition starts to be alleviated, you know you're on the right track. See what I mean? The of one of the two men that worked in my basement workshop was a red headed gal at one of the big industry's clinic. There was a doctor there. She was subject to migraine headaches and this doctor couldn't do a thing for her. She had been to hospitals and they couldn't do anything. When she'd get one of these migraine headaches, it was just terrific and there was nothing they could do for her. Well, her husband (who knew what we were doing here) asked whether there was anything we could do for his wife's headaches. We said we'd have to catch her at a time when the headache was on. So he brought his wife with him and she had a terrific headache. Louise set her down and took a specimen on her and started checking and came up with what she thought was the answer. She started treating the girl. She was sitting there and talking and after a little bit Louise re-checked, and when she began to see it coming down quite well, after a little bit she said, "How do you feel?" The girl said, "All right." "Well, what about your headache?" She had a funny look on her face and said, "Oh, it's gone." It had slowly reduced and she wasn't conscious. It isn't something you turn right off. She had her attention on the conversation and hadn't noticed. When she went home that night she did not have

a headache.

We told her not to talk about it because other people wouldn't understand. Well, the next day she was so enthused she had to go back and tell her doctor about it. Her doctor said, "Oh, there's nothing to that stuff; we investigated that years ago and there was absolutely nothing to it." He convinced that girl there was nothing to it. She went on having her migraine headaches and would not come back. The point I wanted to make was thatLouise found what she thought it was and started treating her and then she would re-check and treat, re-check and treat, and so forth. Now if you're running a practice you can't spend a lot of time with one person. You can give a person 20 minutes or 30 at the most, but you're going to have routine type of patients. You're going to have critical and special type of conditions. If you want to make yourself a good reputation, get into handling the cases that others cannot handle, because you have the facilities for doing it ahead of you, and you can take care of cases that are incurable.

Now this is not the subject that we started to talk about, but I want to impress on you that what you can do in the laboratory is one thing. What you would do as a business person, running a business to make a living, is another. It's an entirely different situation. Ethics enter into the picture. The almighty dollar enters into the picture. I can't criticize doctors too much for liking to have Mrs. Jones come in once a week for a treatment, because it's a steady income and, if you can have enough Miss Jones', you're going to be sure to pay the rent. You see what I mean. And I have to stop and tell you a story.

An old man, a medical doctor, raised a son and sent him through medical school. The boy had graduated and had come into the office with the old man. He got used to the old man's routine. The old man decided for the first time in his life he would take a vacation. So he took a vacation for a month, and when he came back, he talked to the boy and said, "Well, how have things been going?" And the boy said, "Just getting along fine," and he told him about the latest case. "Do you remember that Mrs. Jones who used to come to you all the time?" He said, "Yes, what about it?" "Well," he said, "I cured her up in a week." The old man said, "You what?" He said, "Well, I found out what was wrong with her and cured her up in a week and she hasn't been back since." The old man said, "Well you fool, don't you realize she helped put you through medical college?" That's a good story and it's true and the woman really liked to go to the doctor's office once a week and have a treatment. She really did and she was willing to pay for it. It was part of her security and social life.

Absolutely. That's right . . . to talk about her operation and so on. And "Oh, I always go to Doctor Jones every week." Dr. Jones was making a little income from

her along with a lot of other people like her. Now there's a case where you don't cure up Mrs. Jones. You don't say, you're cured, you don't have to come back again. You leave it to her. You'll have to search your own conscience as to how you're going to handle these things because there are charlatans who just love to have these people coming over and over again, and then there are the other ones who want to get rid of them to make room for somebody else. That's another aspect. Get them out, get 'em away and finish them up! Cure them up and leave room for a newcomer to come in and get your services. So there's something you have to look into and study for yourself.

To get back to the panel, to the dials on it and what they represent and mean. The intensity dial as I have told you is used to measure the intensity of whatever it is you're analyzing. No matter what it is. If you set the rate for 2-76, the heart, you've set if for the heart. The heart energy is there and is going to be measured, the amount of it, and if it's low, it can be from one of two causes. It can be low due to the fact that it isn't tunctioning normally, which is reasonable. But why isn't it functioning normally? Either there is an infection in the heart or there is some other condition in the body that is holding the heart down, shall we say, or incapacitating it. You have to look for what it is that's causing it. Now one thing don't do. DON'T TREAT ON THE HEART RATE. The body is natural and if it is left alone it will function. It's because there is a cause . . . so I use this illustration . . . the pack mule that's loaded down and can hardly struggle, and you get a whip and whip the mule. Treating the heart, if there's an infection in the heart, means it is overloaded. When the mule is overloaded, you take off some of the load, and then the mule can perform. But you wouldn't expect a mule to carry a load beyond its capacity. Well then, don't expect the heart to do a job beyond its normal capacity.

Now that's a very important item. Don't treat on a low organ ever. You look for the cause. Why is that organ low? There is either something wrong with it. There's either an infection, and I'm using the word infection as an all-over condition. There's a condition that is there causing trouble or there is a series of checks and balances in the body, and for instance, the parathyroid acts as a kind of a check on the thyroid. Now you can have the thyroid low with nothing with it, if there's something wrong with the parathyroid which is holding the thyroid down. Now there are a lot of reaction cases like that in the body. (the check and balance system), and you have to learn those things. This is not a simple thing. To become a doctor is not a simple thing. A medical man spends at least 8 years, and then he goes in as an intern, you know, to learn, to get practice, doesn't he?

Don't treat on rate that applies to any organ, when you're first looking for

trouble. The adrenals would be the same thing. Now there are times when you can pep something up if it is in a certain condition. You'll find quite a bit of information in the journal there on some specific conditions. Now remember if the heart appears to be in trouble something else is causing it. The heart alone is a pretty good dependable organ. It's a pump. It's a muscle and it goes along day after day doing its job, and left alone it will do it for an indefinite period.

THE GREAT TRANSLATOR

One of the world's great translators of spiritual and metaphysical knowledge has quietly stepped beyond the reach of our everyday senses. Unlike many great teachers that have come before, Dr. Galen Hieronymus entered our present reality during a period of outstanding scientific growth and achievement. His lifetime spanned the period from the first Spark Gap radio transmission and man's first wobbly jumps in the air; to wristwatch Television and manned rocket landings on the moon.

Like all advanced thinkers, his new teachings were not readily received. Even though he had produced some of the first instrumentation in the field of Radionics—the kind of instrumentation that Science usually demands to translate phenomenon into our common reality of numbers and movement—it was an era of scientific "witch burning," when established institutions were not willing to take the first step toward recognizing energies outside the established text.

Galen Hieronymus spoke of a field of subtle energies which guide and mold what we call our reality. The "eloptic" energies of which he spoke, not only form patterns to which our visible reality will react, but interact through communication lines that are not limited by the speed of light, nor by distance or shielding materials. One of Dr. Hieronymus' lesser known works was the tracking of the biological functions of the first U.S. astronauts in the trips around the moon; through the use of Radionic techniques—and with zero communication delay.

One of the Hieronymus patents was on an analysis device which translated the various "eloptic" energies of all elements to angular read-outs, through a prism-like transducer. This instrument, like the calibrated Radionics instruments, required a trained operator; which kept the development out of the "non-subjective" box into which modern Science had put itself.

More recently, however, Dr. Hieronymus and his close associates directed their efforts to the "non-subjective" science of Cosmiculture, which encompasses the field of soil and plant growth modification. Again the esoteric field of "etheric pattern modification" has been translated into what could be called our everyday reality of materials and parts. This field is destined to be eventually embraced by the so called scientific community, because it is "non-subjective" in its operation, and the recorded data will be transformed into what the community calls knowledge.

Unlike some of the other great knowledge translators, like Nickola Tesla, who suffered a lonely transition, Galen Hieronymus is survived by his wife, Sarah, who has been a constant partner in his development work; as well as a fully supportive family; and associates—which make up Advanced Sciences R&D.

Galen Hieronymus and his associates have lived to see the newest field of Quantum Physics "catch-up" to their esoteric teachings and physical translations. Science has suddenly been dumped out of its "objective" box, to face a very subjective universe. All of the recent publications are elaborating on the "observer effect" on the nature of subatomic particles. Electrons can be observed affecting the spin characteristics of other formerly associated electrons nearly a mile away, with no delay in communication whatever. The observers must also admit, at this point, that it would not matter if the electrons were as far apart as "from here to the moon."

The world will someday know that they have had not only a great translator, but a great friend; because Galen Hieronymus has always worked on only those things that would make the world a better place to live.

For those of us who have worked with him, and who will be continuing the extensions of his work, we know we will be experiencing his continued help. For those who are continuing in similiarly noble work, and who have not had the privilege of knowing Galen Hieronymus, you can be sure that you will have a chance to compare notes at another time and place. —A good friend, J. Paul Jones