Effects of Psychotronics Treatments on Agricultural Soils

Bill Hurt, George Kuepper,[1] and Matthew Pierce

May 2022

Introduction

From 2020 to the present, the authors have been engaged in developing and refining psychotronic[2] methods for advancing crop production in the Arkansas Delta. The long-term objective was, and remains, the development of a viable commercial enterprise. During 2021, in the process of testing various techniques, we documented positive physical changes in the field soils of several farms. Our methodologies centered primarily on psychotronic *broadcasting,*[3]and it is these results that we record and discuss here.

Historical Perspective

From the late 1940s into the early 1970s, a commercial venture called U.K.A.C.O, provided psychotronics services to farmers in several states, with a particular focus on pest management. According to popular sources, U.K.A.C.O. was quite successful.[4] While letters of attestation from the Farm Bureau and others are available, there appears to be little detailed documentation of those successes and scant records of the methodologies used; certainly nothing that includes hard physical data. Subsequent to this, many have applied psychotronics to agriculture with further claims of success; these, however, remain largely anecdotal. When scant documentation is added to its controversial nature, there is little to encourage serious investigation of agricultural psychotronics by the conventional scientific and agricultural communities.

Still, the lack of hard data does not discourage many committed farmers and practitioners, however. To paraphrase one of them, “We’ve been doing this a long time and we have confidence in what we’re doing.” That said, conventional documentation of psychotronics applications would support and encourage farmers and others in the practicing community to investigate, develop, and expand their application of this intriguing method.

Methodology

Site Selection

Beginning in the summer of 2020, permission was obtained from several growers in the Eastern Arkansas Delta to test psychotronic broadcasting on fields growing irrigated rice, soybeans, and corn. We identified five good field sites, which are described in Table 1.

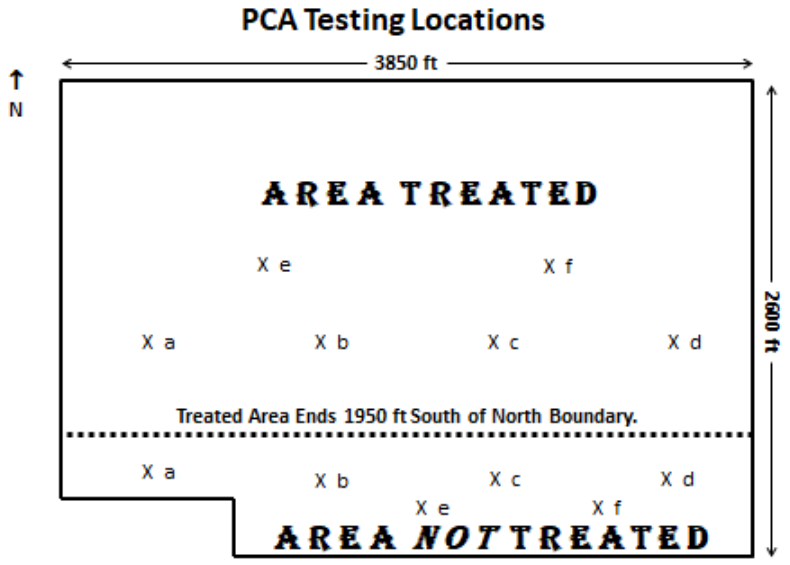
TABLE 1

Selected Arkansas Field Sites for Fall 2021 Psychotronic Broadcasting Trials

Site	Location	2021 Crop	Initial Broadcast	Testing Date
VV	Craighead Co.	Soy	7/5/2021	10/18/2021
PCA	Poinsett Co.	Rice & Soy	1/14/2021	10/20/2021
PCSC	Poinsett Co.	Soy	11/22/2020	10/20/2021
HUNO	Arkansas Co.	Rice	2/28/2021	10/30/2021
HDOS	Arkansas Co.	Corn	2/28/2021	10/30/2021

For valid comparisons, we divided each field to provide side-by-side treated and non-treated (control) zones. Figure 1 features a rough map of how this was done on one of the test fields. The Figure also shows the approximate locations where we conducted the observations and tests at the end of the season. Every field was divided and tested in this same manner. In no instances were farming practices, fertilization, or pest management varied between the treated and non-treated field areas.

FIGURE 1



Psychotronics Protocols

Typical psychotronics procedures employ *witnesses*—specimens of the site(s) to be treated. Witnesses serve as the links between the treated ground, and the psychotronics device and its operator. These allow psychotronics evaluations and treatments to occur in real-time. It is one

of the more abstruse aspects of psychotronics, yet it is fundamental to its practice. We obtained site witnesses using combinations of ground-level photography, aerial drone photography, Google Earth images, and physical soil specimens.

Before each broadcast, an analysis or evaluation of each field was done. These psychotronics evaluations employed basic radionics[5] instruments and protocols; they also required an experienced device operator—a role filled by one of the authors (Kuepper). We used these evaluations to select materials that would serve as psychotronics treatments or remedies, as well as to monitor their efficacy. As part of these evaluations, we tested numerous reagent[6] samples of fertilizers, amendments, botanicals, and homoeopathic-like substances, (e.g. Biodynamic Preparations[7]) to determine whether their *energetic essences* might enhance the vitality of the specific soils and crops in the trials. We considered a wide range of reagents for each field and for each broadcast.[8] All fields received multiple broadcasts over the duration of the trial. Each broadcast was an individual event in that the reagents employed were re-selected and changed based upon updated psychotronics analyses. The frequency and duration of each broadcast also varied as a result of these analyses. In one field example, during the seven months from February through September, seven separate remote broadcasts were made, with each broadcast lasting from three to five days. The circumstances on the remaining fields were similar.

We performed two types of psychotronics broadcasts:

a) traditional remote broadcasts[9] in which the instrumentation is located at a distance from the targeted field (in our cases, from 200 to 300 miles) and,

b) on-site broadcasts using devices known variously as field broadcasters or cosmic pipes. These are tower-like instruments installed at the field site. They are typically constructed of PVC pipe with ports or *wells* to accommodate witnesses and reagents.

Four different radionics devices[10] were used for evaluation and related non-broadcasting procedures. These originated from three different manufacturers. Four different psychotronics devices were used solely for remote broadcasting; these were produced by three different manufacturers. We also used two different field broadcaster units, each made by a different company.

Field Observation & Testing

We performed physical field tests in mid-to-late October, 2021, as detailed in Table 1. Within-field testing locations were chosen for each treated and non-treated portion of a field to minimize the distance across the interface, as shown in Figure 1.

We used two testing procedures, the first being a water infiltration test recommended by the USDA's Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) and described in detail on p. 7-8 of the Soil Quality Institute's *Soil Quality Test Kit Guide* (July 2001).[11]

The second procedure entailed use of the microBIOMETER®--a commercial device.[12] MicroBIOMETER provides is a fast means for evaluating soil quality primarily by measuring biological factors. Data are generated for carbon, and the balance between soil fungi and bacteria.

Results

Water infiltration refers to the time required for a given quantity of water to seep completely into the soil. Rapid infiltration is highly desirable; it suggests a deep, unobstructed root zone, better ability to store water, healthy gas exchange, and reduced rain runoff and erosion.

The water infiltration values obtained for all field sites are displayed in Table 2. The data show clear trends toward better infiltration on field zones treated psychotronically. Because these trends were consistent, we sought the assistance of Dr. Jacob Manlove, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Economics at Arkansas State University in Jonesboro, Arkansas, to undertake a statistical analysis to determine the significance of our findings. Dr. Manlove applied a two-tailed T-test evaluation. His results are included toward the bottom of the table.

Dr. Manlove's analysis justifies high confidence in our conclusion that psychotronics broadcasting *can* effect changes in field soil that facilitate water infiltration—a recognized agronomic benefit for growing crops and improving the environment.

Another recognized benefit for soil and crop health is the increase in soil organic matter—of which carbon is the major component. Indeed, higher levels of organic content play roles in structuring soils for better water infiltration and aeration. Furthermore, soils with more organic matter hold larger quantities of water for subsequent plant needs, while reducing runoff and erosion. In addition, organic matter is a reserve of plant nutrients; it also has a high cation exchange value (C.E.C.), which holds soluble nutrients against leaching.

Table 3 displays the measurements of soil carbon content as captured by the microBIOMETER®. As with water infiltration, there are clear trends suggesting that psychotronics broadcasting increased soil carbon levels. Dr. Manlove again assisted with statistical analysis to determine the possible significance of our findings. Once more, he applied the 2-tailed T-test. His results are included toward the bottom of Table 3.

As with water infiltration, we are justified in our confidence that soil carbon levels were positively influenced by psychotronics broadcasting. At only one site, HUNO, were the findings deemed non-significant (NS); at another, HDOS, they were found to be marginally significant.

Additional data were captured using the microBIOMETER®. They included relative fungal and bacteria populations. These data are displayed in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. As we saw no obvious trends, statistical analyses were not applied.

Table 2

Fall 2021 Water Infilltration Rates at Five East Arkansas Field Comparing Psychotronic Soil Treatments to Controls

	VV		PCA		PCSC		HUNO		HDOS	
Obs.	**Trt**	**None**	**Trt**	**None**	**Trt**	**None**	**Trt.**	**None**	**Trt**	**None**
Pair 1*	130	155	130	150	130	154	132	145	135	140
Pair 2*	132	150	130	152	128	152	132	148	132	145
Pair 3*	130	151	131	150	130	151	135	145	133	139
Pair 4*	128	150	128	151	131	152	133	144	140	144
Pair 5*	130	152	130	151	128	150	135	147	135	148
Pair 6*	131	145	128	151	130	152	134	146	132	142
Average*	130.2	150.5	129.5	150.8	129.5	151.8	133.5	145.8	134.5	143
Difference	-20.3^^^		-21.3^^^		-22.3^^^		-12.3^^^		-8.5^^	
Confidence	99%/High		99%/High		99%/High		99%/High		95%/Moderate	

***** All values indicate seconds required for a measured quantity of water to infilltrate the soil

^^^, ^^, & ^ Indicate statistical signifigance at the alpha=0.01, 0.05, and 0.001 levels, resepctively using a paired t-test

Testing was accomplished using the Infiltration Test detailed on p 7-8 of The USDA-ARS-NRCS Soil Quality Institute's *Soil Quality Test Kit Guide* , July 2001.

Table 3

Fall 2021 Soil Carbon Content on Five East Arkansas Field Comparing Psychotronic Soil Treatments to Controls

	VV		PCA		PCSC		HUNO		HDOS	
Obs.	**Trt**	**None**	**Trt**	**None**	**Trt**	**None**	**Trt.**	**None**	**Trt**	**None**
Pair 1*	371	369	263	242	258	240	371	368	372	370
Pair 2*	372	368	269	241	260	242	372	371	371	370
Pair 3*	371	371	259	232	259	241	371	368	372	368
Pair 4*	371	367	258	238	263	232	370	368	371	369
Pair 5*	370	369	262	240	261	240	370	371	374	367
Pair 6*	374	370	260	240	260	238	372	369	373	369
Average*	371.5	369	261.8	238.8	260.2	238.8	371	369.2	372.2	368.8
Difference	2.5^^		23.0^^^		21.3^^^		1.8		3.3^	
Confidence	95%/Moderate		99%/High		99%/High		NS		90%/Marginal	

***** All values are expressed in µg C/g

^,^^, & ^^^ Indicates statistical signifigance at the alpha=0.01, 0.05, and 0.001 levels, respectively using a paired t-test

Testing was accomplished using a Microbiometer and protocols advised by the manufacturer. See https://microbiometer.com/

Table 4

Fall 2021 Percent Fungi on Five East Arkansas Field Comparing Psychotronic Soil Treatments to Controls

	VV		PCA		PCSC		HUNO		HDOS	
	Trt	None	Trt	None	Trt	None	Trt.	None	Trt	None
Pair 1*	38	32	40	40	39	39	38	37	38	38
Pair 2*	38	37	38	39	39	40	38	38	38	38
Pair 3*	39	38	38	39	38	39	38	37	37	37
Pair 4*	38	36	39	38	40	39	38	37	32	32
Pair 5*	38	35	38	38	38	38	38	38	36	36
Pair 6*	40	38	38	38	38	38	38	35	32	32
Average*	38.5	36	38.5	38.67	38.67	38.83	38	37	35.5	35.5

* All values show the percentage of fungi in a microbial population where fungi and bacteria are assumed as 100%

Testing was accomplished using a Microbiometer and protocols advised by the manufacturer. See https://microbiometer.com/

Table 5

Fall 2021 Percent Bacteria on Five East Arkansas Field Comparing Psychotronic Soil Treatments to Controls

	VV		PCA		PCSC		HUNO		HDOS	
	Trt	None	Trt	None	Trt	None	Trt.	None	Trt	None
Pair 1*	62	68	60	60	61	61	62	63	62	62
Pair 2*	62	63	62	61	61	60	62	62	62	62
Pair 3*	61	62	62	61	62	61	62	63	60	63
Pair 4*	62	64	61	62	60	61	62	63	62	68
Pair 5*	62	65	62	62	62	62	62	62	60	64
Pair 6*	60	62	62	62	62	62	62	65	61	68
Average*	61.5	64	61.5	61.33	61.33	61.17	62	63	61.17	64.5

* All values show the percentage of Bacteria in a microbial population where fungi and bacteria are assumed as 100%

Testing was accomplished using a Microbiometer and protocols advised by the manufacturer. See https://microbiometer.com/

We made no concerted effort to measure crop yields on these fields. However, monitors on the combine harvesters indicated no increases in yield on the treated portions of HUNO and HDOS.

Discussion

Agronomic Findings

The two parameters—water infiltration and soil carbon—are interrelated. Higher soil carbon levels improve soil structure, leading to better infiltration. However, soil structure can be quickly degraded in the short term through ill-timed tillage if fields are plowed or cultivated when too wet or too dry. Such damage can be clearly seen and measured in the short term. By contrast, soil carbon levels change much more slowly, especially when efforts to increase them exclude the physical application of external inputs like compost or biochar. As this is the case with psychotronics treatments, the increased carbon levels we documented are all that much more remarkable.

Though our overall efforts to recover production data were late and inadequate, we were disappointed that higher yields were not observed on HUNO and HDOS. Agronomic improvements in soil carbon and porosity *should,* naturally, lead to higher production.

A plausible explanation may rest with the chemical-intensive nature of agriculture being practiced on these farms and fields. In the mid-to-late 1970s, one of the co-authors (Kuepper) was part of a project funded by the National Science Foundation and conducted by Washington University, in St. Louis, to study energy use in cornbelt agriculture. It resulted in the first large-scale study comparing organic and conventional farms in the United States.

The study found higher humus levels, lower erosion, greater biodiversity and comparable soil levels of phosphorus and potassium on organic crop soils, but substantially higher corn yields on conventionally-managed farms, even when the same hybrid varieties were grown. It became abundantly clear that synthetic chemistry, in the form of commercial fertilizers and pesticides, over-rode the relative benefits of organically-managed soil. Conventional chemical-intensive growing, however, comes at a cost. Not only are these inputs expensive, they require large amounts of fossil fuel energy to produce. This is especially true of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer. In addition, chemical-intensive farming sacrifices agronomic and agro-ecological resilience, i.e., conventional yields would fall rapidly in the absence of agrochemical inputs. And furthermore, their use contributes to environmental problems such as aquatic dead zones, loss of biodiversity, poor air quality, and declining water quality.

The upshot then, is that the use of large amounts of conventional chemical inputs is likely to obscure the longer-term benefits to the soil from psychotronics treatments much as they did in the Washington University studies where the beneficial results of much-less exotic practices can appear to be much less productive.[13] The most-likely benefits that conventional growers could obtain from psychotronics treatments might come from reductions in costly annual inputs. This is something that requires more research to determine—research that may need to be done by growers, themselves, presenting a possible barrier to rapid adoption of psychotronics among conventional growers.

Evaluating Psychotronics

Psychotronics is a means for understanding and interacting with matter at its deeper energetic levels using the mind (*psycho*) aided by devices (*tronics*). It offers a strategy and tool for altering natural events, processes, and substances through focused intent, facilitated by the use of instrumentation. There is a tendency to consider psychotronics treatments primarily in terms of the device(s) used. Some might argue that we'd have done better in these trials had we used better-designed or more powerful instruments. That might well be true, though we doubt it.

We are inclined to think that the narrowed focus on devices is too simplistic and wanting. It certainly skews one's understanding of psychotronics. To better explain, we will deconstruct the psychotronic process and clarify our perspective on the total process being tested in this set of trials.

Others may see it differently, but from our perspective, we see three overlapping aspects to psychotronics: instrumentation, protocols, and the device operator.

1. The first of these, of course, is the instrumentation employed—the 'tronics' in 'psychotronics'. Practitioners of agricultural psychotronics *do* take their device selection seriously. Because farmers are often dealing with large acreages, they are rightly concerned that their equipment has the 'power' needed. As noted previously, we used four different radionics devices solely for analytical purposes; all had broadcasting capability but we did not use them in this manner. We chose to keep these instruments free for analytical and other non-broadcasting purposes. Instead, we selected four additional devices that were designed solely or primarily for broadcasting. These instruments were manufactured by three different companies. We also employed two designs of field broadcasters, obtained from another two sources.

2. Closely linked to the devices are the various protocols employed. Protocols are important to the optimum use of the instrument and to the establishment of clear and firm intent by the operator—the 'psycho' of 'psychotronics'. These protocols include but are not limited to:
    - The witnesses that are used and how they are obtained, handled, and employed;
    - The reagent materials selected and evaluated;
    - The reliance on physical reagent specimens or the substitution of radionics rates[14].

3. The final key to psychotronics is the skill and intentionality of the device operator. At this point in time, psychotronics *is* operator-dependent. A human is essential to the workings of the instrument, the process, and the outcome. This means that the breadth and depth of the operator's knowledge of agricultural systems, agro-ecology, and technology will strongly influence the quality of analysis and the range of reagent materials chosen for broadcasting. The operator's personal philosophies about food

and the environment will do so as well. (While there have been numerous efforts to develop psychotronics instruments that function free of human input, it remains something of a holy grail.[15])

All three elements are integral to radionics and psychotronic work. Therefore, all three must be considered when evaluating the success or failure of these endeavors.

There are multiple challenges to documenting and verifying the effects of psychotronics. It does not easily lend itself to conventional scientific measurements. Radionics pioneer George de la Warr noted this during his efforts to validate his and his wife Marjorie's work in the middle of the last century.[16] Unfortunately, this will likely be the case for some time to come.

---

[1] Corresponding author: georgekuepper@yahoo.com or write George Kuepper, P.O. Box 151, Goshen, AR 72735

[2] The term *psychotronics* emerged from parapsychology studies done in Czechoslovakia during the 1960s, that involved the mind (*psycho*) operating devices (*tron*) using thought.

[3] "Broadcasting" refers to "treatment at a distance" in which the subject is remote from the psychotronics device and not connected in any physical way.

[4] Kuepper, George. 2016. The Evolution of Radionics and Psychotronics for Farming and Gardening (Part 1) USPA Newsletter, Vol. 2, No. 9, (September) p. 20-23.

[5] "Radionics" is a modality included under the wider umbrella of psychotronics. Radionics is distinguished primarily by the use of electronic-like devices.

[6] "Reagent" is a term commonly used in radionics to describe a wide range of materials and qualities whose subtle essences might be useful. While fertilizers and soil amendments are common reagents for agricultural psychotronics work, gemstones, colors, and non-traditional materials might also be used.

[7] Alchemical preparations, made from natural minerals, herbs, and animal substances, are used in Biodynamic farming and gardening. They are intended to support "etheric formative forces" in and for growing plants.

[8] We are withholding the brand names of fertilizers, amendments, and other commercial inputs included in these trials as proprietary information.

[9] Remote broadcasting is facilitated though the use of the witness linkage. "Treatment at a distance" is another abstruse yet fundamental characteristic of psychotronics.

[10] We are also withholding the brand names of devices and their manufacturers as proprietary information.

[11] https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/health/assessment/?cid=nrcs142p2_053873

[12] microBIOMETER® Homepage. https://microbiometer.com/

[13] In a final note on the Washington University studies, the economic performance of organic crop farms was found comparable to that of conventional farms, based on conventional crop market pricing. (Organic markets for commodity crops did not yet exist in the Midwest, anyway.) This was a remarkable finding. To paraphrase one critic: *When you consider the intellectual and financial support for conventional farming, including Cooperative Extension, and USDA and Land-Grant research, it was comparable to a professional football team playing a series of games with a junior-varsity high school team, and splitting the wins and losses.*

[14] Rates are numbered codes used in radionics. Their uses are various. In this specific instance, rates are developed that equate to reagent substances. For example, a radionics rate developed for synthetic urea, allow the operator to substitute that code for a physical specimen of urea in either analysis or broadcasting.

[15] Wheeler, Phil. 2022. The Biophysics of Life. Acres U.S.A. February. p. 26, 28-29.

[16] Day, Langston. 1956. New Worlds Beyond the Atom. Vincent Stuart, London, U.K. 136 p.