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The Evolution of Radionics and Psychotronics for Farming and Gardening
Part 2

In Part 1, we briefly reviewed the history of U.K.A.C.O. and its pioneering role in agricultural radionics. We focused on its successes in large-scale pest control using remote broadcasting and discussed alternative interpretations of the mechanisms involved. Part 2 continues with the contributions of George and Marjorie de la Warr to radionics for horticulture.

George and Marjorie de la Warr

English practitioners George "Bill" and Marjorie de la Warr were pioneers of radionics who advanced the original work of the American originator, Albert Abrams, Abrams' "successor" Ruth Drown, and others. The de la Warrs were contemporaries of Curtis Upton and Upton's U.K.A.C.O. collaborators, developing radionics instrumentation, protocols, and theories primarily during the 1940s through the early 1970s. They were truly the first to produce highly accurate standardized radionics instruments[i]

While they worked as a team, the couple divided their labors: Marjorie focused on developing a successful radionics enterprise, treating patients; George was involved primarily in research and development. Thus, most of the inventions, scientific findings and theories discussed in the literature are usually credited to him.

The de la Warrs not only built on others' ideas but brought highly original ideas and innovations to the field of radionics. George is noted for, among other things, illuminating concepts of resonance, force-field bodies, and how fundamental energy ultimately manifests as matter.[ii]

The de la Warrs are seldom referenced when speaking about agricultural radionics. The fact is, George did a large amount of his research on plants, and preferred them as a research subject. However, most of the study was done on a non-commercial, horticultural/garden scale, thus the tendency of the agricultural radionics world to overlook it. That said, the discoveries made were not merely

interesting, but significant to our understanding of how radionics works in all its applications. It is certainly worthy of our attention, here.

Horticultural Research

One of the first things this writer noticed when reading accounts of George's research was the attention to scientific protocols—essential for earning the serious attentions of serious scientists. In agronomic and horticultural research, one of the most important problems to overcome is soil variation. Differences in texture, structure, organic content, and minerals are often quite significant over short distances on what appear to be uniform fields and gardens. In one notable instance, George de la Warr overcame soil variation by physically removing the soil from the test plots, and sieving and mixing it together before returning it to the experimental beds. Though the trial lacked replication, this exacting procedure demonstrated his determination to use good scientific protocols to generate unbiased and valid findings. This particular trial evaluated the effect of radionically treated soil on transplanted cabbage. When compared, the treated plot produced plants three times as large as those from the control plot.[iii]

In a follow-up trial—done later on a site with more-naturally uniform soil—he employed a replicated and randomized plot layout. This is the more common approach used by agronomists and other scientists to overcome site variations. In this trial, the de la Warrs substituted broccoli for cabbage. At termination of the trial, plants from treated plots averaged 81% more weight than those from the untreated control plots. Furthermore, plants from treated plots revealed no necrosis, while this was evident in the control plants.[iv]

One of the few larger-scale trials entailed treating a commercial tobacco crop in Rhodesia. Radionic treatments caused early flowering—an undesirable occurrence in a crop where leaves are the desired product. Still, the leaf quality proved exceptional and the crop fully marketable.[v]

In another set of experiments, George germinated plants in radionically treated and untreated vermiculite, noting improved growth where radionic treatments were applied. Though de la Warr's results were consistent when done in his lab, they failed when independent researchers tried to duplicate his work! George concluded, after this and other similar failures, that the plants in these trials were not responding to radiations directly from instrumentation, but indirectly to those

originating from the humans operating the instruments.[vi] This was a highly important observation, with implications well understood by the radionics community today. The influence of the human element in radionics continues to bedevil efforts to gain credibility for our science and practice.

Critical Rotation Position

One of the most heralded discoveries by de la Warr, vis-à-vis plants, relates to his discovery of the Critical Rotation Position or CRP. The CRP refers to the optimal rotational positioning of plants relative to the earth's magnetic field. A plant in CRP is in "optimum resonance with the life sources that sustain it;…it is receiving the optimum quantity of vital radiations."[vii]

The CRP matters particularly for potted plants since they are frequently rotated to encourage uniform growth. Crops, fruit trees, and other plants that are transplanted are likely to suffer some positional stress as well, since few growers are even aware of the CRP concept. Direct-seeded plants and crops are another matter. We understand that seeds planted directly into the soil naturally orient themselves to their CRP as they germinate and grow.[viii] Obviously, the same natural orientation occurs with plants started in pots or trays. It is our subsequent re-positioning of them that leads to loss of CRP resulting in stress to the plants.

One can determine the CRP through dowsing while physically rotating the potted plant, or the transplant before setting it.[ix] When growing field transplants, this writer marks the north-facing aspect of seedling trays and maintains that orientation throughout greenhouse growing, hardening, and final placement in the field. This is doable in hand-planting; probably impossible in mechanized transplanting.

Perhaps we should not describe de la Warr's discovery of CRP as *discovery*, but as re-discovery. The father of radionics, Dr. Albert Abrams made the initial observations that ultimately led to radionics, while performing a standard analytical technique called percussion. While percussing the abdomen of a patient, he detected some anomalies that he chose not to ignore. After percussing the patient in every position possible, he noted that the response he found was strongest when the patient faced west. Such phenomena were observed with other patients demonstrating that humans also have something like a Critical Rotation Position.[x]

Finding the Front Door

The concept of a Critical Rotation Position (or CRP) for plants harkens back to the notion of plants having *energy doors*—and more specifically, a *front door*. This is a familiar concept to many dowsers. Among its practical uses is in the proper placement of French or Lakhovsky coils around tree trunks. Made of copper wire, these coils are used for healing or to enhance tree growth.

Australian dowser Alanna Moore claims that the front door of a plant is part of its aura; a spot where a concentrated flow of energy can be detected, functioning perhaps as the heart chakra or the seat of consciousness for the plant.[xi]

According to Harvey Lisle, the author of *The Enlivened Rock Powders,*[xii] "…the energy door of a tree is associated with the neutral point of a magnet—located where the positively charged atmosphere meets the negatively charged Earth."[xiii] Lisle's description appears to correspond with the location defined by Lutie Larsen for the *physical support center* or *chakra*—one of four major "chakras" she has identified for plants.[xiv]

A Radionic Camera

Another de la Warr innovation that truly stands out is their radionic camera. Like most radionic instruments, the de la Warr camera worked with witnesses such as blood spots to produce images of organs and the fetuses of pregnant women. When they used the camera to analyze seeds the de la Warrs could, by adjusting rates, produce images of the plant or plant parts—such as flowers—that the seed had the potential to produce later on. In doing so, they reinforced the theory of *Life-* or *L-Fields* as advanced by Yale Professor of Anatomy Harold Saxton Burr[xv] and outlined in his writings, including his popular book *The Fields of Life: Our Link with the Universe.*[xvi]

In essence, Burr asserts that all living things have *electro-dynamic fields* that can be detected and measured using standard voltmeters; and that these fields are the blueprint and control for each organism's development, health, and mood.

The de la Warrs were not aware of Burr's theories at the time, yet they came to very similar conclusions and the firm belief that radionics works with the pre-physical, as opposed to the momentary physical body or form.[xvii] This is a principle most practitioners hold to be true today.

Lutie Larsen does a good job of elaborating on this concept when writing about *archetypal patterning,* which she describes as "an active energetic recall between the plant and its original formative template."[xviii] While Burr's, de la Warr's and Larsen's ideations are probably not identical, the notion that subtle information fields exist as templates guiding the growth and development of living organisms—within their archetypal frameworks—is certainly held in common.

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[i] Russell, Edward W., 1973. Report on Radionics: Science of the Future. Neville Spearman (publ.), Suffolk, England. 255 p.
[ii] Laurie, Duncan. 2009. The Secret Art. Anomalist Books. New York. p. 83-99.
[iii] Day, Langston (in collaboration with George de la Warr). 1956. New Worlds Beyond the Atom. Vincent Stuart (publ.), London. p. 79-80.
[iv] *Ibid.* p. 80.
[v] *Ibid.* p. 81-82,
[vi] Tompkins, Peter, and Christopher Bird. 1973. The Secret Life of Plants. Harper & Row. New York. p. 347-348.
[vii] Day, Langston. *Op cit.* p. 80-81.
[viii] Moore, Alanna. 2001. Stone Age Farming: Eco-Agriculture for the 21st Century. Python Press, Victoria, Australia. p. 71.
[ix] *Ibid.* p. 71.
[x] Russell, Edward W. *Op cit.* p. 15-17.
[xi] Moore, Alanna. *Op cit.* p. 71-72.
[xii] Lisle, Harvey. 1994. The Enlivened Rock Powders. Acres U.S.A. Metairie, Louisiana. 194 p.
[xiii] Moore, Alanna. *Op cit.* p. 181.
[xiv] Larsen, Lutie. 2008. Little Farm Tips and Techniques for Farmers. Wise Woman Ventures. Pleasant Grove, Utah. p. 134-135.
[xv] Laurie, Duncan. *Op cit.* p. 96.
[xvi] Burr, Harold Saxton. 1973. The Fields of Life: Our Link with the Universe. Ballantine Books. New York.
[xvii] Russell, Edward W., *Op cit.* p. 157.
[xviii] Larsen, Lutie. *Op cit.*. p. 114.