

This excerpt describes the routine applications of radionics to farming. The original document was written as a *Current Topics* publication for the ATTRA (Appropriate Technology Transfer for Rural Areas) Project. ATTRA is a USDA funded project whose purpose is the dissemination of information on sustainable agriculture. Those involved in commercial agriculture are encouraged to call ATTRA at 1-800-346-9140.

RADIONICS IN AGRICULTURE

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The use of radionic instruments for plant and animal diagnosis and treatment is gaining increased attention in alternative agriculture circles. While several commercial labs and consultants support this technology, little information is available through conventional channels like the Extension Service or land-grant colleges.

Currently, radionics, and the related concepts of radiesthesia and homeopathy, are largely practitioner-based technologies. An exception is homeopathy, which receives some attention in mainstream medical journals. By contrast, all three are licensed, medical disciplines in the United Kingdom and several other European countries.

Radionics is controversial because it is a metaphysical science. It is not recognized by mainstream agricultural science; thus, useful information is available only from select sources. Even within the alternative (sustainable, organic) agricultural communities, there is disagreement regarding its utility and validity. Yet, there are many reports of success among those who have given radionics a serious look; and the number of practitioners—farmers, gardeners, crop consultants, veterinarians—appears to be growing.

The objective of this discussion is neither to persuade nor dissuade the reader regarding the validity of radionics. The purpose, rather, is to shed light on a poorly understood practice that is being adopted by a growing number of people within sustainable agriculture.

Introduction:

Radionics is closely related to the art of dowsing, also called radiesthesia. A principal difference is that radionics uses instrumentation. These instruments are sometimes referred to as electronic scanners or "black boxes".

At its roots, radionics and radiesthesia rest on a set of assumptions:

- That there are subtle fields of energy associated with everything in nature. For the sake of visualization, these might be thought of as similar to the magnetic fields associated with magnets.
- That these fields provide the blueprint for the growth and development of plants or animals, via communication with cellular DNA.
- That these fields and their interactions can be detected by the human nervous system. This ability is related to the intuitive or sixth sense and registers as a neuromuscular

reaction upon detection of subtle fields. This reaction is sometimes referred to as the "dowsing response". The dowsing response may take several forms. Most often it is a slight physical movement. In radionic systems, the dowsing response manifests for the practitioner as an electrostatic sensation on the finger tips when rubbing the smooth surface of the instrument detection plate, a change in the swing of a hand-held pendulum, or as galvanic skin response—the change in electrical resistance on the skin as measured with biofeedback and lie detector (polygraph) equipment.

- Radionic instruments are tools that assist the human body's natural capabilities of subtle field detection and interaction. They facilitate detection through the dowsing response; help to discriminate among the various energy patterns; and measure their field-strengths. The instruments also have qualities that assist in bringing about desirable changes in subtle fields.

Subtle fields and subtle energies are understood to exist on the sub-atomic level. As such, they are not designated as part of the electromagnetic spectrum, but are viewed as its foundation and the foundation of all physical matter. Subtle energies have been described in different terms, in both traditional mystical and theoretical scientific literature. Hindu, Japanese and Chinese cultures refer to "prana", "ki" and "chi" respectively. Modern investigators, such as Wilhelm Reich (1) and Galen Hieronymus (2) have called it "orgone" and "eloptic" energy. Thomas Bearden, an electrical engineer (3), and physicist Eldon Byrd (4) refer to "scalars". Dr. Philip Callahan, a retired U.S.D.A. entomologist, states there are almost 200 terms used internationally for the energy measured by radionics instruments (5).

The scientific basis for subtle energies can be found in the field of quantum physics, which studies the nature of the sub-atomic world. The results of quantum experiments and mathematical proofs lead physicists to the conclusion that the universe is anything but ordinary in the way it is constructed or in how it works. Some physicists now turn to Eastern and Western mystical traditions, noting the parallels between scientific findings, and those, often ancient, metaphysical views of nature.

Scientific research over the past three decades further documents the existence of subtle anatomical structures in the human body, heretofore recognized only by practitioners of Eastern philosophy, alternative medicine, and other metaphysical systems. These include acupuncture meridians, acupuncture points, and chakras, also known as plexes (6).

While quantum physics and related research do not confirm the function and validity of radionics, they suggest the universe may certainly be structured in a way that supports its theory and practical application.

The History of Radionics:

Radionics was originally founded as an alternative diagnostic technique in turn-of-the-century medicine. Dr. Albert Abrams, a medical professor at Stanford University, is credited with its development in the early 1900s (7, 8). The subsequent history of medical radionics in the U.S. is a stormy one, and its practice remains suspect by the American Medical Association and the Food

and Drug Administration. It has fared much better in Europe where several countries recognize it as an alternative medical treatment.

In the United States, significant advances have been made in non-medical applications of radionics such as agriculture and mining. Dr. T. Galen Hieronymus (1895-1988), an electrical engineer, received U.S. Patent #2,482,773, for an instrument used to detect and measure "emanations from materials". Hieronymus instrumentation is the standard by which other American-made instruments are now gauged.

Hieronymus was further involved in the creation of the instrument employed by the agricultural radionics company UKACO, to successfully control several agricultural pest species over large acreages in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Some of these experiments, in Pennsylvania, Arizona, and California, were conducted in cooperation with county Extension agents and Farm Bureau workers (7).

Other American researchers and teachers credited with furthering radionics in agriculture include Peter Kelly, Steve Westin, Lutie Larsen, and the late Jerry Fridenstine.

The Basics of Agricultural Radionics:

There are a host of applications for radionics in both animal and crop agriculture. Principal applications fall into three main categories: analysis, evaluation of materials, and vitalization.

Analysis

Radionic analysis provides a status report on the subtle field associated with a subject. That subject may be a single head of livestock or several at once; it may be a single plant or a large crop acreage. Radionic protocols provide guidelines for collecting the appropriate specimens to analyze different subjects and subject groupings. Common specimens used are hair samples from livestock; and plant tissue and/or soil samples for crops.

Analysis reveals imbalances in the subtle fields. These imbalances correlate to deficiencies, excesses, hyperactivity, and similar problems in the animal or crop. Analysis also identifies dysfunctions in the fields that are associated with disease and contamination; and because subtle fields are blueprints for the physical structure, dysfunctions may be detected radionically well before symptoms become visible. As a result, the farmer may supplement feed rations, or spray a crop to head off an impending problem.

- Example: An orchardist monitors her trees radionically to find evidence of fungal diseases. Because she does not detect any disease problems until midway through the season, early sprays are not applied. This saves money and reduces impact on the environment.
- Example: A horse breeder has a valuable animal with health problems, and the usual spectrum of testing reveals nothing. Radionic analysis suggests that the problem is a relatively rare amoebic infection. A specific conventional test confirms this and the proper treatment is given.

Evaluation Of Materials

When a fertilizer is applied to a crop, or when a cow eats a mouthful of feed, there is also a simultaneous interaction of the associated subtle fields. If the fertilizer or the feed is ill-chosen due to contamination, poor formulation, or some other factor, it will be reflected, not only in disappointing performance, but also in reduced subtle field-strength or "vitality" of the crop or animal. Radionics may be used to measure how well any combination of energy fields interacts (e.g. feed with cow, or fertilizer with plant) in a laboratory setting, and to predict what will happen in the field or feedlot.

This is accomplished by first obtaining the baseline vitality measurement of the crop or animal with a radionic instrument, using a properly-obtained specimen. Then, a small specimen of the fertilizer or feed is introduced, and a second measure taken. If the baseline vitality is enhanced, a suitable product has been found. If it is depressed, it should not be used.

This technique, when combined with "Biological Theory Of Ionization" principles, has been especially effective in the formulating of foliar fertilizer recipes. The Biological Theory Of Ionization, as developed by the late Carey Reams, takes an "energetic" view of nature and is highly compatible with radionics. Foliar recipes, derived through radionic evaluation, are used to control the direction of plant growth, encouraging either vegetative growth or fruit and seed production. Using similar protocols, it is possible to determine those materials most effective in suppressing specific weed, insect and disease pests. It is here, however, that philosophies diverge. A grower might use radionics to determine which herbicide is most poisonous to a problem weed. Likewise, the most effective insecticide might be identified for the control of potato beetles, corn rootworm, or some other pest. While this is useful information to those farming with pesticides, radionic teachers and researchers are encouraging alternative strategies more in line with sustainable farming philosophy. "Weeds! Why They Grow", by Jay McCaman (9) demonstrates radionically-derived strategies for the management of weeds.

With regard to insects and diseases, it is a principle of organic agriculture that such organisms serve as "nature's housekeepers", destroying and removing old, genetically-inferior and environmentally-weakened individuals. Organic methods then, seek to overcome most pest problems by producing vital and resistant crops and livestock. Most radionic practitioners also adopt this philosophy, using radionics to select fertilizers, soil amendments, feeds and feed supplements, etc., which enhance the field-strength or vitality of their plants and animals, thereby reducing the need for pesticides.

Another unique application involving subtle field interactions is the matching of seed to soil. By comparing a soil specimen with specimens of various crop seed species or varieties, in a radionic instrument, it is possible to determine the optimum match of seed to soil.

- Example: An organic corn producer determines through conventional and radionic means, that his soil is deficient in phosphorus. The affordable choices of phosphorus fertilizer available include black-rock phosphate and colloidal phosphate. Radionic evaluation indicates that corn, on this soil, should respond much better to the black-rock form.

- Example: A blueberry grower in the Ozarks is trying to reduce herbicide use, but is overwhelmed by crabgrass. Through radionic evaluation, he finds that the urea fertilizer he uses stimulates crabgrass to germinate and grow. A liquid-blended fertilizer, also available in his area, does not encourage the weed. Further evaluation shows the product is just as beneficial to the berries as urea. Since the new product is affordable, a switch is made, and the weeds quickly become more manageable.
- Example: A small-scale poultry grower notes that her whole chicken flock suddenly seems to be doing poorly. It could be due to weather changes, a disease organism, or the latest supply of purchased feed. Radionic evaluation indicates that there is a problem with the feed. Further analysis indicates some of the grain used was tainted with aflatoxin. With a change in the feed, the flock returns to normal.

Vitalization

Perhaps the most difficult aspect of radionics to credit is its ability to vitalize the subtle field of a plant or animal by remote broadcast—thus improving its performance. The procedure is likened to that of a radio broadcast, with radionic instrumentation serving as the sending station. Using a properly-obtained specimen to achieve the proper resonance, a broadcast may be "targeted" to the subject. Just as music and speech rides the carrier wave from a radio station to a tuned receiver, vitalizing or healing energy is believed to be transported to crop or livestock.

The successes of the radionics company, UKACO (cited earlier), were a result of radionic broadcasting. Their approach involved transmitting the energy pattern of a pesticide through specially amplified instrumentation to the crop field. While this is apparently effective, most practitioners today avoid broadcasting toxic energies in favor of crop-vitalizing alternatives.

Radionic towers are another means by which broadcasting may be accomplished. There are many design concepts in use, but two are clearly distinguishable. The first is the Triune Bio-Tronic Tower system—designed by Jerry Fridenstine and marketed as "towers of power". The towers are constructed from solid copper piping and resemble three-legged tepees with a fourth, central leg. These require custom-engineering for each farm, and two or more units are needed at a location. They are no longer commercially available.

The second design originated with T. Galen Hieronymus, and is called a "cosmic pipe" or "cosmic pipeline". This style of tower is a single unit, composed largely of PVC plastic which houses wiring and other components. These are easier for the farmer to set up and manage than the triune towers. However, basic skills in radionic analysis are still required for correct siting and to select appropriate energy patterns to "broadcast." An excellent description of Hieronymus towers may be found in the popular book Secrets Of The Soil (10).

The effectiveness of broadcasting varies with circumstances. In crop fertility programs, users report significant reductions in fertilizer needs. Where calcium is involved, however, reductions are small, and practitioners find lime or other materials must be added at close to recommended rates.

Vitalization may also be accomplished through the use of radionic potencies. Potencies are usually neutral substances like water, on which additional, beneficial subtle energies have been imprinted.

Homeopathic medicines are potencies, as are the Biodynamic* soil and compost preparations. (Note that radionics is also highly compatible with Biodynamic farming and gardening, though it is not known to be widely used by B-D practitioners.)

Radionic instruments can be used to generate specific potencies, commonly used as sprays for crops and soils; or as a bolus, drench, or injection for livestock.

- Example: A farmer with a sandy-loam soil determines, through radionic analysis, that an expensive humic acid product would help to build soil humus levels, as would the Biodynamic preparation #500. To encourage natural humus, specimens of humic acid and BD 500 are inserted into a Hieronymus tower that has been installed on the farm.
- Example: A race horse, suffering from lung bleeding, will be disqualified from competing if treated with the appropriate drug. A veterinarian, skilled in radionics, prepares a water-based potency of the drug, and effectively treats the horse without generating side-effects, or incurring disqualification.

Accessing Radionics:

There are several systems of radionics being taught in the U.S., and several models of instruments are usable within each system. Perhaps the most widely known and used is that originating with T. Galen Hieronymus. Hieronymus instruments, and those patterned after his basic design, also seem to be the most easy to obtain. Instruction is also easy to find. Prices for Hieronymus instruments and clones begin at about \$750, and range to \$4000. The SE-5 is a computer-enhanced instrument that works well within the Hieronymus system. It is also widely used and costs approximately \$2400.

There are a number of instruments based on other systems of radionics, some of them European. One source is Copen Labs, which imports instruments and supplies from the Bruce Copen Laboratories, in Sussex, England. Copen's instruments and literature are probably the best option for those unable to attend workshops. Lots of printed guides are available, with some specific to agriculture. These and other sources of radionic instruments and supplies are provided in the resource section of this publication.

Instrumentation designed to work within one radionic system (e.g., Hieronymus), adapt poorly to other systems. This is most obvious when one considers radionic rates—the number codes used on most instruments. Rates have been developed for plant and animal diseases, mineral nutrients, and a host of factors necessary and useful in agricultural work. Rate numbers are entered on the dials of instruments for both analysis and broadcasting. For example, the Hieronymus-compatible rate for calcium is 24-04; for a European-style instrument it is 3204. The former employs only two dials for a rate, the latter, a minimum of 4 dials. Protocols used in different systems may also vary.

Likewise, instructors skilled in one radionic system, may be unable to provide useful instruction in another. Therefore, it is wise to obtain an instrument and rate catalog from the person providing instruction, or to spend some time researching these particulars in advance.

Radionics can be learned successfully by most individuals. Instructors and researchers estimate that better than 90% of the population possess the intuitive ability required. Those suffering nervous system disorders or injury; on some forms of medication; or those having drug and/or alcohol problems, may be unable to do radionic work, however. Furthermore, due to the subtle nature of the fields being evaluated, the highly skeptical or hostile individual will also have difficulty getting things to work properly.

Instruction typically ranges in cost from \$65 to \$150 per day, and classes may run from 2 to 4 days. Beginning classes often concentrate on human health applications, with agriculture the focus of intermediate-level courses. Training occurs at various locations around the country. Most instructors and associations maintain mailing lists or newsletters that provide information about these classes. Addresses are provided in the resource section.

Private classes and tutoring can sometimes be arranged with an instructor, though the cost is usually somewhat higher. The advantage is the higher certainty of successful learning, which accompanies the one-on-one environment.

Novices should plan to attend at least one basic course. Radionics is both an art and a science, and some aspects are extremely difficult to learn in the absence of an instructor.

Summary:

- Radionics has generated considerable controversy in the scientific community. In some states, certain types of radionic instrumentation have been confiscated by the FDA and health department authorities when medical claims have been made. Radionics is not a legally recognized medical system or tool.
- Radionics is a metaphysical science; and as such is not widely accepted, even within alternative agriculture. It is discounted in mainstream, conventional agriculture.
- Radionic instruments are highly dependent on the skill and experience of the operator and, consequently, they should not be confused with conventional scientific or electrical instrumentation.
- Radionics is an alternative diagnostic and management tool for crop and livestock agriculture. As a tool, it is an adjunct to, not a substitute for, sound agricultural practice.
- While entailing some costs and training, radionics may be learned and applied directly by the farmer.
- While it may be used in various ways, current philosophy among radionic practitioners, teachers, and consultants favors sustainable approaches to farming.

ATTRA has several publications that provide useful background information for sustainable farming. These include Information Packages on Sustainable Fertility Management, Farm-Scale Composting, Nonconventional Soil Amendments, and a Soil Series. Also available is a publication on Albrecht and Reams Biological Fertility Systems.

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RESOURCES:

Further Readings On Agricultural Radionics:

There are few books that focus specifically on radionics in farming. Most of those listed contain chapters or significant references to its use in agriculture.

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**Suggested Readings on Metaphysics, Psychology, Quantum Physics, and Other Sciences
Useful to the Understanding of Radionics:**

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