Radionics

Book 2: Applied Radionics

KELLY RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIES
POST OFFICE BOX 128
LAKEMONT, GEORGIA 30552

2013 Edition edited by Cathie Jordan & Ed Kelly

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Kelly Research Technologies' radionic instruments and accessories are intended for agricultural research only and can in no way treat any medical condition or prevent any human medical condition from occurring. **If you are in need of medical or mental health care please contact a licensed professional!**

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Foreword

In the six years since my father, Peter J. Kelly, passed away, all of us at KRT have worked hard to bring new excitement to the field of radionics through updates to the classic instruments he designed, creation of new devices that meet the needs of the community, and continued distribution of the ideas and information that allow novice and experienced users to be successful in the art.

It is in the last area that we feel the greatest pride. While much information has been disseminated through teaching workshops, the KRT website, and publishing of our quarterly newsletter, until now a comprehensive guide in the use of the Kelly family of analog, two-dial radionic instruments has not been available. In this book we seek to eliminate this lapse, compiling all of the key information we have gathered in one easy-to-use reference manual that addresses both the how and the why of applied radionics.

Use the information in this book to take charge of your own destiny through access to the energetic realm that binds and defines us all!

Ed Kelly
May 31, 2011

Acknowledgements

Neither this book nor the success of KRT would be possible without the tireless support of key partners and mentors who have shared so much of their time, wisdom, knowledge and other resources with me and the company. A special heartfelt ***Thank You*** to these people, without whom my father's legacy of affordable, high quality radionic instruments would now be a thing of the past: Bob Beutlich, Diane Faridad, Cathie Jordan, Inez Kelly, Patt Kelly, Shing-Mei Kelly, Bill Reeves, Erin Robles, Pat Schmidt, David Taylor, Steve Westin and most of all to my dear wife Lisa, who has always encouraged me to pursue my dreams no matter how wild they seemed. Most of all, thanks to all the clients who have helped support us not just with their purchases, but also with their ideas, friendships and boundless spirit of collaboration.

KELLY RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIES

Statement of Mission

To distribute top quality resources, technology and information to the global community of radionic researchers.

About Us

Located in Lakemont, Georgia, Kelly Research Technologies was incorporated in 2006 in order to sustain and advance the radionic technology developed by Peter J. Kelly from the early 1970's until his untimely passage in 2004. Core among his contributions was the design of a two-bank radionic instrument that integrated the Hieronymus design for variable plate capacitance signal tuning with the knowledge of solid state amplification he'd acquired while in service to the nation in the U.S. Navy. As a founding member of the U.S. Pyschotronics Association in 1974, there were many opportunities for friends and colleagues to try the new instrument. The "Kelly Instrument" would be built for friends, then friends of friends, then in 1978 the first one was sold to a complete stranger – the first of thousands that would choose this sensitive, reliable and easy-to-operate radionic device.

Today, Kelly Research Technologies manufactures and distributes the not only the famous Kelly Personal Instrument, but also of a line of radionic instruments designed to meet the needs of both the advanced researcher and the busy farmer. In all Kelly instruments, the combination of variable capacitance tuning and solid state amplification allows determination of scalar frequencies and assessment of their intensities through the focused intent of the trained operator, as well as transmission of in-phase and phase-reversed scalar frequencies. With thousands of two-dial radionic rates available, Kelly radionic instruments are ideal for all aspects of radionic agriculture, as well as many types of amplified dowsing.

Our 30-day, no-hassle, money-back guarantee ensures that every customer has a pleasant, professional experience. Whatever your reasons, simply return the item to us in like-new condition and receive a full refund of the purchase price. Your only risk is the price of postage. Find out why we've had a great reputation in the radionics community since 1978!

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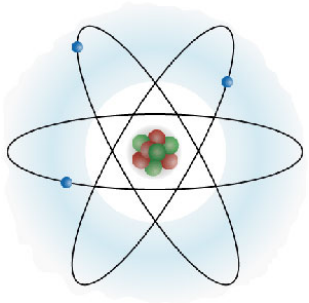
1. BASIC RADIONICS: Core Principles of KRT Radionics

"Luminous beings are we - not this crude matter."
Yoda, speaking while pinching Luke Skywalker.[1]

1. Everything is vibration and energy.

High-school physics textbooks explain that everything in our universe is comprised of tiny particles called atoms - the smallest particles of a chemical element that can exist and still take the form of that element. Atoms are themselves comprised of even tinier particles - protons, neutrons, electrons, quarks, gluons and many others orbiting one another with such speed that they appear as solids even though they are mostly comprised of empty space. These subatomic particles are the building blocks of atoms. The number and arrangement of subatomic particles in atoms determine whether an atom takes one form or another in our physical realm. The difference between lead and gold is only three electrons, three protons and a handful of neutrons!

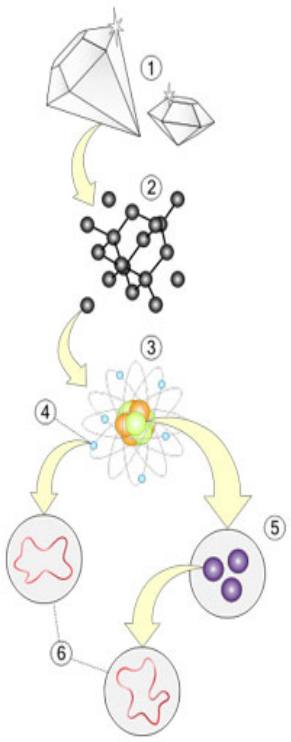


Classic model of the atom.

Recent advancements in mainstream physics have revealed that many subatomic particles are not the discreet, stable objects we've always imagined. In fact, many more subatomic particles have been discovered that are continuously and spontaneously *appearing and disappearing* inside the atomic structure at speeds greater than can be observed. Scientists only became aware of these "virtual" particles as a result of their frequent and measurable influence on larger, observable subatomic particles.

For decades, Col. Tom Bearden has described the limitless energy and constant motion of these subatomic particles as the "virtual particle flux", a boundless sea of potential energy whose native randomness may be externally ordered by frequency information defined by the focused intent of the trained operator and broadcast by the radionic instrument.

In recent years, mainstream scientists have presented new evidence that substantiates the core feasibility of Col. Bearden's assertions; "String Theory" describes many subatomic particles not as particles at all, but instead as linear structures that stretch like guitar strings through not only our universe, but also through the other dimensions that are believed to exist outside the bounds of what we perceive as physical reality. This definition reveals the mysterious "virtual" particles to actually be strings that flash in and out of existence through our universe at their rates of vibration – their frequencies. In fact, String Theory specifically confirms the direct and inseparable relationship between vibratory energy and the physical manifestation of matter:



Levels of Magnification[2]
1. Macroscopic level – *Matter*
2. Molecular level
3. Atomic level – *Protons, neutrons, and electrons*
4. Subatomic level – *Electron*
5. Subatomic level – *Quarks*
6. String level

> *Long, light strings can vibrate at different resonant frequencies, each such frequency describing a different elementary particle. So in string limits, any elementary particle should be thought of as a tiny vibrating line, rather than as a point. The string can vibrate in different modes just as a guitar string can produce different notes, and every mode appears as a different particle: electron, photon, gluon, etc.*[3]

Vibration mode also controls the basic characteristics of what appear to us as individual unconnected particles, including mass, electrical charge and spin.

Because the subatomic particles that make up *every* atom in our universe are defined by the vibratory properties of the energized "strings" that bind them across the multidimensional spacetime, now mainstream science stands in agreement with what has always been a philosophical pillar within both the spiritual and esoteric arts – the idea that everything that exists in the physical realm is made up of vibration and energy.

2. Vibratory frequency information defines the physical realm.

The vibration modes of tiny subatomic particles found in every atom determine the observable form that will be taken by those particles within our physical realm. In this way, a vibration mode is like a musical note that sings out to describe a tiny piece of the universe. And just as musical notes can be combined to create chords and melodies, the vibration modes of individual atomic particles combine to sing out entire symphonies of information that define the specific physical characteristics that complex objects and organisms will exhibit within the physical realm. As such, every element or compound is defined by a unique blueprint of vibratory energy. This point is of pivotal importance to the study of radionics, as those vibratory blueprints are the signature frequencies to which the radionic instrument may be set – the radionic rates.

Just as radio stations are identified by AM and FM band radio frequencies, radionic rates are the signature known patterns of information-as-energy. And just like tuning a radio to a particular sports station can reveal information about the latest baseball scores, the radionic analyzer can be tuned to a specific signature frequency in order to receive information about the relative energetic strength of that particular aspect of the specimen.

Understanding the mechanical operation of the analog analyzer provides deeper insights into the nature of the radionic rates. Each rate knob on the instrument panel is connected to a parallel plate tuning capacitor. It is well known that musical tuning forks react spontaneously when exposed to identical frequencies. In the same way, the parallel plate tuning capacitors in analog (non-digital) radionic instruments serve as adjustable, high resolution tuning forks that physically resonate when tuned to the frequencies that define the appearances of the particles that make up our physical world.

Also like the musical tuning forks, analog radionic instruments require no electrical power whatsoever to achieve a state of resonance detectable by the trained operator; the energy is inherent in the vibration mode found in each atom. This natural state of resonance makes these components ideal not only for setting known rates, but also for detecting and documenting new patterns of resonance discovered through an open scan. Meanwhile, because these components are capacitors – devices that build and hold a charge – faint energetic signals are automatically amplified for easier detection by the radionic researcher.

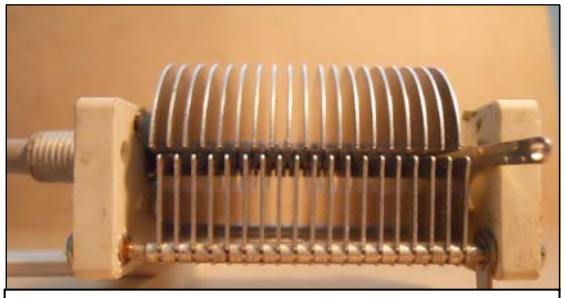
However, radionic rates are not absolute frequencies like those used by a broadcast radio station, where the settings are stated in cycles per second (hertz). For example, setting your radio to “750” on the AM dial actually means the tuner has been set to 750,000 hertz.

In contrast radionic rates are defined as a percentage of the bandwidth accessible across the range of operation of the variable plate capacitors. Turning the knob adjusts the degree of interweaving of the tuning plates from not at all interwoven (“0” on the rate dial – top photo) to completely interwoven (“100” on the rate dial – bottom photo). This is why radionic rates start at zero and end at 100; the numbers reflect the percentage of the total accessible range, not a specific set frequency.

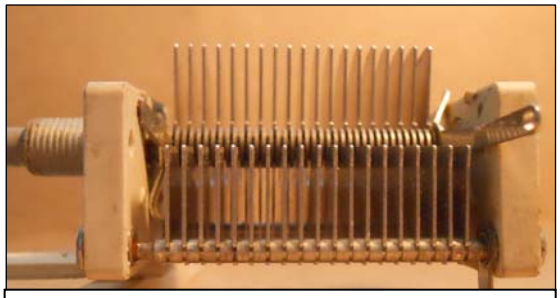
Understanding the mechanical operation of the tuning capacitors is also key to understanding the relationship between the “positive” rates described for the traditional 180 degree rate dials and the “negative” rates that may be set on instruments equipped with 360 degree dials.

In the fourth photo we see a variable capacitor that has been set to 66.00, meaning that the parallel plates are 66% interwoven together. By continuing to rotate the knob clockwise toward 100.00, then continuing into the “negative” range, the plates begin to be less interwoven, moving toward being only 66% interwoven, but this time on the opposite side of the capacitor. This is illustrated in the fifth photo.

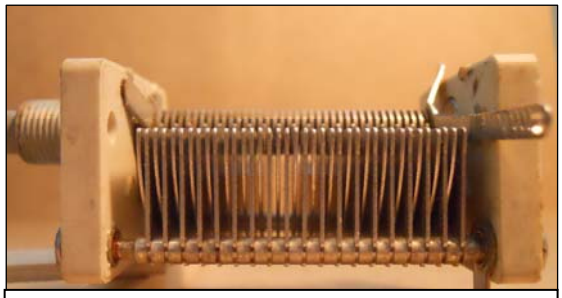
The most important thing to realize is that despite the use of the term “negative” to describe the rates found on the lower half of the 360 degree dial, this word should not be misunderstood to suggest there is anything bad, unwholesome or evil about this lower range. Within the context of the rate dials, the term “negative” merely describes the other half of the scalar waveform that is being generated by the radionic instrument. It is for this reason that we at KRT prefer the terms “upper” and “lower” to describe these rates, as this reduces the possibility of confusion.



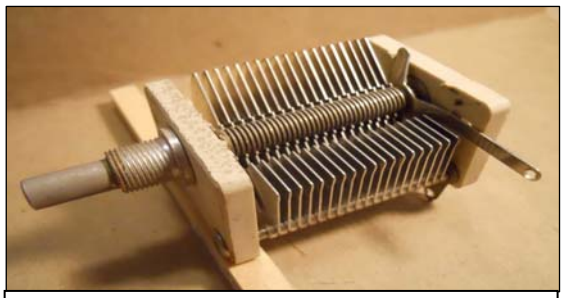
0% engaged = “0” on the rate dial



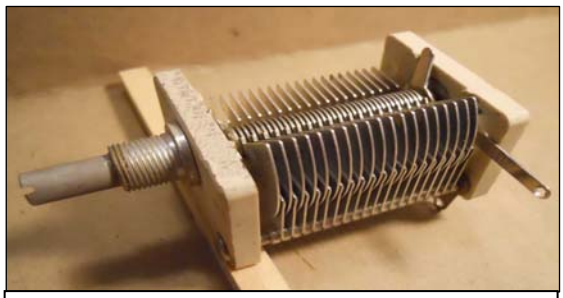
50% engaged = “50” on the rate dial



100% engaged = “100” on the rate dial



66% engaged = “66” on the rate dial



66% engaged = “-66” on the rate dial

3. Vibratory energy emanates through the physical realm.
The ceaseless vibratory energy found in every atom shines through us and the world around us, producing a field of "subtle" energy - emanations that may be observed directly by some individuals and detected by radionic instruments through an input device like a helical coil sample well. The energy fields radiating from living organisms have been recognized by almost every culture in human history, depicted as halos or coronas of light surrounding the holy, described as the aura by eastern philosophers and even photographed using the techniques discovered by Semyon Kirlian in 1939.

While vibratory patterns of information uniquely define each of us from one another and everything else in the physical realm, we believe the energy that drives those vibrations comes from the same source. And if everything within the physical realm is powered by the same energy source, everything in this realm is also bound to everything else through this energy. This is an essential factor in the success of radionics in two areas:

A. Unbound by physical limits: With an analog radionic instrument, the operator has the ability to analyze the energetic state of a plant on a farm that is on the other side of the planet, then broadcast new patterns of information-as-energy back to that plant – all without electrical power. This would be impossible if the radionic researcher were broadcasting a signal through the physical realm, where the range of the powered antenna falls off at an exponential rate with increasing distance. But because the radionic instrument is broadcasting back to the energetic realm that binds us, the information is received immediately wherever that plant may be located.

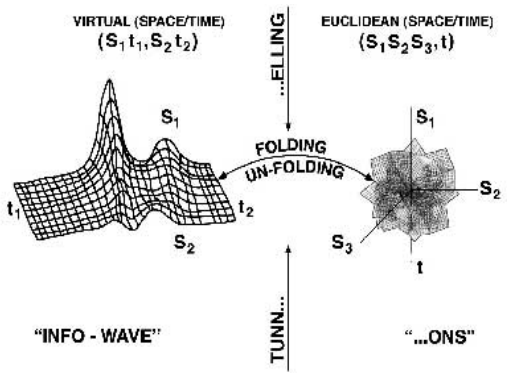
B. Effectiveness of Samples/Witnesses: Mainstream science acknowledges that a sample retains the same information as the organism or element from which that sample was taken. This is why a soil scientist may conduct a chemical analysis using a sample of soil from a field rather than requiring a review of *all* of the soil in the field. The radionic researcher knows that the sample and original are defined by the exact same unique blueprint of vibratory information.

Equally effective for analysis is a "witness" that captures the vibratory signature of the organism or element to be studied, such as those photographs that have not been divided into negative and print phases during processing - digital photos, slides and silver emulsion "instant" photos of the kind made popular by Polaroid. Like a sample, the witness exists because of the energy provided from the same central source as drives the original. This allows the use of samples and witnesses for analysis, but also for broadcasting vibratory information back through the energetic realm to the original.

4. Vibratory information can be broadcast back to the virtual particle flux.
The human mind is innately equipped with the ability to pre-engineer a future reality through delivery of vibratory information back to the energetic realm through the process of focused intent. There are many example of the unlimited power of focused intent that may be found beyond the esoteric world of radionics. Anyone who has seen the power of prayer or the impact of positive thinking has seen focused intent in action, applied through the same mechanism that the ancient Kabbalah describes as the process for manifestation of our physical reality from "limitless divine energy". Colonel Bearden once described this process by noting that thinking about a physical object creates a real object that exists in three *other* dimensions beyond those associated with our physical realm, but shares the common dimension of time. As long as the thought is maintained, an external potential (pattern) is provided to the otherwise-random virtual particle flux.

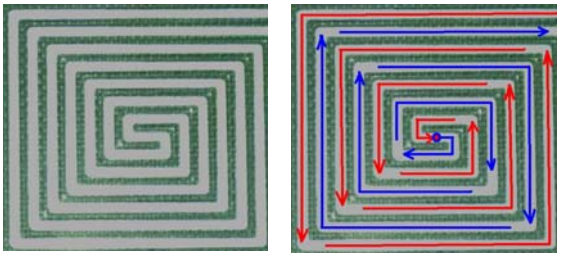
However, most people do not have the time, training or mental intensity needed to maintain continuous focus of intent necessary to bring about the changes desired. Here the radionic instrument provides one of its most important features, allowing the operator to focus on scanning for a rate for a relatively short period of time, turn on the amplifier, and walk away. In this way, the radionic instrument serves as an automated repeating station for the focused intent of the operator.

Beginning with the prolific inventor Nikola Tesla nearly 100 years ago, many theories have been published that mathematically predict the transverse or "scalar" movement of signal information across space and time without obeying the normal requirements for broadcast energy versus output. An example of this is shown in the diagram at the right. But how is it can it be possible to "fold and unfold" space/time? The answer is found in the dual-spin coil antenna.



Graphic representation of scalar transfer of vibratory information-as-energy.[4]

The photograph shows an example of the KRT dual-spin coil antenna developed by KRT founder Peter J. Kelly. While at first glance the photos seem to show a single spiral, in fact there are two spirals that are perfectly interwoven with one another. In the second photo the red and blue arrows clarify that the frequency information actually winds all the way to the center, reverses direction, then winds all the way back to the outside of the spiral. In this way, the same frequency information is simultaneously spun in both the clockwise and counterclockwise – instead of "folding and unfolding" as indicated in the diagram, the frequency information is contracting (red movement) and expanding (blue movement) at the same time in the same space. The result is the longitudinal "scalar" wave that provides the pathway back to the energetic realm from which all things flow.



Not one spiral, but two! Follow red arrows to the center and return via blue to see signal spun inward and outward concurrently, as found on the KRT dual-spin coil antenna.

5. The radionic instrument builds the energetic abilities of the operator.

At the very heart of radionics is the focused intent of the trained operator. It is **the mind of the operator that serves as the focusing lens for the limitless symphony of vibration energy that defines and illuminates our physical reality**. The radionic instrument merely serves as a mind-matter interface, allowing the operator to recognize points of harmonic resonance through the positive feedback provided by the reaction/plate antenna when the operator has achieved a state of focus while dowsing, scanning for radionic rates, and utilizing the intensity dial. The process of using a radionic instrument trains the operator to move smoothly and easily in and out of a state of pure crystalline focus. In addition to building confidence, accuracy and speed with the instrument, the operator becomes skilled at accessing the energetic realm from which we flow.

In Conclusion

The universe is a symphony of living energy that sings out to a cosmos far greater than the physical realm we perceive as reality. The radionic instrument allows quantified analysis and balancing of the subtle energy fields emitted by everyone and everything in that realm. Because the information is communicated through to the energetic universe that binds us, radionic analysis, balancing and pre-engineering of future realities takes place beyond conventional limits of space and time. The radionic instrument allows the operator to make informed choices rather than guesses about the world they live in while building the skills and abilities that can maximize personal potential.

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2. BASIC RADIONICS: Functions of the Instrument

All variable capacitance radionic instruments utilize the following fundamental systems to achieve signal detection, analysis and broadcast:

1. **Input Device:** Analogous to how an audio microphone uses a diaphragm and magnetic coil to convert sound waves into electrical impulses, **the radionic input device uses copper coils wrapped around a cylindrical sample well to capture the unique vibratory patterns of information-as-energy** that naturally emanate from witnesses, specimens, samples and reagents. Because all things and creatures within the physical realm are powered by the same energy source, everything within the physical realm is irrevocably bound across space and time back to that energy source, binding witnesses and samples to the original subjects.

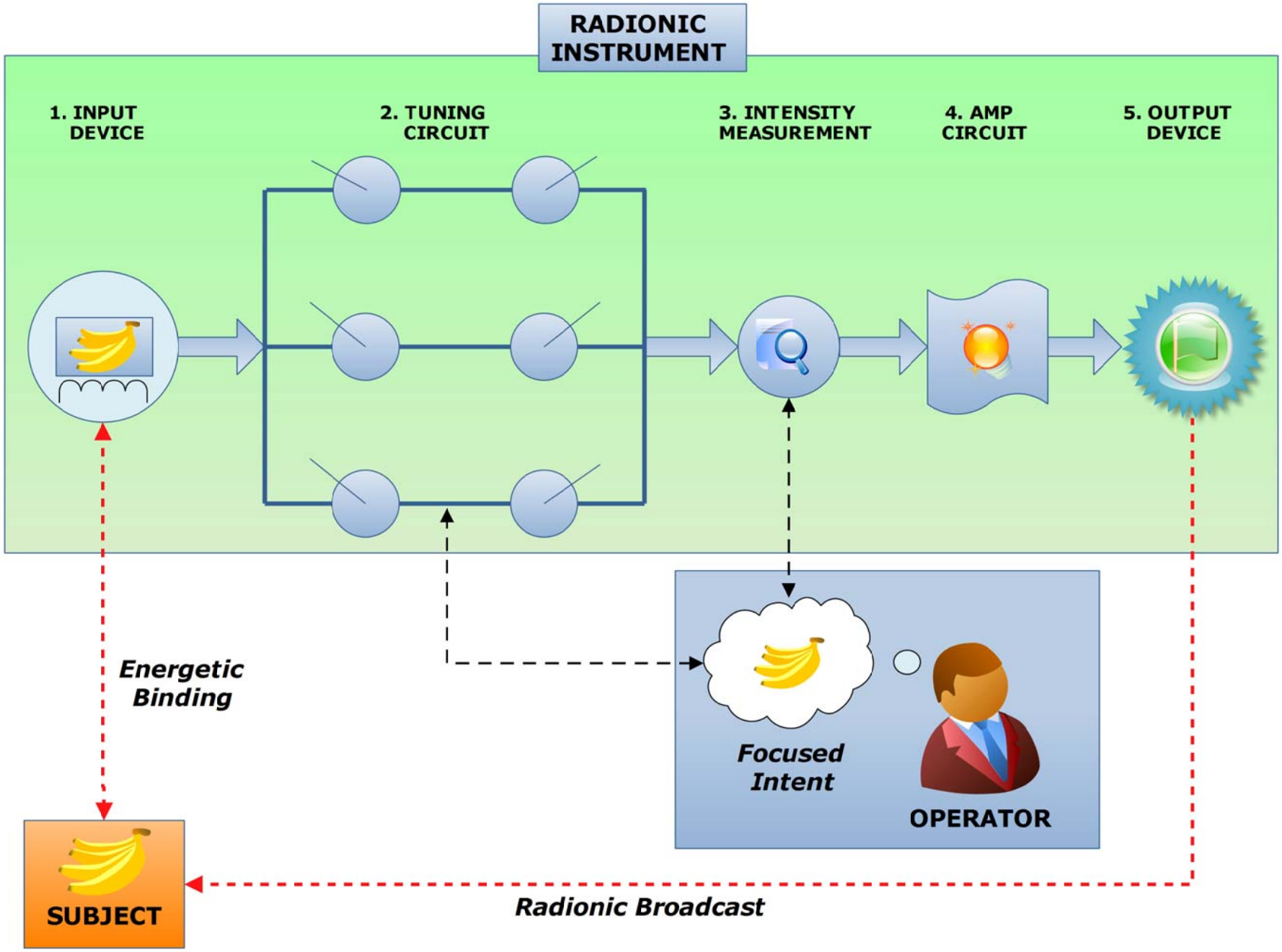
2. **Tuning Circuit:** The tuning circuits allow the operator to adjust the degree of focus applied to the captured energy pattern. This focus can be as broad as the entire living organism as a whole, or specific **radionic frequencies (also called "rates") may narrow the focus to allow analysis of discrete elements within the overall energy pattern**. Instruments with multiple tuning banks wired in parallel have the ability to exponentially increase signal complexity for improved accuracy and resolution. However, care must be taken to recognize the fact that concurrent use of multiple rates generates a new, composite energy pattern – not merely the sum of the individual components. The operator may also apply focused intent to directly dowse for new information through the tuning circuit.

3. **Intensity Measurement:** The intensity dial is connected to a simple variable resistor or rheostat. When the amplification circuit is not energized, **the intensity dial allows quantified measurement of the comparative strengths of the energy patterns** emanating from the specimen. When the amplification circuit has been energized, the intensity dial allows the operator to dowse the appropriate length of time for the energized broadcast.

4. **Amplification Circuit:** While a reputable radionic instrument requires no electrical power to transfer information and energy to and from the system being studied, **the amplification circuit may be utilized to boost the energy state of the outgoing signal** during broadcast.

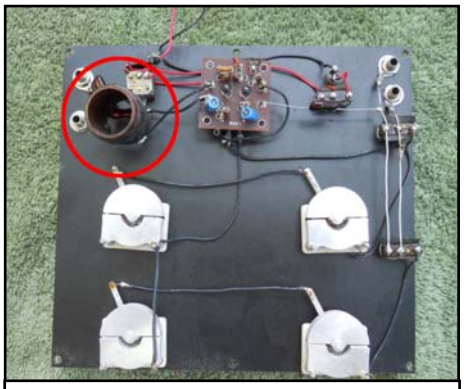
5. **Output Device:** The output device is an antenna that **converts outgoing signal information into a transverse or "scalar" waveform that can move through space and time back to the energetic realm** through cancellation of vector (directional) components using bidirectional coils or circuits. The most basic scalar antenna is a simple two-conductor opposing moebius coil. More advanced antennas utilize more complex conductors arranged in helical coils to increase the simultaneous constriction and release of signal information. Because the outgoing signal is most easily perceived on the surface of the antenna, these units are commonly utilized as the interface between operator and instrument - the reaction (or "rub") plates where operators find the points that indicate harmonic resonance with the energetic realm.

3. KEY ELEMENTS OF A RADIONIC SYSTEM

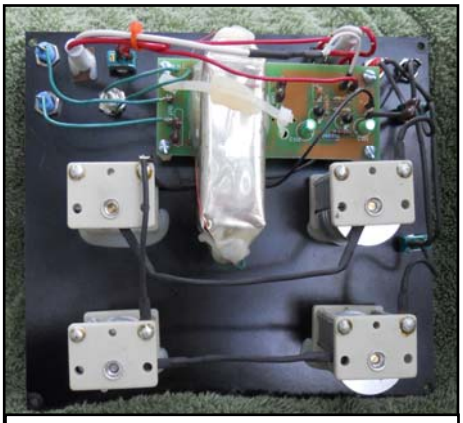


4. BASIC RADIONICS: The Silver Sephorah Signal Multiplier

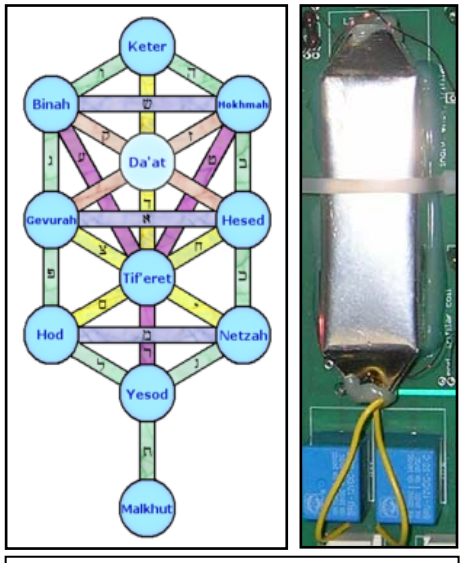
Like virtually all classic radionic devices, the instruments developed by KRT founder Peter J. Kelly during the early 1970's included a simple air-core induction coil that provided a passive (non-powered) boost to the energy-as-information signal strength. Nearly 30 years later he would transform the effectiveness of this ubiquitous feature by sheathing it with a silver Faraday cage in the form of a Sephorah.



The air-core induction coil in a vintage Kelly Personal Instrument. To the right is an early solid-state amplifier



Today the air-core induction coil is surrounded by the silver Sephorah and integrated with the amplifier



The Sephorah as depicted in the Kabbalah compared with the Sephorah on the Kelly Workstation

The Faraday Cage

First invented by the English scientist Michael Faraday in 1836, a Faraday cage is an enclosure made of conducting material that dissipates external non-static electric fields. Other examples of Faraday cages include the cooking chamber inside a microwave oven and the patient scanning room in a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) system.[1] By enclosing the radionic instrument's induction coil inside a Faraday cage made of the highest possible quality silver - 99.9% pure - Kelly eliminated external electrical interference that could distort or otherwise interfere with the subtle energy signal information passing through the coil.

The inspiration for the specific shape of the Faraday cage utilized - a rectangular prism with pyramidal ends – sprang from Peter Kelly's research into the Kabbalah, the set of esoteric teachings from 11th century Judaism that were meant to explain the relationship between an eternal and mysterious Creator and the mortal and finite universe.[2] It was within those ancient texts that he found the mystical symbol called the Sephorah.

Pathway to the Physical Realm

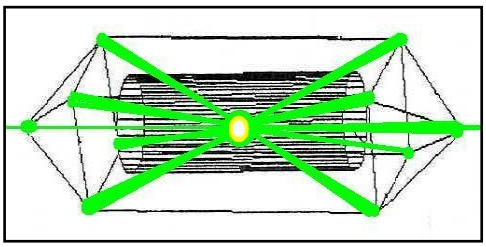
The Sephorah (also spelled *Sefirot*) is the symbol used to describe the pathway to God and describes the manner in which He created the world *ex nihilo* (out of nothing).[3] In many religions the story of creation is filled with metaphor, however the Sephorah is consistently described not as a story but as a *diagram* - a map of 22 pathways connecting 10 points, each of which explains one of the specific stages by which "divine energy"[4] is transformed into the physical matter of the universe in which we live. Of particular interest is the fact that Kabbalists do not envision time and space as pre-existing – instead these are phases of existence that come into being as specific post-kindling stages on the Tree of Life. Later stages depict the binding and recombination of energetic materials until they are so dense that "pure, limitless energy is 'solidified' into the physical universe". [5]

All of this should sound extremely familiar to the radionics researcher, who understands the process by which the focused intent of the trained operator is used to drive detection, assessment and transmission of scalar energy waveforms between specimen and source using the radionic instrument as the mind-matter interface. Just as the Kabbalah describes the birth of physical reality from divine energy, the trained operator uses the radionic instrument to pre-engineer physical reality by tapping into the boundless gulf of universal energy at the null point before linear time and physical space exist.

In this way the silver Sephorah found at the heart of every KRT radionic instrument serves as a geomantic signal multiplier, meaning simply that the specific properties of this enclosure (such as the lengths of the sides and the angles at which they connect) dictate the focal and intersection points of the energy being reflected from corner to corner and along both the inner edges and planar surfaces of the Sephorah.

Geomantic Signal Multiplication

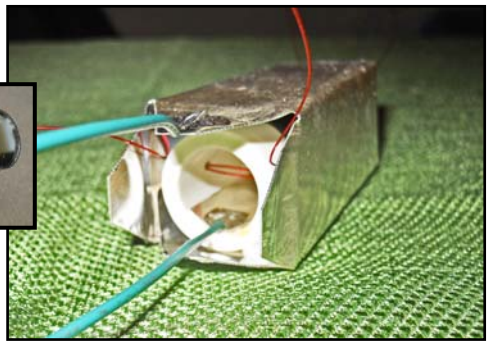
In the same way that the geomantic properties of the optical lenses in a telescope determine that telescope's focal point and magnification strength, the shape and size of the silver Sephorah dictates the degree of signal focus and information density as the scalar energy is reflected from point to point along the 22 pathways described by the Kabbalah. Placing the Kelly radionic instrument's induction core coil at the center of this ancient signal multiplying and focusing device delivers the researcher's radionic information directly to the pre-physical place of kindling, the null point found at the first stage of the Sephorah.



Energy pathways intersect at focal points in the center of the induction coil in this simplified diagram.

Signal Input for Maximum Flexibility

The last transformative element to be introduced with the silver Sephorah technology was the auxiliary signal input – a seemingly simple modification with profound implications for the scope and versatility of the Kelly family of devices. While the sample wells used with Kelly radionic instruments are excellent for detection of the subtle energy patterns of information emitted by witnesses and reagents, early Kelly instruments had no means for introducing external waveforms such as Rife frequencies, music or other electronic signal information to either the analysis or the broadcast. This was rectified by placing a strip of silver tied to a conducting wire at the center of the induction coil, with a second conducting wire fused directly to the shell of the Sephorah. When signal information is introduced through the BNC-type "Signal In" connector on the radionic instrument the two elements directly resonate the coil between them, thus seamlessly integrating the electronic signals with the patterns of information-as-energy passing through the coil.



The induction coil and silver resonating strip are visible inside the Sephorah. The green wires tie the strip and the Sephorah to the "Signal In" connector.

Conclusions

As a result of these improvements, Kelly radionic instruments now stand as universal subtle energy testing platforms with the capability to assess, analyze and broadcast to and/or from *anything* that can be photographed, placed in a test tube, or sent through a wire.

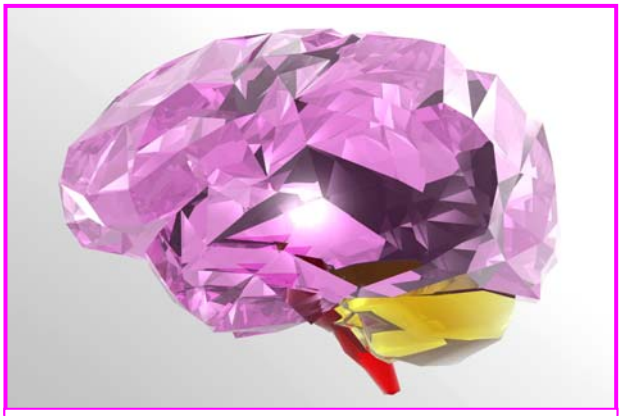
The signal focusing and intensifying properties of the silver Sephorah deliver improved accuracy and increased information density, especially in the presence of external interference. Other benefits include a consistent reduction in dowsed broadcast times, as well as a decrease in the rate of repetition required to address recurring issues such as water contamination, efforts to modify soil composition and virtually any effort to cultivate life in a world permeated by chemical products, poisons and pollution. An overall increase in instrument effectiveness has also been observed by those researchers working in areas of excessive or fluctuating magnetic fields, both natural and artificially generated. Only Kelly radionic instruments offer the unique benefits generated by the ancient silver Sephorah technology.

References

1. *Faraday Cage*. Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Faraday_cage
2. *Kabbalah*. Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabbalah
3. Ibid
4. *Sephirot*. Wikipedia. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sephirot
5. Ibid

5. BASIC RADIONICS: Understanding Focused Intent

While we have described the basic functions of a reputable radionic instrument, **it is not possible to overstate the importance of the role of the operator**. Remember that the even the finest Stradivarius violin remains an inert hunk of wood and string until it is taken up and played by a skilled musician. Likewise, the radionic instrument requires the guidance of the trained operator to shape the questions during the analysis, to dowse for information and broadcast times, and to make choices that will drive the research toward the desired outcomes.



The Crystal Mind - artwork by Nevit Dilmen (1999)

At the heart of this effort is the focused intent, wherein **the human mind acts as the focusing lens for the universal living energy that defines our physical reality**. It is the mind of the operator that has the ability to provide and integrate information with this energy – the radionic instrument merely serves as the mind-matter interface.

There are many example of the **limitless power of focused intent** that extend far beyond the esoteric world of radionics. Anyone who has seen the power of prayer or the impact of positive thinking has seen focused intent in action, applied through the same mechanism that the ancient Kabbalah[1] describes as the birth of physical reality from "limitless divine energy".

This seemingly mystical idea is completely supported by the observations of Colonel Tom Bearden, one of the world's premiere free energy physicists. He has described the physical process by which the mass of the atomic nucleus can be charged up with a dynamically structured bio-potential – a process he calls "kindling".[2] It is through this process that a thought that is defined within the mind may be transformed into a tangible object. Such is the process by which **the trained operator employs the radionic instrument to pre-engineer physical reality** by tapping into the boundless gulf of universal energy at the null point before linear time and physical space exist.

While the focused intent of the trained operator plays a pivotal role in the successful use of a radionic instrument, **it is essential that the processes of amplification and broadcast of the scalar signal take place independently of the actions of the operator**. This is in contrast to the "wish boxes" and diagrammatic (paper) radionic devices that are in circulation, which act only as tools for focusing intent while relying on the operator to serve as the conduit for the energy that is necessary to bring about tangible changes in the energetic state of the subject. Very few individuals have either the training or discipline required to safely maintain a continuous state of focused intent and energy transfer. For the layman to do so is to risk burnout, premature aging and worse. In contrast, a reputable radionic instrument does the work of scalar energy transmission, allowing the researcher to disengage from the process with no personal energy required.

REFERENCES
1. *Kabbalah*- Wikipedia (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kabbalah)
2. Bearden, T.E. *AIDS: Biologic Warfare*. Greenville (TX): Tesla Book Company, 1988.

6. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Kelly Personal Instrument

The **Kelly Personal Instrument** is a state of the art radionic research system, with integrated analysis and broadcast circuitry designed to allow pre-engineering of reality at the subatomic level.

All KRT radionic instruments utilize custom-made parallel plate mechanical capacitors that physically resonate with the scalar wavelengths being detected and transmitted, a critical factor in completing the energetic circuit between the instrument and the trained operator. Use of mechanical capacitors ensures 100% analog signal processing - all harmonic, resonate and phase conjugate waveforms dowsed by the researcher *will* remain bundled to the core signal. The result is a radionic instrument with the sensitivity to match the abilities of the user.

The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of a KRT Personal Instrument. While a significant amount of basic research may be conducted using this information, it should not be considered a substitute for completion of a training seminar with an experienced instructor.

Part 1: Set-Up

For best results, set up and use the Kelly Analyzer in a quiet, comfortable location that is conducive to uninterrupted focus. This location should be free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well or on any of the research materials at hand.

A. **Connect the sample well** to the analyzer "Input" jacks using the leads tipped with the red and black banana plugs, taking care to match the red and black plugs to the jacks of the matching colors.
   Tip: *Many researchers report improved responsiveness on the reaction plate and reduced transmission times by grounding the instrument. Optionally, an external ground circuit may be established by placing a pass-through or "stack and jack" plug in line with the black connecting jack, which is marked "Ground" on the instrument. A copper wire connected to a copper grounding rod or pipe should be used to complete the circuit from the pass-through connector to the Earth. Do NOT ground the instrument to plumbing lines!*
B. **Connect the reaction plate/antenna** to the analyzer by plugging the blue banana plugs into the matching blue jacks labeled "Output", found at the upper right hand corner of the analyzer face.
C. **Connect the power supply.** The Kelly Personal Analyzer is a free energy device and works effectively without external power. However, balancing times will usually be markedly reduced with transmissions powered by no more than nine volts DC at 500 milliamps. A transformer for use with 110 volt AC power is included with the instrument for this purpose. Plug the 5.5 mm power plug into the jack found just to

the left of the blue “Output” connectors, then plug the transformer into a household wall socket. Test for power by depressing the red button marked “Test”, which should illuminate the red indicator lamp. A nine volt battery or a solar panel with a nine volt output may also be utilized to power the instrument.

Part 2: Analysis Using Known Rates

Kelly instruments utilize two-dial scalar frequencies, often referred to as “rates”, with 100% compatibility with all rates developed for the family of two-dial scalar instruments made famous by Dr. T. Galen Hieronymus. As a result, researchers may draw from and utilize a historical database of literally thousands of known scalar frequencies relating to virtually every aspect of agriculture.

A. **Zero the instrument:** Set the “Amp” switch to the off position, set both the “Bank 1” and “Bank 2” switches to the off position and set both banks to the “0-0” (null) scalar frequencies using the rate dials.
B. **Load the sample well** with the sample, specimen or witness to be analyzed. Loose or liquid materials should be contained in clean glass or Pyrex. Other containers may be used as long as there is no overlap in element testing. Be certain that all items placed in the sample well are free of contamination, including the fingerprints of the operator.
C. **Set the known rate** on one of the banks using the two rotary frequency dials, then activate that bank by setting the switch to “on”. The other bank should remain off and set to “0-0”.
D. **Identify the intensity:** Focus the mind on the question at hand (“What is the strength of XYZ in sample ABC?”) while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked “Intensity”. Make a mental note of any feelings of tackiness or weight in the fingertips as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or “sticks” of varying intensities may be observed; typically the strongest of these is recorded as the primary intensity for the scalar frequency being evaluated.
   Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a “stick”.*
E. **Record the strongest resonance point** for comparison with overall General Vitality and any other frequencies being assessed. By convention many researchers multiply the intensity read on the dial by ten. For example, a reading of “30” would be recorded as “300”.

Part 3: Balancing Using Known Rates

A. **Set the known rate** on one of the banks using the two rotary dials, then activate that bank by setting the switch to “on”. The unused bank should remain off and set to “0-0”.
B. **Activate the amplification (broadcast) circuit** using the “Amp” switch. The green lamp will indicate an active circuit.
C. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand (“For how many minutes should this transmission take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC?”) while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked “Intensity”. Make a mental note of any feelings of tackiness or weight in the fingertips as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or “sticks” of varying intensities may be observed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time, which is read as minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is

found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" instead of "minutes".

D. **Add any supplementary agents** and test for desirability. (See Part 4 below.)
E. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero, then asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.
F. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplification circuit and re-check the intensity of the rate used during Analysis in Part 2. Do not overbalance!
G. **Record** the new intensity.

Part 4: Increasing the Effectiveness of Balancing Transmissions

Supplementary agents may be used to increase the effectiveness of balancing transmissions. Desirability and suitability of a supplementary agent should *always* be tested in order to ensure that the expected benefits are achieved. This is especially the case when revisiting a previous transmission program; the supplement that was beneficial on previous occasions may or may not be desirable on this one.

- **Addition of known reagents**: Reagents may be added to the sample well for capture of their underlying energy signatures and vibratory properties. Possible examples include soil additives, herbal compounds, minerals, chemicals, homeopathic potencies, colors or practically anything else from any modality. Reagents should be contained in clean glassware to eliminate the possibility of contaminating either the sample or the sample well.
- **Addition of electromagnetic frequencies**: The shielded BNC connection port (labeled "Signal") may be used to introduce music, tones, or frequencies from a traditional electromagnetic signal generator, as well as any other information stored in an electronic form.
- **Addition of complementary scalar frequencies**: The unused bank may be utilized to locate an additional scalar frequency that supports the primary objective(s). This may be a known rate or one that is scanned specifically in support of the experiment (see Part 5).

Methods for **testing** desirability and suitability include:

- Having established an intensity reading for the primary scalar frequency during Part 2, add the supplementary agent to the sample well, BNC port, or other bank of the instrument. Then, with the "Amp" switch turned off, **recheck intensity** (Step D, Part 2). Compare the new intensity to the old, noting whether the desired outcome of either strengthening or diminishing of the primary scalar frequency was indicated after introduction of the supplementary agent.
- After adding the supplementary agents, **recheck broadcast time** (Step C, Part 3). If the indicated broadcast time goes down and/or a much stronger stick is noted on the reaction plate, the agents are desirable and suitable. If broadcast time increases and/or the reaction on the plate grows weaker, the supplementary elements are not appropriate for the situation at hand and should be removed before broadcasting.

Tip: *The methods outlined in Step 4 can be used to* ***test the suitability and desirability of any product or additive*** *the farmer may be offered, and is easily one of the most important features of all Kelly Analyzers. Place a sample or witness of the plant in the well, check intensity of General Vitality (GV = 9-49), add a sample of the proposed additive as a reagent, and then recheck intensity. If GV intensity went up, the additive should be beneficial to the plant!*

Part 5: Scanning for Analysis *without* Known Rates

A. **Zero the instrument:** Set the "Amp" switch to the off position, set both the "Bank 1" and "Bank 2" switches to the off positions and set both banks to the "0-0" (null) settings.
B. **Load the sample well** with the sample, specimen or witness to be analyzed. Loose or liquid materials should be contained in clean glass or Pyrex. Be certain that all items placed in the sample well are free of contamination, including operator fingerprints.
C. **Scan for the rate:** Turn on either one of the banks. Focus the mind on the question at hand, taking care to be as clear as possible in the visualization and framing of both the question and/or the desired outcome. While doing so, lightly rub dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna while slowly turning one or the other of the rotary frequency dials on the activated bank.
D. **Check the accuracy** of the rate found by checking intensity (see Part 2), then checking the intensities of the rates found by 0.5 degree increments in either direction. The strongest intensity found indicates the core of the resonance point and thus the most accurate rate.
E. **Scan the second dial** on the activated bank by repeating steps C and D while slowly turning whichever frequency dial was not previously scanned, then check for accuracy on that dial. The resultant rate may be cross-referenced against a database of known frequencies or simply recorded for further study as possibly effective for the situation at hand.
F. **Test for desirability and suitability** as outlined in Part 4.
G. **Utilize the new frequency** to achieve the desired effect by broadcasting for balance, as described in Part 3.

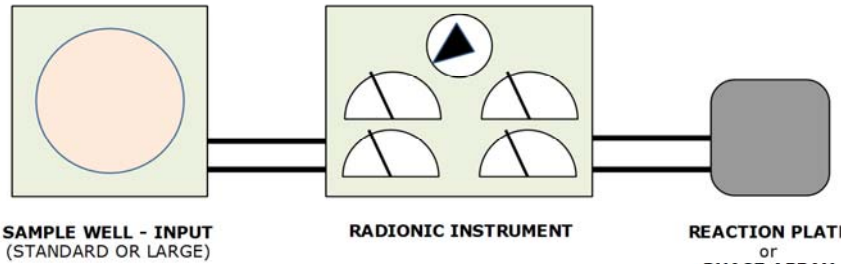
Tip: *Historically in radionics, the left hand rate dials were associated with the "condition" found in or on the plant or crop, while the right hand rate dials were associated with their "location". Any rates that are displayed with a specific number and then either "XX" or "100" reflect this concept. For example, one of the rates for the condition "Fungus/Mold" is cited as "85-100". The operator may set "85" on the left hand dial, then scan the right hand dial for the specific locations in the plant where the energy of the fungus may be found. Similarly, the researcher may search for conditions affecting a known location by setting the right hand dial to the known rate, then scanning on the left hand dial. Finally, If the rate being explored is a two dial rate, set the known rate on Bank 1 of the instrument, then search for condition or location on Bank 2 by setting one dial to "0" and scanning on the other.*

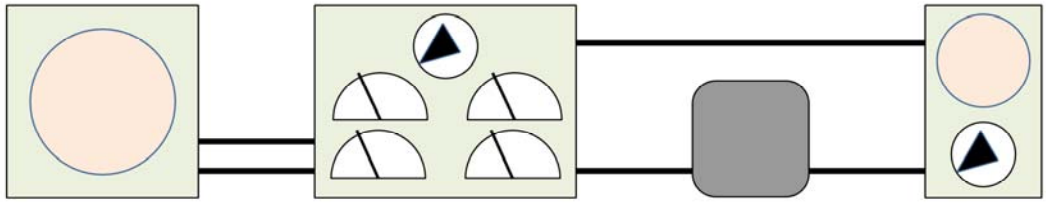
Part 6: Clearing the Instrument

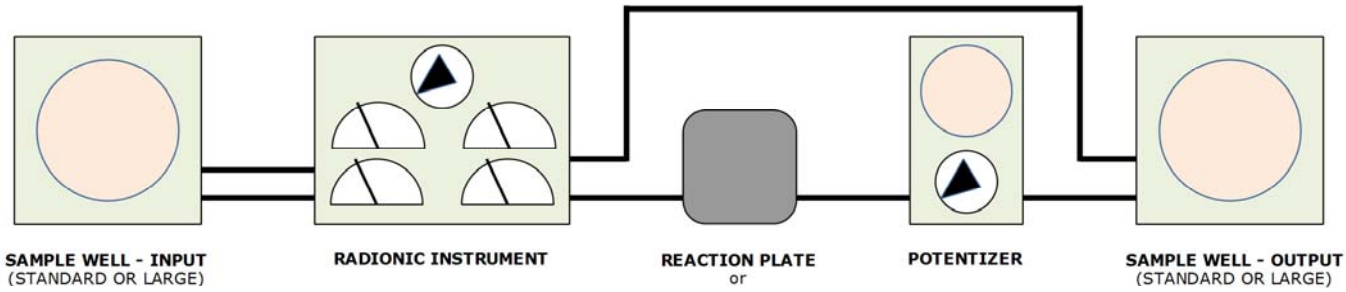
The Personal Instrument may be cleared of residual energy patterns by sweeping a tape demagnetizer or a high energy magnet over the surfaces of the instrument panel, the input well and the reaction plate/antenna.

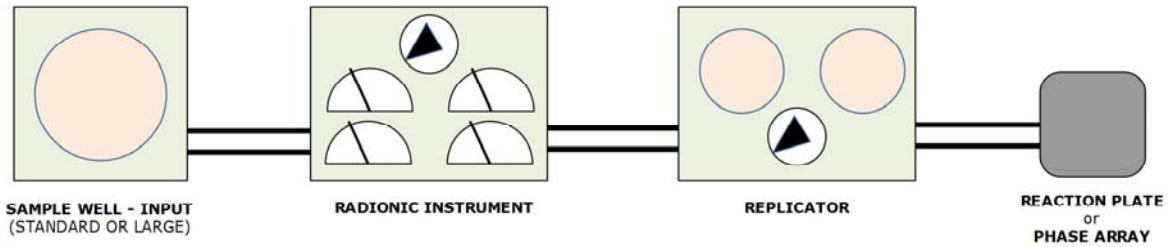
Note: *Before clearing the radionic instrument, be certain to remove all witnesses and samples from the input well and any auxiliary wells, including the output well of the Electronic Potentizer, if utilized. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.*

7. PERSONAL INSTRUMENT CONNECTION DIAGRAMS

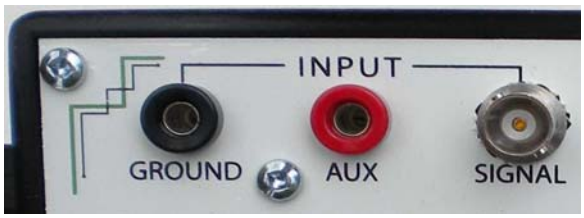








Note: In ***any*** of the above configurations, electronic signal information may ***also*** be added through the "SIGNAL" input port found in the upper left section of the Personal Instrument (see below).



8. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Seeker

THE SEEKER

Operation of *The Seeker*
An Experimental Agricultural Analyzer

The Seeker is a state of the art radionic research system, with integrated analysis and broadcast circuitry designed to allow pre-engineering of reality at the subatomic level.

The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of The Seeker and its subsystems. This information is intended to reinforce knowledge provided by an experienced instructor.

Table of Contents

Part 1: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use The Seeker in a quiet, comfortable location that is conducive to uninterrupted focus. This location should be free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well or on any of the research materials at hand.

A. **Plug in The Seeker:**
   a. Plug the 1/8" or 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument.
   b. Plug the two-pronged end of the 9 volt power adapter into a 110 volt household outlet.

Note: Failure to follow these steps in the correct order may lead to damage to The Seeker!

Tip: *The Seeker is a free energy device that allows analysis and low level balancing without electrical power. However, when using the instrument without power, the rate bank(s), amp and function control switches must still be set to the "On" positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

B. **Verify power is on** by depressing the red button marked "Instrument Check" located above the 10-Hour Timer found on the upper left corner of the lower instrument panel. The red indicator lamp will illuminate to confirm power is on.

C. **Bypass the Electronic Potentizer Connectors** by setting the Potentizer toggle switch to the "Bypass" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument. If an Electronic Potentizer *will* be utilized with The Seeker, please see **Section D** of **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up** on page 22 below.

D. **Ground the instrument.** (optional) Many researchers report improved success in their radionic experimentation by establishing a grounding circuit between the instrument and the earth through the use of the black "Aux Ground" connecting jack found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument. Available at most home improvement centers, a copper grounding rod driven directly into the earth provides the ideal connection point for a copper grounding wire. A banana jack will allow easy connection to The Seeker. **Do not** connect a radionic grounding wire to any household plumbing lines.

FAQ: *While grounding the instrument can improve performance, it is not required.*

Part 2: Accessory Set-Up

The Seeker is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third party vendors, including external input wells, an external reaction plate/Phase Array Antenna and/or electronic signal sources. Before plugging in the power, connect any accessories:

A. **External Input Wells** may be used to increase the input capacity of the instrument. When an external input well is utilized, witnesses, samples and/or reagents may be placed in either The Seeker's integrated input well or the external input well. Signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all wells. External wells may be connected to the red and black "Aux In" jacks found on the connector panel. If using a Kelly small sample well, match the red and black jacks to the appropriate connectors. If using a Large Well, either of the grey jacks on the Large Well may be connected to either the red or black jacks found on the connector panel.

B. **External Electronic Signals** such as frequencies, recorded music or other electronic/digital information may be added to any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel. This connection is like an input well for electronic signals. It is tied directly to the radio coil amplifier, where any external electronic signals are fused with the information being delivered by the tuning/rate banks.

Use the "headphone" jack on personal listening devices, the "front speaker" or "headphone" jacks on a computer, or a stand-alone signal generator capable of producing a square waveform to provide the signals of choice. An adapter cable may be required to connect a device to the shielded "BNC" type connector.

Cassette Tape

mp3

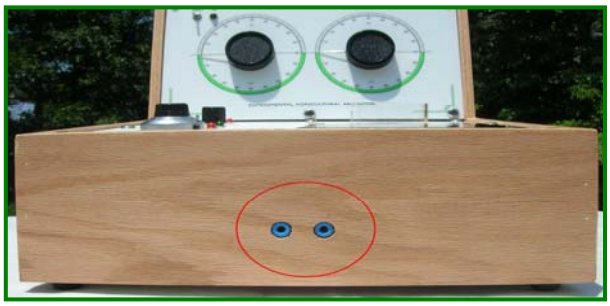
Computer

Signal Generator

"Signal In" BNC Connector

FAQ: *"BNC" stands for "Bayonet Neill-Concelman", which describes the secure locking mechanism and names the co-inventors.*

C. **External Phase Array Antennas** may be used to further boost instrument broadcast power. Plug the blue connector leads found on the external antenna into the matching blue jacks found on the lower front panel of the instrument cabinet.



Use only external Phase Array Antennas with the same or double number of phases and array plates in order to ensure harmonic signal balance between the internal and external antennas:

The Seeker: Internal Phase Array	**Use with: External Phase Array Antenna**	
32 Phase (4 plate)	32 Phase (4 plate)	64 Phase (8 plate)
40 Phase (5 plate)	40 Phase (5 plate)	80 Phase (10 plate)
48 Phase (6 plate)	48 Phase (6 plate)	96 Phase (12 plate)
56 Phase (7 plate)	56 Phase (7 plate)	--

D. **A Kelly Electronic Potentizer** may be used to imprint the radionic output of The Seeker into the substrates of choice at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A phase control switch drives a secondary solid-state amplifier for production of both in-phase (supplement) and reverse phase (remedy) energetic imprints.

1. **Plug in the Electronic Potentizer:**
   a. Plug the 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the top of the Electronic Potentizer.
   b. Plug the two prong end of the 9 volt adapter into a 110/120 volt household outlet.

2. **Route the radionic output** of The Seeker to the Electronic Potentizer. Use a pair of leads to connect the blue jacks found on the upper corners of the Electronic Potentizer with the blue jacks found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument.

3. **Activate the Potentizer Connectors** by setting the Potentizer toggle switch on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument to the "Connect" position.

4. **Set the instrument for operation of the Electronic Potentizer:**
   - The Seeker's "Amp" switch should be set to "Direct" mode
   - The Seeker's "Function" switch should be set to "Broadcast".

   Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

5. **Utilize the Electronic Potentizer** as directed by the Electronic Potentizer Manual or a qualified instructor.

Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during either analysis or broadcast. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the* ***total*** *of all energy patterns and/or information. For data on an individual pattern of energy, check one rate at a time.*

D. **Set the instrument for analysis:**
   - Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
   - Set the "Function" switch to "Analyze"

   Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. **Check the intensity** for that rate or combination of rates by slowly rotating the dial marked "Intensity" and lightly rubbing dry fingertips across the surface of the reaction plate. Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in sample ABC?"). Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these is recorded as the primary intensity for the scalar frequency being evaluated.

Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".*

F. **Note and record the intensity** shown on the 10-turn dial whose position is indicated by the small mark found at the center edge of the windowed area on the right side of the dial. The black numerals on the silver outer dial indicate the intensity readings from 0 to 99 for each rotation. Each complete rotation of the dial is counted by the white numeral in the black windowed area. The two numbers are combined to read the total intensity. The following photos provide illustrative examples:

Dial Indicator Mark

Intensity = 85

Intensity = 185

Intensity = 385

A small lever on the edge of the outer dial housing will lock the dial in position, a feature not ordinarily utilized in radionic research.

G. **Repeat the process** of detecting and recording intensities for all rates of interest.

Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.*

D. **Set the instrument for direct broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences.") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time, which is read in minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" or even "days" instead of "minutes".

Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".*

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 6: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero. Without turning the dial, ask the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

H. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplifier by setting the "Function" switch back to "off".

I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

Part 5: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode – L-Ron 10 Hour Timer (2008-2012)

From 2008 to 2012 Seeker instruments have been equipped with 10-hour electronic timers made by L-Ron Corporation. These timers offer a non-mechanical solution to timing that allow the operator to either set a desired time or scan for the appropriate broadcast time directly on the timer dial. If your Workstation is equipped with the more recent Omron HC3R 12-Hour Timer please turn to **Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: 12-Hour Timer (2012-Present).**

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.*

D. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**
- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is on.

E. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the 10-Hour Timer dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the internal mechanism will count down over a minimum time period of 45 seconds to a maximum of approximately 10 hours.

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 7: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". Do not turn any dials during this process. This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

H. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the green indicator lamp found directly above the timer dial turns off. The "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

Note: *The timers used in The Seeker arrive calibrated from the factory and consistently perform accurately in all bench tests. However, once integrated with radionic processes, these timers have been known to accelerate and decelerate without explanation from calibrated times, especially when a scanned time has been utilized. This is typical and should not be a cause for concern.*

I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

K. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**

After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset:

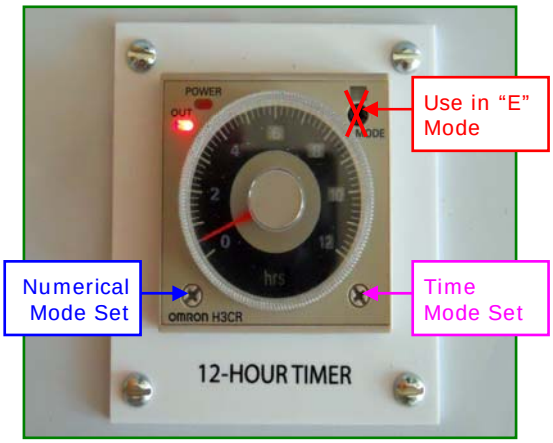
- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on.
- Leave the timer set to repeat the last time utilized, set the dial to the next desired setting, or return to zero and scan for the broadcast time.

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is actually on.

Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: Omron 12-Hour Timer (2012-Now)

Following the untimely passing of L-Ron Corporation founder Nicholas "Ron" Corrao at the age of 79, KRT searched to locate a replacement for the timer that had been utilized in all of the larger Kelly instruments for the previous 30 years. The result is the Omron H3CR, a timer that exceeded our expectations with regards to precision, quality, and ease-of-use, as well as the ability to utilize the dial to scan for the appropriate time to broadcast or potentize. Like the L-Ron timer, this unit is not mechanical and the dial does not move from where it is set by the operator. New features include the ability to move between four time modes and four numerical setting modes that turn this into a 16-1 timer with a range of as little as 1.2 seconds to as long as 300 hours without sacrificing simplicity.

Part 6a: Configuring the Omron 12-Hour Timer



The Omron Timer arrives configured to operate as a 12-Hour Timer, as indicated by the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial and the time unit displayed in the window at the bottom. Any of four numerical and time mode settings may be utilized as follows:

Numerical Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower left corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver to cause the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- 0 to 1.2
- 0 to 3
- 0 to 12
- 0 to 30

For example, changing the numerical mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as a 1.2 Hour Timer, a 3 Hour Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 30 Hour Timer.

Time Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower right corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver. Turning this screw will cause the units of time displayed in the small window at the bottom of the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- "sec" – Seconds
- "min" – Minutes
- "hrs" - Hours
- "10 hrs" – Hours x10

For example, changing the time mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as either a 12 Second Timer, a 12 Minute Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 120 Hour Timer.

Select the combination of numerical and time modes most appropriate for the radionic broadcasts typically conducted. For the researcher who is delivering an overall energetic balancing using a worksheet, the timer may be ideally set to "0 to 30 minutes" since most tuning broadcasts will be in that range. For the farmer working to detoxify the soil or attack a weed, the timer range may be most useful when set for "0 to 300 hours" to reflect the use of long broadcasts of multiple rates, especially when used in conjunctions with a KRT Tuning Station. Best of all, it is easy to change the configuration of the timer as needed!

Wiring Mode: The Workstation is wired to operate in "E" mode only. **Do not adjust!**

Part 6b: Broadcasting with the Omron 12-Hour Timer

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.*

D. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial on the timer. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the electron timer will accurately count down the time and then turn off the unit.

E. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm the Amp and Function mode selections.

Timer On: When the timer is active and on the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Timer Off: When the timer is off the "OUT" lamp is turned off and the "POWER" lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer.

Note: *For the amplifier to be turned on the operator must also set the Function switch into the "Broadcast" mode. The timer is a useful tool, but the responsibility for the broadcast always rests with the operator!*

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 7: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". Do not turn any dials during this process. This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

H. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the "OUT" lamp is turned off and the "POWER" lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer. Note that the "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

K. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**
After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset, as follows:

- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now turned off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on and active.
- Leave the timer dial set to repeat the last time utilized, set the timer dial to the next desired setting, or return the timer dial to zero and scan for the next broadcast time using the steps described above.

Mode indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. As before, on the timer the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Part 7: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness

Supplementary agents may be used to increase the effectiveness of balancing transmissions. Desirability and suitability of a supplementary agent should *always* be tested in order to ensure that the expected benefits are achieved. This is especially the case when revisiting a previous transmission program; the supplement that was beneficial on previous occasions may or may not be desirable on this one.

- **Addition of known reagents**: Reagents may be added to the sample well for capture of their underlying energy signatures and vibratory properties. Possible examples include soil additives, herbal compounds, minerals, chemicals, homeopathic potencies, colors or practically anything else from any modality. Reagents should be contained in clean glassware to eliminate the possibility of contamination.
- **Addition of external electromagnetic frequencies**: Music, frequencies from a traditional electromagnetic signal generator, or any other information stored in an electronic form may be integrated into any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument. See **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up** for more information.
- **Addition of complementary scalar frequencies**: Any unused rate banks may be utilized to locate an additional scalar frequency that supports the primary objective(s). This may be a known rate or one that is scanned specifically in support of the experiment.

Methods for testing desirability and suitability include:

- Having established an intensity reading for the primary scalar frequency during analysis, add the supplementary agent to the well, "Signal In" port, or other bank of the instrument. Then, with the instrument set for analysis, **recheck intensity**. Compare the new intensity to the old, noting whether the desired outcome of either strengthening or diminishing of the primary scalar frequency was indicated after introduction of the supplementary agent.
- After adding the supplementary agents, **recheck broadcast time** using the intensity dial in direct mode or the timer dial in timer mode. If the indicated broadcast time goes down and/or a much stronger stick is noted on the reaction plate, the agents are desirable and suitable. If broadcast time increases and/or the reaction on the plate grows weaker, the supplementary elements are not appropriate for the situation at hand and should be removed before broadcasting.

Tip: *The testing methods outlined can be used to* ***test the suitability and desirability of any product or additive*** *the farmer may be offered, and is easily one of the most important features of all Kelly Analyzers. Place a sample or witness of the plant in the well, check intensity of General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00), add a sample of the proposed additive as a reagent, then recheck intensity. If GV intensity went up, the additive should be beneficial to the plant!*

Part 8: Clearing the Instrument

The Seeker may be cleared of residual energy patterns by sweeping a tape demagnetizer or a high energy magnet over the surfaces of the upper and lower instrument panels.

Note: *Before clearing the radionic instrument, be certain to remove all witnesses and samples from the input well and any auxiliary wells, including the output well of the Electronic Potentizer, if utilized. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.*

9. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Beacon

THE BEACON

Operation of *The Beacon*
An Experimental Agricultural Analyzer

The Beacon is a state of the art radionic research system, with integrated analysis and broadcast circuitry designed to allow pre-engineering of reality at the subatomic level.

The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of The Beacon and its subsystems. This information is intended to reinforce knowledge provided by an experienced instructor.

Table of Contents

Part 1: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use The Beacon in a quiet, comfortable location that is conducive to uninterrupted focus. This location should be free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well or on any of the research materials at hand.

A. **Plug in The Beacon:**
   a. Plug the 1/8" or 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on connector panel on the left side of the instrument.
   b. Plug the two-pronged end of the 9 volt power adapter into a 110 volt household outlet.

Note: Failure to follow these steps in the correct order may lead to damage to The Beacon instrument.

Tip: *The Beacon is a free energy device that allows analysis and low level balancing without electrical power. However, when using without power rate bank, mode and amp control switches must still be set to the "On" positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

B. **Verify power is on** by depressing the red button marked "Instrument Check" located above the 10-Hour Timer found on the upper left corner of the lower instrument panel. The red indicator lamp will illuminate to confirm power is on.

C. **Bypass the Potentizer Connectors** by setting the Potentizer toggle switch to the "Bypass" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument. If an Electronic Potentizer *will* be utilized with The Beacon, please see **Section D** of **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up** on page 4 below.

D. **Ground the instrument.** (optional) Many researchers report improved success in their radionic experimentation by establishing a grounding circuit between the instrument and the earth through the use of the black "Aux Ground" connecting jack found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument. Available at most home improvement centers, a copper grounding rod driven directly into the earth provides the ideal connection point for a copper grounding wire. A banana jack will allow easy connection to The Beacon. **Do not** connect a radionic grounding wire to any household fixtures: gas lines, water lines, sewer pipes or HVAC ducting.

FAQ: *While grounding the instrument can improve performance, it is not a requirement.*

Part 2: Accessory Set-Up

The Beacon is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third party vendors, including external input wells, an external reaction plate/Phase Array Antenna and/or electronic signal sources. Before plugging in the power, connect any accessories::

A. **External Input Wells** may be used to increase the input capacity of the instrument. When an external input well is utilized, witnesses, samples and/or reagents may be placed in either The Beacon's integrated input well or the external input well. Signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all wells. External wells may be connected to the red and black "Aux In" jacks found on the connector panel. If using a Kelly small sample well, match the red and black jacks to the appropriate connectors. If using a Large Well, either of the grey jacks on the Large Well may be connected to either the red or black jacks found on the connector panel.

B. **External Electronic Signals** such as frequencies, recorded music or other electronic/digital information may be added to any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel. This connection is like an input well for electronic signals. It is tied directly to the radio coil amplifier, where any external electronic signals are fused with the information being delivered by the tuning/rate banks.

Use the "headphone" jack on personal listening devices, the "front speaker" or "headphone" jacks on a computer, or a stand-alone signal generator capable of producing a square waveform to provide the signals of choice. An adapter cable may be required to connect a device to the shielded "BNC" type connector.

Cassette Tape

mp3

Computer

Signal Generator

"Signal In" BNC Connector

FAQ: *"BNC" stands for "Bayonet Neill-Concelman", which describes the secure locking mechanism and names the co-inventors.*

C. **External Phase Array Antennas** may be used to further boost instrument broadcast power. Plug the blue connector leads found on the external antenna into the matching blue jacks found on the lower front panel of the instrument cabinet.

Use only external Phase Array Antennas with the same or double number of phases and array plates in order to ensure harmonic signal balance between the internal and external antennas:

The Beacon: Internal Phase Array	**Use with: External Phase Array Antenna**	
32 Phase (4 plate)	32 Phase (4 plate)	64 Phase (8 plate)
40 Phase (5 plate)	40 Phase (5 plate)	80 Phase (10 plate)
48 Phase (6 plate)	48 Phase (6 plate)	96 Phase (12 plate)
56 Phase (7 plate)	56 Phase (7 plate)	--

D. **A Kelly Electronic Potentizer** may be used to imprint the radionic output of The Beacon into the substrates of choice at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A phase control switch drives a secondary solid-state amplifier for production of both in-phase (supplement) and reverse phase (remedy) energetic imprints.

1. **Plug in the Electronic Potentizer:**
   a. Plug the 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the top of the Electronic Potentizer.
   b. Plug the two prong end of the 9 volt power adapter into a 110 volt household outlet.

2. **Route the radionic output** of The Beacon to the Electronic Potentizer. Use a pair of leads to connect the blue jacks found on the upper corners of the Electronic Potentizer with the blue jacks found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument.

3. **Activate the Potentizer Connectors** by setting the Potentizer toggle switch on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument to the "Connect" position.

4. **Set the instrument for operation of the Electronic Potentizer:**
   - The Beacon's "Amp" switch should be set to "Direct" mode
   - The Beacon's "Function" switch should be set to "Broadcast".

   Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

5. **Utilize the Electronic Potentizer** as directed by the Electronic Potentizer Manual or a qualified instructor.

Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during either analysis or broadcast. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the* ***total*** *of all energy patterns and/or information. For data on an individual pattern of energy, check one rate at a time.*

D. **Set the instrument for analysis:**
   - Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
   - Set the "Function" switch to "Analyze"

   Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. **Check and record the intensity** for that rate or combination of rates by slowly rotating the dial marked "Intensity" and lightly rubbing dry fingertips across the surface of the reaction plate. Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in sample ABC?"). Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these is recorded as the primary intensity for the scalar frequency being evaluated.

Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".*

F. **Repeat the process** of detecting and recording intensities for all rates of interest.

Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.*

D. **Set the instrument for direct broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences.") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time, which is

read in minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" or even "days" instead of "minutes".

Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".*

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 6: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero. Without turning the dial, ask the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

H. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplifier by setting the "Function" switch back to "off".

I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

Part 5: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode – L-Ron 10 Hour Timer (2008-2012)

From 2008 to 2012 Seeker instruments have been equipped with 10-hour electronic timers made by L-Ron Corporation. These timers offer a non-mechanical solution to timing that allow the operator to either set a desired time or scan for the appropriate broadcast time directly on the timer dial. If your Workstation is equipped with the more recent Omron HC3R 12-Hour Timer please turn to **Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: 12-Hour Timer (2012-Present).**

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.*

D. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is on.

E. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the 10-Hour Timer dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the internal mechanism will count down over a minimum time period of 45 seconds to a maximum of approximately 10 hours.

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 6: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". Do not turn any dials during this process. This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

H. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the green indicator lamp found directly above the timer dial turns off. The "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

Note: *The timers used in The Beacon arrive calibrated from the factory and consistently perform accurately in all bench tests. However, once integrated with radionic processes, these timers have been known to accelerate and decelerate without explanation from calibrated times, especially when a scanned time has been utilized. This is typical and should not be a cause for concern.*

I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

K. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**

After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset:

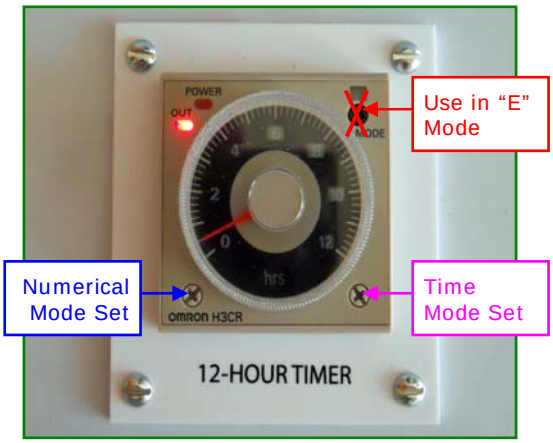
- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on.
- Leave the timer set to repeat the last time utilized, set the dial to the next desired setting, or return to zero and scan for the broadcast time.

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is actually on.

Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: Omron 12-Hour Timer (2012-Now)

Following the untimely passing of L-Ron Corporation founder Nicholas "Ron" Corrao at the age of 79, KRT searched to locate a replacement for the timer that had been utilized in all of the larger Kelly instruments for the previous 30 years. The result is the Omron H3CR, a timer that exceeded our expectations with regards to precision, quality, and ease-of-use, as well as the ability to utilize the dial to scan for the appropriate time to broadcast or potentize. Like the L-Ron timer, this unit is not mechanical and the dial does not move from where it is set by the operator. New features include the ability to move between four time modes and four numerical setting modes that turn this into a 16-1 timer with a range of as little as 1.2 seconds to as long as 300 hours without sacrificing simplicity.

Part 6a: Configuring the Omron 12-Hour Timer



The Omron Timer arrives configured to operate as a 12-Hour Timer, as indicated by the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial and the time unit displayed in the window at the bottom. Any of four numerical and time mode settings may be utilized as follows:

Numerical Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower left corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver to cause the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- 0 to 1.2
- 0 to 3
- 0 to 12
- 0 to 30

For example, changing the numerical mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as a 1.2 Hour Timer, a 3 Hour Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 30 Hour Timer.

Time Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower right corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver. Turning this screw will cause the units of time displayed in the small window at the bottom of the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- "sec" – Seconds
- "min" – Minutes
- "hrs" - Hours
- "10 hrs" – Hours x10

For example, changing the time mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as either a 12 Second Timer, a 12 Minute Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 120 Hour Timer.

Select the combination of numerical and time modes most appropriate for the radionic broadcasts typically conducted. For the researcher who is delivering an overall energetic balancing using a worksheet, the timer may be ideally set to "0 to 30 minutes" since most tuning broadcasts will be in that range. For the farmer working to detoxify the soil or attack a weed, the timer range may be most useful when set for "0 to 300 hours" to reflect the use of long broadcasts of multiple rates, especially when used in conjunctions with a KRT Tuning Station. Best of all, it is easy to change the configuration of the timer as needed!

Wiring Mode: The Workstation is wired to operate in "E" mode only. **Do not adjust!**

Part 6b: Broadcasting with the Omron 12-Hour Timer

A. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper right of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

B. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or both of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. Green indicator lamps will illuminate to show which banks have been activated.

C. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because both banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific results, broadcast on one rate at a time.*

D. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial on the timer. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the electron timer will accurately count down the time and then turn off the unit.

E. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm the Amp and Function mode selections.

Timer On: When the timer is active and on the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Timer Off: When the timer is off the "OUT" lamp is turned off and the "POWER" lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer.

Note: *For the amplifier to be turned on the operator must also set the Function switch into the "Broadcast" mode. The timer is a useful tool, but the responsibility for the broadcast always rests with the operator!*

F. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 7: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

G. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". Do not turn any dials during this process. This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

H. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the "OUT" lamp is turned off and the "POWER" lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer. Note that the "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

I. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

J. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

K. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**
After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset, as follows:

- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now turned off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on and active.
- Leave the timer dial set to repeat the last time utilized, set the timer dial to the next desired setting, or return the timer dial to zero and scan for the next broadcast time using the steps described above.

Mode indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. As before, on the timer the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Part 7: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness

Supplementary agents may be used to increase the effectiveness of balancing transmissions. Desirability and suitability of a supplementary agent should *always* be tested in order to ensure that the expected benefits are achieved. This is especially the case when revisiting a previous transmission program; the supplement that was beneficial on previous occasions may or may not be desirable on this one.

- **Addition of known reagents**: Reagents may be added to the sample well for capture of their underlying energy signatures and vibratory properties. Possible examples include soil additives, herbal compounds, minerals, chemicals, homeopathic potencies, colors or practically anything else from any modality. Reagents should be contained in clean glassware to eliminate the possibility of contamination.
- **Addition of external electromagnetic frequencies**: Music, frequencies from a traditional electromagnetic signal generator, or any other information stored in an electronic form may be integrated into any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument. See **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up** for more information.
- **Addition of complementary scalar frequencies**: Any unused rate banks may be utilized to locate an additional scalar frequency that supports the primary objective(s). This may be a known rate or one that is scanned specifically in support of the experiment.

Methods for testing desirability and suitability include:

- Having established an intensity reading for the primary scalar frequency during analysis, add the supplementary agent to the well, "Signal In" port, or other bank(s) of the instrument. Then, with the instrument set for analysis, **recheck intensity**. Compare the new intensity to the old, noting whether the desired outcome of either strengthening or diminishing of the primary scalar frequency was indicated after introduction of the supplementary agent.
- After adding the supplementary agents, **recheck broadcast time** using the intensity dial in direct mode or the timer dial in timer mode. If the indicated broadcast time goes down and/or a much stronger stick is noted on the reaction plate, the agents are desirable and suitable. If broadcast time increases and/or the reaction on the plate grows weaker, the supplementary elements are not appropriate for the situation at hand and should be removed before broadcasting.

Tip: *The testing methods outlined can be used to* ***test the suitability and desirability of any product or additive*** *the farmer may be offered, and is easily one of the most important features of all Kelly Analyzers. Place a sample or witness of the plant in the well, check intensity of General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00), add a sample of the proposed additive as a reagent, then recheck intensity. If GV intensity went up, the additive should be beneficial to the plant!*

Part 8: Clearing the Instrument

The Beacon may be cleared of residual energy patterns by sweeping a tape demagnetizer or a high energy magnet over the surfaces of the upper and lower instrument panels.

Note: *Before clearing the radionic instrument, be certain to remove all witnesses and samples from the input well and any auxiliary wells, including the output well of the Electronic Potentizer, if utilized. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.*

10. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Workstation

Operation of the Kelly Workstation
An Experimental Agricultural Analyzer

The **Kelly Workstation** is a state of the art radionic research system, with integrated analysis and broadcast circuitry designed to allow pre-engineering of reality at the subatomic level.

The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of the Workstation and its subsystems. This information is intended to reinforce knowledge given during a training seminar with an experienced instructor.

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Part 1: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use the Kelly Workstation in a quiet, comfortable location that is conducive to uninterrupted focus. This location should be free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well or on any of the research materials at hand.

A. **Plug in the Workstation** by first connecting the power cord to the connector found on the rear of the instrument, then plugging the other end of the power cord to a 110/120 volt household outlet.
B. **Check the Fuse**, which is located on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument, by unscrewing the cap marked "fuse". Use only 5 amp fuses.
C. **Ground the instrument.** (optional) Many researchers report improved success in their radionic experiments through grounding of the instrument. A ground circuit may be established between the instrument and the earth through the use of the black "Aux Ground" connecting jack found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument. Available at most hardware stores, a copper grounding rod driven directly into the earth provides the ideal connection point for a copper grounding wire. A banana jack will allow easy connection to the Workstation. Do not connect a radionic grounding wire to any household fixtures: gas lines, water lines, sewer pipes or HVAC ducting.

   FAQ: *While grounding the instrument can improve performance, it is not required to achieve radionic research.*

Part 2: Accessory Set-Up

The Kelly Workstation is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third party vendors, including external input wells, an external Phase Array Antenna/reaction plate and/or electronic signal sources. Before turning on the power, connect any accessories:

A. **External Input Wells** may be used to increase the input capacity of the instrument. When an external input well is utilized, samples and/or reagents may be placed in either the Workstation's integrated input well or the external input well. Signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all wells. External wells may be connected to either the "Aux In 1" or "Aux In 2" connections on the connector panel. If using a Kelly small sample well, match the red and black jacks to the appropriate connectors. If using a Large Well, either of the grey jacks may be connected to either the red or black jacks found on the connector panel.

B. **External Electronic Signals** such as frequencies, recorded music or other electronic/digital information may be added to any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel. In short, this connection is like an input well for electronic signals. It is tied directly to the radio coil amplifier, where any external electronic signals are fused with the information being delivered by the radionic rate banks.

Use the "headphone" jack on personal listening devices, the "front speaker" or "headphone" jacks on a computer, or a stand-alone signal generator capable of producing a square waveform to provide the signals of choice. An adapter cable may be required to connect a device to the shielded "BNC" type connector.

FAQ: *"BNC" stands for "Bayonet Neill-Concelman", which describes the secure locking mechanism and names the co-inventors.*

Cassette Tape

mp3

Computer

Signal Generator

"Signal In" BNC Connector

C. **External Phase Array Antennas** may be used to further boost broadcast power. External units should be connected by plugging in the leads with the blue connector to the matching blue jacks found on the lower front panel of the instrument cabinet.

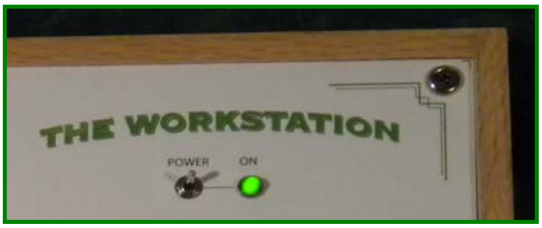
Use only external Phase Array Antennas with the same or double number of phases and array plates in order to ensure harmonic signal balance between all antennas:

Workstation: Internal Phase Array	**Use with: External Phase Array Antenna**	
32 Phase (4 plate)	32 Phase (4 plate)	64 Phase (8 plate)
40 Phase (5 plate)	40 Phase (5 plate)	80 Phase (10 plate)
48 Phase (6 plate)	48 Phase (6 plate)	96 Phase (12 plate)
56 Phase (7 plate)	56 Phase (7 plate)	--

D. **External Output Wells** may be used to increase the output capacity of the Electronic Potentizer. Large or small sample wells may be connected to the grey jacks marked "Aux Out", located next to the potentizer well on the right side of the lower instrument panel. Signal output to the integrated potentizer well and any auxiliary wells will be identical. If using a Kelly large well, the grey jacks on the instrument will match the grey jacks found on the well. If using a small sample well, the red and black jacks may be matched with either of the "Aux Out" grey jacks.

Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.



B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Inital Set-Up**.

Tip: *The Workstation is a free energy device that allows analysis without electrical power. However, when using without power both power switches must still be set to the "On" positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows analysis of the combination of those representatives.

D. **Set the instrument for analysis:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Analyze"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

E. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.

F. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during either analysis or broadcast. However, because the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For data on an individual pattern of energy, check one rate at a time.*

G. **Check the intensity** for that rate or combination of rates by slowly rotating the dial marked "Intensity" and lightly rubbing dry fingertips across the surface of the reaction plate. Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in sample ABC?"). Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these is recorded as the primary intensity for the scalar frequency being evaluated.

Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".*

H. **Note and record the intensity** shown on the ten turn dial whose position is indicated by the small mark found at the center edge of the windowed area on the right side of the dial. The black numerals on the silver outer dial indicate the intensity readings from 0 to 99 for each rotation. Each complete rotation of the dial is counted by the white numeral in the black windowed area. The two numbers are combined to read the total intensity. The following photos provide illustrative examples:

Dial Indicator Mark

Intensity = 85

Intensity = 185

Intensity = 385

A small lever on the edge of the outer dial housing will lock the dial in position, a feature not ordinarily utilized in radionic research.

I. **Repeat the process** of detecting and recording intensities for all rates of interest.

Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.

B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.

Tip: *The Workstation is a free energy device that will allow low intensity broadcasting without power in the direct mode. However, when using without power both power switches must still be set to the "On" positions in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows simultaneous broadcasting back to *all* of elements that are represented by the witnesses in the well(s).

D. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.

E. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific information, check one rate at a time.*

F. **Set the instrument for direct broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Direct Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

G. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences.") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the intensity dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time, which is read in minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" or even "days" instead of "minutes".

Tip: *A dowsing pendulum suspended over the reaction plate may be utilized in place of the fingertips, with a change in direction or increase in movement indicated as a "stick".*

H. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

I. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero. Without turning the dial, ask the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

J. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplifier by setting the "Function" switch back to "off".

K. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

L. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

Part 5: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode – L-Ron 10 Hour Timer (1983-2012)

Beginning with the very first "Large Ag" Workstations, the Kelly instruments have been equipped with 10-hour electronic timers made by L-Ron Corporation. These timers offer a non-mechanical solution to timing that allow the operator to either set a desired time or scan for the appropriate broadcast time directly on the timer dial. If your Workstation is equipped with the more recent Omron HC3R 12-Hour Timer please turn to **Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: 12-Hour Timer (2012-Present).**

Kelly "Large Ag" Workstation Mark I

Kelly "Large Ag" Workstation Mark II

Kelly Workstation Mark III

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.

B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.

C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows simultaneous broadcasting back to *all* of elements that are represented by the witnesses in the well(s).

D. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.

E. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific information, check one rate at a time.*

F. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is actually on.

G. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the 10-Hour Timer dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the internal electronics will count down the time set and then shut off the power.

H. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

I. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". Do not turn any dials during this process. This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

J. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the green indicator lamp found directly above the timer dial turns off. The "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

Note: *The timers used in the Workstation arrive calibrated from the factory and consistently perform accurately in all bench tests. However, once integrated with radionic processes, these timers have been known to accelerate and decelerate without explanation from calibrated times, especially when a scanned time has been utilized. This is common and should not be a cause for concern.*

K. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

L. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

M. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**

After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset:

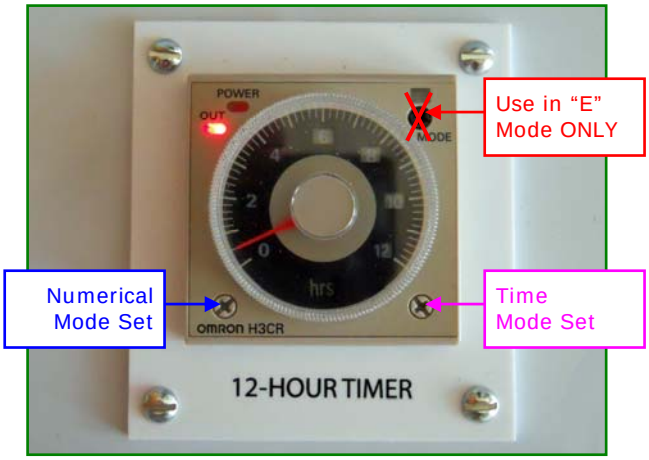
- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on.
- Leave the timer set to repeat the last time utilized, set the dial to the next desired setting, or return to zero and scan for the broadcast time.

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. A third indicator lamp above the timer dial will also illuminate when the timer is actually on.

Part 6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Mode: Omron 12-Hour Timer (2012-Now)

Following the untimely passing of L-Ron Corporation founder Nicholas "Ron" Corrao at the age of 79, KRT searched to locate a replacement for the timer that had been utilized in all of the larger Kelly instruments for the previous 30 years. The result is the Omron H3CR, a timer that exceeded our expectations with regards to precision, quality, and ease-of-use, as well as the ability to utilize the dial to scan for the appropriate time to broadcast or potentize. Like the L-Ron timer, this unit is not mechanical and the dial does not move from where it is set by the operator. New features include the ability to move between four time modes and four numerical setting modes that turn this into a 16-1 timer with a range of as little as 1.2 seconds to as long as 300 hours without sacrificing simplicity.

Part 6a: Configuring the Omron 12-Hour Timer



The Omron Timer arrives configured to operate as a 12-Hour Timer, as indicated by the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial and the time unit displayed in the window at the bottom. Any of four numerical and time mode settings may be utilized as follows:

Numerical Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower left corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver to cause the numbers displayed in the seven small windows on the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- 0 to 1.2
- 0 to 3
- 0 to 12
- 0 to 30

For example, changing the numerical mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as a 1.2 Hour Timer, a 3 Hour Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 30 Hour Timer.

Time Mode Set: Gently turn the small plastic screw found in the lower right corner of the timer face with the tip of a small Phillips head screwdriver. Turning this screw will cause the units of time displayed in the small window at the bottom of the timer dial to rotate between these four modes:

- "sec" – Seconds
- "min" – Minutes
- "hrs" - Hours
- "10 hrs" – Hours x10

For example, changing the time mode on the timer shown in the photo would cause it to operate as either a 12 Second Timer, a 12 Minute Timer, a 12 Hour Timer, or a 120 Hour Timer.

Select the combination of numerical and time modes most appropriate for the radionic broadcasts typically conducted. For the researcher who is delivering an overall energetic balancing using a worksheet, the timer may be ideally set to "0 to 30 minutes" since most tuning broadcasts will be in that range. For the farmer working to detoxify the soil or attack a weed, the timer range may be most useful when set for "0 to 300 hours" to reflect the use of long broadcasts of multiple rates, especially when used in conjunctions with a KRT Tuning Station. Best of all, it is easy to change the configuration of the timer as needed!

Wiring Mode: The Workstation is wired to operate in "E" mode only. **Do not adjust!**

Part 6b: Broadcasting with the Omron 12-Hour Timer

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.

B. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.

C. **Place the witness or sample in the input well** found in the upper center of the lower instrument panel. Adding multiple samples and/or witnesses to the well and any auxiliary wells allows simultaneous broadcasting back to *all* of elements that are represented by the witnesses in the well(s).

D. **Activate a Rate Bank** or banks by turning on one or more of the bank toggle switches found on the left side of the upper instrument panel. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show each bank that has been activated.

E. **Set the rate dials** to the radionic rate(s) of interest. Rate banks not being utilized should be set to "0.00-0.00" and turned off.

Tip: *Rates may be set on multiple banks during broadcasts. However, because the three banks are wired in parallel, the information or transmission will reflect the total of all energy patterns and/or information. For specific information, check one rate at a time.*

F. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this broadcast take place in order to balance XYZ in sample ABC, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the dial on the timer. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate broadcast time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick. While the dial will not move, the electron timer will accurately count down the time and then turn off the unit.

Timer On

Timer Off

G. **Set the instrument for timed broadcast:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Timer Mode"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Broadcast"

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm the Amp and Function mode selections.

Timer On: When the timer is active and on the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Timer Off: When the timer is off the "OUT" lamp is turned off and the "POWER" lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer.

Note: *For the amplifier to be turned on the operator must also set the Function switch into the "Broadcast" mode. The timer is a useful tool, but the responsibility for the broadcast always rests with the operator!*

H. **Add any supplementary agents** to the input well(s) and test for desirability. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

I. **Check for overall appropriateness** of the broadcast by asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no". Do not turn any dials during this process. This step may also be completed using a pendulum or other dowsing technique.

J. **The timer will end the broadcast** automatically. Timer operation is complete when the "OUT" lamp is turned off and the "POWER" lamp is lit green and steady. At this time the flow of power has been turned off to the amplifier by the timer. Note that the "Timer Mode" indicator lamp will remain illuminated until turned off by the user.

K. **Re-check the intensity** or intensities of the radionic rate(s) of interest. Set the instrument for "Analysis" mode, then check each bank individually for results on each rate, or check multiple banks simultaneously to learn the impact of a combined process.

Tip: *Resist the impulse to continue broadcasting if the intensities are not as low or high as expected. Utilizing the broadcast time identified earlier in this process will ensure that the organic system is not thrown into a state of disequilibrium rather than eased into a state of balance.*

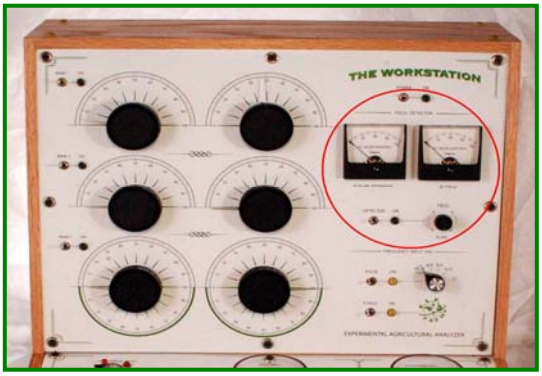
L. **Record** the new intensity or intensities.

M. **Reset the instrument for timed broadcast:**
After a timed broadcast the integrated timer must be reset, as follows:

- Move the "Amp" switch from "Timer Mode" to "Off". The timer is now turned off and reset.
- Set the "Amp" switch back into "Timer Mode". The timer is now turned on and active.
- Leave the timer dial set to repeat the last time utilized, set the timer dial to the next desired setting, or return the timer dial to zero and scan for the next broadcast time using the steps described above.

Mode indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these mode selections. As before, on the timer the lamp marked "OUT" will be lit steady red and the lamp marked "POWER" will be lit green and flashing. At this time the flow of power to the amplifier is being controlled by the timer.

Part 7: Using the Field Detector

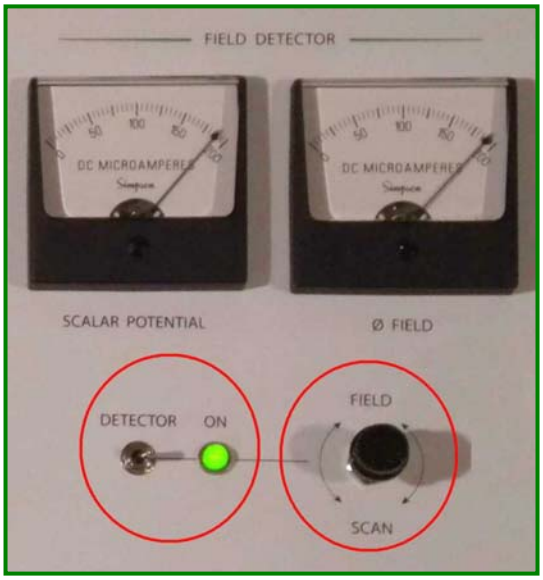


The Field Detector circuit was designed to allow researchers to verify that no interference fields are blocking the energetic broadcast generated by the radionic instrument. Interference may come from the planetary energy grid (ley lines and/or energy vortices), underground water systems or other scalar energy devices.

The "Scalar Potential" describes the creation of an energy field that can bring partial polarization to the usually-random energy of the virtual particle flux that is continuously being created and destroyed at the heart of every atomic nucleus. Like concrete flowing into a mold, the radionic broadcast provides a blueprint around which this limitless energy can be oriented in order to create the researcher's desired future reality. Likewise, the "Ø Field" (or "Null Field") refers to the fact that the sum of the vectors created by radionic broadcasts are balanced, presenting a summation of zero even while continuous compression and expansion serves as the pumping mechanism for the broadcast.

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.

B. **Turn on the Detector** by setting the "Detector" toggle switch found on the right side of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. An indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on.



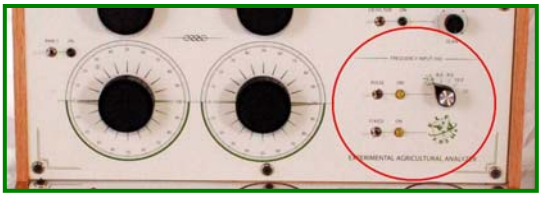
C. **Scan the scalar field** by rotating the knob marked "Field Scan" in either direction. The range of this knob is five revolutions, so the knob may be rotated multiple complete turns before stopping. If a scalar field is detected the needles in the DC microampere gauges will show pulsations and movement. If the needles remain pegged to the far right and cannot be centered an interference field is indicated. Try physically relocating the instrument to another part of the room. In the strongest interference fields the detector needles will swing to the right *even if no power is supplied to the Workstation*.

D. **Track the broadcast** by carefully adjusting the knob until the needles are balanced within the range of the gauges, where a rhythmic pulsing will usually be observed. Over the course of a radionic broadcast the needles will usually move slowly toward the "0" positions on these gauges.

FAQ: *The "Scalar Potential" and "Ø Field" gauges should move in unison, essentially providing system redundancy for this circuit. As such, maintenance may be required in the event that one gauge responds but the other does not.*

FAQ: *Information in this section was drawn from Col. Tom Bearden's 1988 book,* AIDS: Biological Warfare. *For copies of this book and more information about the physics of radionic please visit Col. Bearden's web site at: www.cheniere.org.*

Part 8: Using the Frequency Inputs



This subsystem allows the radionic researcher to instantly integrate one of four traditional (non-scalar) Extreme Low Frequency (ELF) waveforms into their radionic broadcasts in order to reduce broadcast times and/or enhance effectiveness. Researchers may utilize either pulse or fixed modes, or both at once. Frequencies generated by this subsystem are utilized in two ways:

- **Internal Transmission to the radio coil** assembly that delivers the first phase of amplification for the scalar signal inside the silver Sephorah geomantic multiplier, thus ensuring seamless integration with the radionic broadcast. External Electronic Signals delivered through the "Signal In" connector (see **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up**, Section D.) are processed in the exact same way.
- **External broadcast through a non-audio coil antenna** found on the Workstation motherboard. This antenna generates extreme low frequency waveforms identical to those produced by BETAR Mood-O-Matic: RELAX Mood Tone Generators, which naturally induce brainwave activity in the range associated with the alpha state – "calm and relaxed". Because the Frequency Input subsystem may be used independently of radionic broadcasts, this feature allows researchers to enjoy the RELAX Mood Tone at any time.

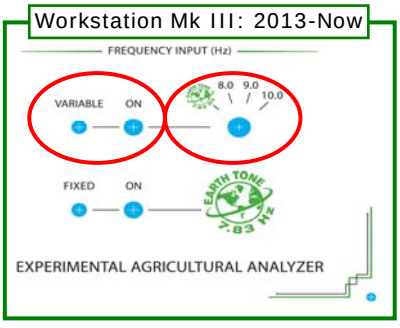
Part 8a: Using the Frequency Input – Variable Pulse Mode

In Variable Pulse mode the operator may select from one of four pre-set frequencies noted on the instrument panel as measured in hertz – cycles per second.

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.
B. **Turn on pulse frequency input** by setting the "Pulse" toggle switch to the "On" position. A yellow indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on.
C. **Select a frequency** using the four-position knob. Available frequencies are:
   - **7.83 Hz: The Earth Tone** — First predicted by the German physicist W. O. Schumann in 1952, this is the frequency is the naturally-occurring standing waveform that exists between the surface of the planet and the ionosphere – an electrically charged layer of the atmosphere. All of the life on Earth has experienced this "planetary hum". This is the "RELAX" frequency on BETAR systems.
   - **8.0 Hz:** Believed to facilitate genetic communication between the DNA and RNA of plants by researcher Andreja Puharich, thus useful for eliciting the maximum growth response from plants.
   - **9.0 Hz:** Experimental work has suggested a positive relationship between this frequency in recovery of plants stressed by toxins or physical trauma due to weather or other conditions.
   - **10.0 Hz:** Commonly yields reduced broadcast times when integrated with agricultural balancing. This is the "CALM" frequency on BETAR systems.
D. **Test for desirability** before proceeding with the broadcast. (See **Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness** below.)

Workstation Mk III: 2009-2012

Workstation Mk III: 2013-Now

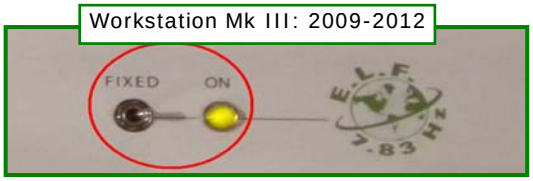


Part 8b: Using the Frequency Input – Fixed Pulse Mode

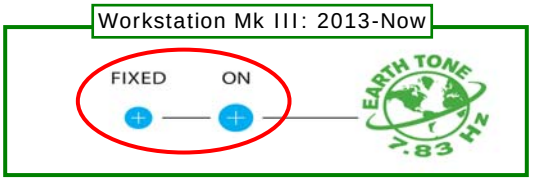
Only the Earth Tone – 7.83 cycles per second – is delivered by Fixed Pulse mode. This allows the Earth Tone to be easily added to either one of the Variable Pulse frequencies or via the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel.

A. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.
B. **Turn on fixed frequency input** by setting the "Fixed" toggle switch to the "On" position. An indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. The 7.83 Hz Earth Tone is the only setting available in the "Fixed" mode.

Workstation Mk III: 2009-2012



Workstation Mk III: 2013-Now



Part 9: The Integrated Electronic Potentizer

This subsystem allows electronic imprint of any subtle energy signature into either a liquid or solid substrate at varying and/or stacked levels of potency.

A. **Select the Substrates and Active Ingredients**
Care must be taken to ensure all elements *and their containers* are contamination free.
- If the intended substrate or the "active ingredient" is a solid object, inspect the item for obvious surface contamination. If necessary, wash or wipe the item with warm water and a mild soap, then dry with a clean cloth.
- If the substrate or the "active ingredient" is a liquid or other item that will be contained in a vial, test tube or other container, be sure the containers, caps and labels are clean and free of contaminants.
- If either the substrate or the "active ingredient" is a sample/witness drawn from a larger supply, be certain to use "clean" techniques when obtaining that sample.
- As with any radionic processes, be certain that all objects to be placed in an input well are clean and free of fingerprints.

B. **Clearing Substrates and Active Ingredients**
Substrates and "active ingredients" to be potentized should be deprogrammed of noxious, contaminating or other energy patterns that conflict with the mission at hand as defined by the researcher. These steps should be utilized to clear these materials before potentizing.

a. Analyze the substrate for chemical [49.25-49.25] and metal [48.75-48.75] poisons. (See **Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis**) These two rates cover a wide range of possible contaminants. Do not hesitate to use others, however, if other problems are suspect.
b. Balance out any patterns of energy with an intensity reading in excess of 50. (See **Part 4: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Direct Mode** or **Part 5/6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Modes**)
c. After balancing is complete, take a second reading on the rates balanced. There may be a slight delay of time between balancing and the radionically-measured response on the subtle field of the subject. If high reading of poisons or toxins recur, there may be too much contaminant in the physical level for this substance to provide a desirable energetic substrate.

C. **Using the Electronic Potentizer**

After preparation of the substrate and "active ingredient" material(s) is complete:

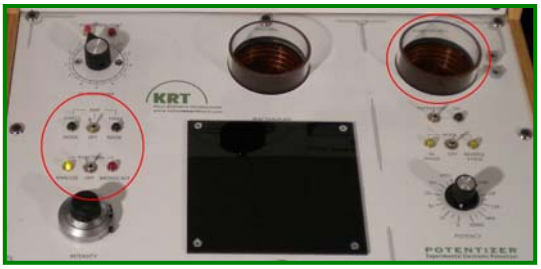
a. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.

b. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.

c. **Set the instrument for potentizer use:**

- Set the "Amp" switch to "Off"
- Set the "Function" switch to "Analyze"

The "Analyze" indicator lamp will illuminate to confirm this selection.



d. **Place the neutral substrate in the potentizer well**

e. **Identify the energy patterns** to be imprinted into the substrate using one of the following methods:

- **Sample Only:** If the substrate is to be potentized directly from a physical sample or specimen, the sample or specimen should be placed in the Workstation's input well, at least one rate bank must be turned on, with the rate dials on that bank set to [0.00-100.00].
- **Radionic Rate Only:** If the substrate is to be imprinted with a known radionic frequency, turn on the rate banks to be utilized and set the rate dials accordingly. The radionic analyzer's main input well will remain empty.
- **Combined Imprint:** A combination of radionic frequencies and physical samples may also be used by placing an original sample in the Workstation's input well and setting one or more rate banks to the radionic rate(s) of interest.

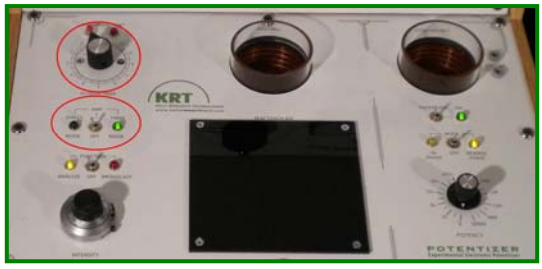
f. **Turn on the Potentizer** by setting the "Potentizer" toggle switch found directly under the Potentizer Well to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on.

g. **Set the phase mode** to "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase" by setting the "Mode" toggle switch to the mode of choice. A yellow indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected. Verify that the correct selection has been made by testing for a stick on the reaction plate/antenna. Move the "Mode" switch back and forth between the "In Phase", "Off", and "Reverse Phase" positions to find where the reaction is felt while focusing the mind on the question at hand.

Note: *Typically the "In Phase" mode is used to make an* ***energetic copy*** *of a sample or radionic rate, which will serve to add or reinforce that energy pattern. In contrast, the "Reverse Phase" mode is used to create an* ***energetic opposite*** *to the radionic rate or sample, which will act as a remedy or serve to reduce an energy pattern. While these rules of thumb are usually true, the correct mode is* ***always*** *the one that delivers the biggest resonance on the reaction plate.*

h. **Set the potency dial** by turning the knob marked "Potency". If a known setting is desired, turn the knob directly to that setting. However, if the desired potency is unknown, slowly turn the knob marked "Potency" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate. Stop when a reaction is felt, then fine tune the setting of the dial until the strongest resonance point is found.

i. **Choose "Direct" or "Timer" mode** by setting the "Amp" switch accordingly. Set the broadcast time on your timer as discussed in either **Part 5/6: Basic Operation: Broadcasting – Timer Modes**. The key difference – when using the Potentizer the Function switch will be set to "Analysis", as indicated by a yellow lamp.



- **Setting a Known Time:** Set the timer dial directly to the desired time on the dial.
- **Scanning for the Imprint Time:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("For how long should this imprinting process take place in order to achieve the desired effect, with no unintended consequences?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate and slowly turning the timer dial. Make note of any sensations of increasing friction with the plate, weight in the fingertips or other sensations as the timer dial is turned. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" may be sensed; typically the strongest of these should be noted as the appropriate imprint time. Leave the timer dial set to the location of the strongest stick found.

Note: *Both the L-Ron and Omron timers are electronic timers and have neither a "ratcheting" feel nor do they turn themselves back to zero. They remain set until moved again by the operator.*

D. **Recheck for additional potency potential** by the setting the "Amp" switch back to "Off", then repeat steps "h" through "j" of this section. If no additional reaction is detected during step "h", maximum imprint has been achieved for this pattern of information at this time.

Tip: *Typically an "original" sample may be used to imprint a neutral substrate as many times as desired. However, a sample that was created through an imprinting process (such as a homeopathic remedy) will have its energetic value depleted each time it is used to imprint a neutral substrate. If in doubt, check the overall vitality of the sample before and after electronic potentization by utilizing the Workstation in Analysis mode.* (See **Part 3: Basic Operation: Analysis**)

Tip: *Multiple energy patterns may be imprinted into the same substrate by repeating steps "a" through "k" above.*

D. **Follow Up and Application**

Before utilizing the new potency it is essential that a final check be made to ensure that the general vitality of the subject crop or animal is going to be impacted as originally intended.

a. Check the general vitality of the crop or animal using the Analysis mode.
b. Add the new potency to the input well with the witness for the crop or animal and recheck general vitality.
   - If the potency was designed to enhance the energetic strength of the crop or animal, the general vitality of the potency and the witness should be higher.
   - If the potency was designed to reduce or suppress an organism, the general vitality of the potency and the witness should be lower.

These steps not only ensure that the outcome matches the original intent of the trained operator, but also serves as a crosscheck against the possibility of contamination in the process of creating the potency.

E. **Storage of Potencies**
The shelf life of most potentized substances is limited since the imprint may fade from the substrate over time, especially if the potency is regularly subject to external electromagnetic fields or direct sunlight. Shelf life may be prolonged by storing the potency in a cool, dark place.

The type of substrate utilized may also impact energy pattern retention. Distilled water is a good substrate but only for the short term. The addition of a small amount of brandy may help retain the energy imprint for a longer period of time in certain circumstances – researchers should dowse to test the impact on potency longevity *and* to ensure that the additive does not reduce potency effectiveness.

Finally, be sure that potencies and substrate materials are not stored near highly toxic chemicals or compounds such as cleaning supplies, agricultural additives or petroleum products.

Note: General information on potentizing and potencies was drawn from the article *Potentizing*, found in Volume XVI, Issue I of **Interdimensional News**. Source material for that article included: *Radionics, Reality & Man; Experimental principles and procedures of radionics* by George L. Kuepper (PO Box 151, Goshen, AR 72735).

Part 10: Clearing the Instrument

The Workstation is equipped with an instrument clearing circuit that clears the radionic instrument of residual energy patterns. This subsystem eliminates the need for demagnetizers and/or other techniques for instrument clearing.

B. **Turn on the Main Power** by setting the "Main Power" toggle switch to the "On" position on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument.

C. **Turn on the Instrument Power** by setting the "Power" toggle switch on the upper right corner of the upper instrument panel to the "On" position. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show that power is on. If this lamp does not illuminate, recheck the steps covered in **Part 1: Initial Set-Up**.

D. **Remove all witnesses and samples** from the input well, potentizing well and any auxiliary wells. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.

E. **Depress the Instrument Reset Button** found at the upper left corner of the lower instrument panel, directly above the 10-Hour Timer. A red indicator lamp will illuminate, confirming activation of the clearing circuit. Typically a noticeable "click" and buzz will be heard coming from the relay that controls the clearing coils. This button is spring loaded and will release when pressure is removed from the button. To avoid burning out the relay, do not activate the instrument reset circuit for longer than 5 seconds at a time.

Part 11: Increasing Radionic Effectiveness

Supplementary agents may be used to increase the effectiveness of balancing transmissions. Desirability and suitability of a supplementary agent should *always* be tested in order to ensure that the expected benefits are achieved. This is especially the case when revisiting a previous transmission program; the supplement that was beneficial on previous occasions may or may not be desirable on this one.

- **Addition of known reagents**: Reagents may be added to the sample well for capture of their underlying energy signatures and vibratory properties. Possible examples include soil additives, herbal compounds, minerals, chemicals, homeopathic potencies, colors or practically anything else from any modality. Reagents should be contained in clean glassware to eliminate the possibility of contamination.
- **Addition of internal electromagnetic frequencies:** See **Part 8: Using the Frequency Input** for more information.
- **Addition of external electromagnetic frequencies**: Music, frequencies from a traditional electromagnetic signal generator, or any other information stored in an electronic form may be integrated into any radionic broadcast through the use of the "Signal In" connection found on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument. See **Part 2: Accessory Set-Up** for more information.
- **Addition of complementary scalar frequencies**: Any unused rate banks may be utilized to locate an additional scalar frequency that supports the primary objective(s). This may be a known rate or one that is cold scanned specifically in support of the experiment.

Methods for testing desirability and suitability include:

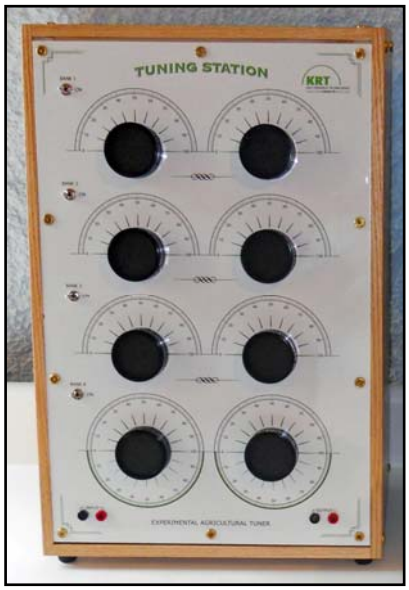
- Having established an intensity reading for the primary scalar frequency during analysis, add the supplementary agent to the well, "Signal In" port, or other bank(s) of the instrument. Then, with the instrument set for analysis, **recheck intensity**. Compare the new intensity to the old, noting whether the desired outcome of either strengthening or diminishing of the primary scalar frequency was indicated after introduction of the supplementary agent.
- After adding the supplementary agents, **recheck broadcast time** using the intensity dial in direct mode or the timer dial in timer mode. If the indicated broadcast time goes down and/or a much stronger stick is noted on the reaction plate, the agents are desirable and suitable. If broadcast time increases and/or the reaction on the plate grows weaker, the supplementary elements are not appropriate for the situation at hand and should be removed before broadcasting.

Tip: *The testing methods outlined can be used to* ***test the suitability and desirability of any product or additive*** *the farmer may be offered, and is easily one of the most important features of all Kelly Analyzers. Place a sample or witness of the plant in the well, check intensity of General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00), add a sample of the proposed additive as a reagent, then recheck intensity. If GV intensity went up, the additive should be beneficial to the plant!*

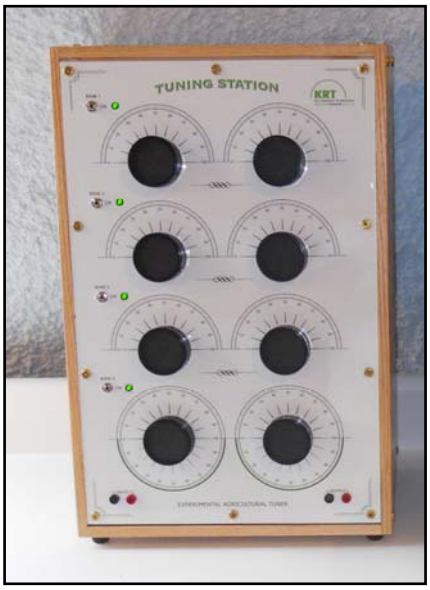
11. APPLIED RADIONICS: The KRT Tuning Station

TUNING STATION

Operation of *the KRT Tuning Station*
An Experimental Agricultural Tuner



KRT Tuning Station



KRT Tuning Station w/ LED Indicators

The KRT Tuning Station is an accessory device for use with any Kelly radionic instrument. It effectively adds four two-dial rate banks to the instrument for use in analysis and broadcast modes. The Tuning Station utilizes the same electro-mechanical variable plate capacitors used for setting and scanning of radionic rates that are used in all Kelly radionic instruments – the adjustable tuning forks that spontaneously resonate with subtle energetic frequency information.

The following instructions cover the basic steps for set-up and use of The Tuning Station.

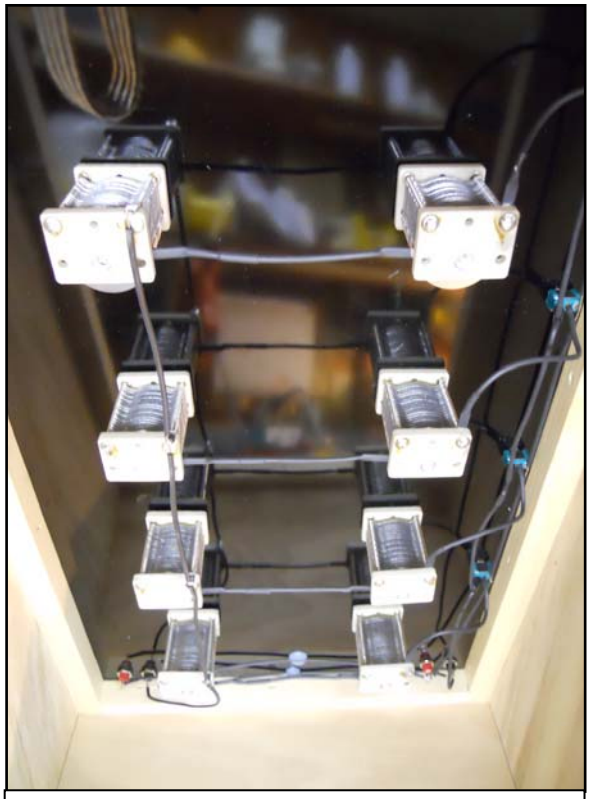
Table of Contents

Part 1: Theory of Operation

The KRT Tuning Station is an accessory device designed to be used in conjunction with any Kelly amplified radionic instrument, including the **Personal Instrument**, **The Seeker**, **The Beacon** and **The Workstation**. The Tuning Station utilizes the same electro-mechanical variable plate capacitors used for setting and scanning of radionic rates in all Kelly radionic instruments, with the same care taken for line geometry in order to minimize unwanted induction and a low signal-to-noise ratio.

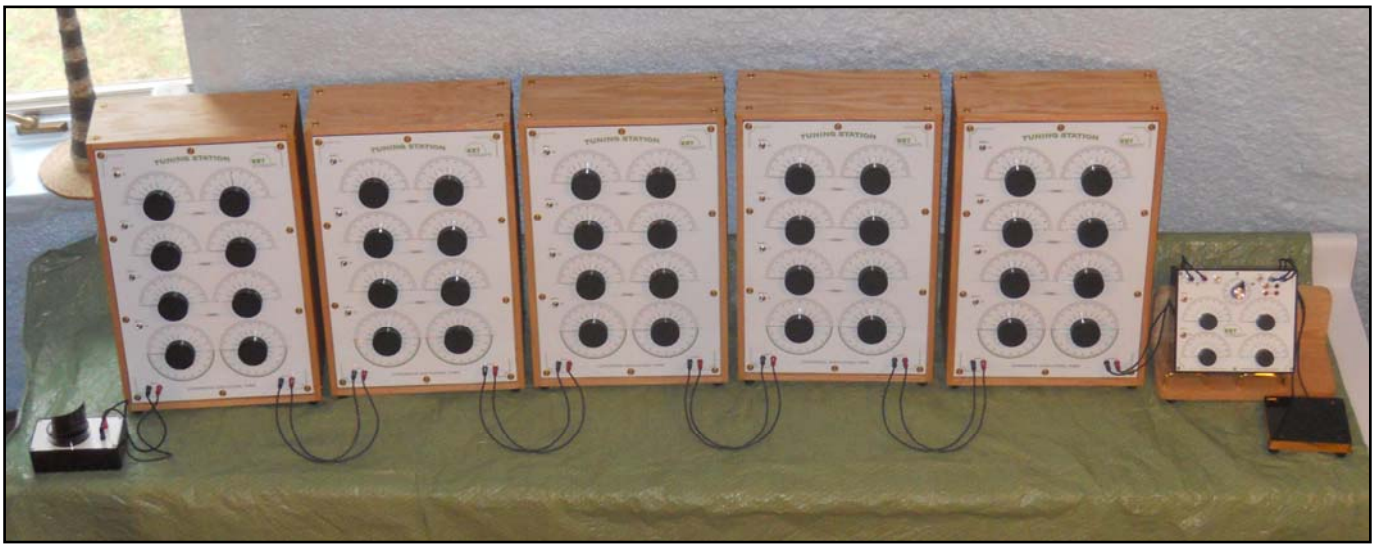
Connecting the Tuning Station to the input jacks of a radionic instrument duplicates the relationship between the banks found in those instruments, in which all banks are wired in parallel. As such, turning on more than one bank at a time creates a multi-bank rate. As with all radionic rates, the numerical values described reflect the percentage of available bandwidth provided by the mechanical operation of the variable plate capacitors.

The KRT Tuning Station is a free energy device. Like adjustable tuning forks, the fins in the parallel plate capacitors resonate spontaneously when a pattern of information-as-energy is detected. For this reason, no electrical power is required for operation of the KRT Tuning Station.



Variable Plate Capacitors in a Tuning Station, each with 19 Fixed and 19 Rotating Tuning Plates

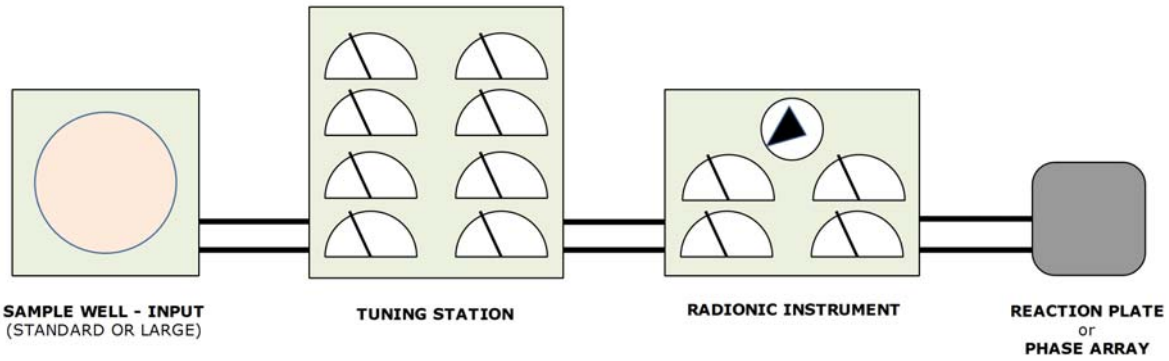
Multiple KRT Tuning Station units may be connected to the same radionic instrument. As many as five units have been connected to one radionic instrument, with identical “intensity” readings observed on every Tuning Station, as well as on the dials of the Personal Instrument shown at far right, when set to “General Vitality” (9.00-49.00).



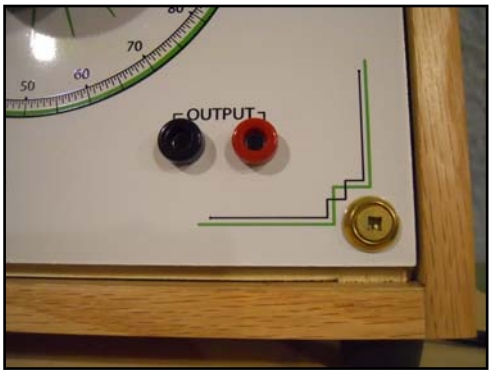
The complete implications of using a multi-bank Tuning Station array of the kind shown is unknown at this time. Results and new information will be published in updates of this manual as experimental evidence becomes available.

Part 2: Initial Set-Up

Unpack the Tuning Station and place it at the left side of the radionic instrument with which it will be used. Set all dials to "0.00" and turn off all bank switches. The basic connection diagram is as follows:



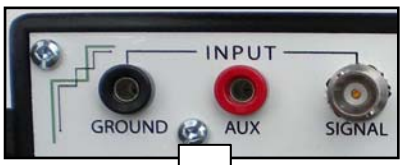
A. **Connect the Tuning Station to the Instrument**

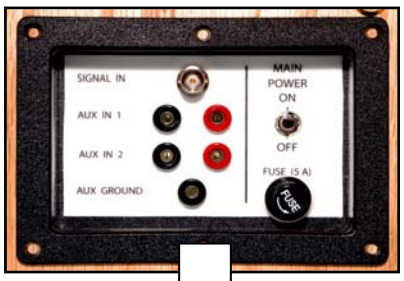


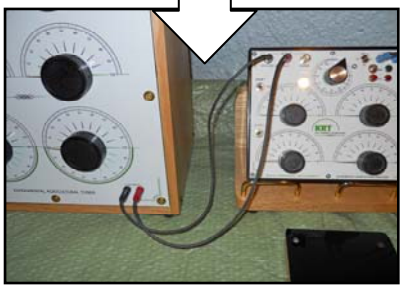
The Tuning Station is connected to the radionic instrument through the red and black jacks marked "OUTPUT" at the lower right corner of the instrument panel. Use the red and black instrument leads that came with the Tuning Station to connect the red and black jacks marked "OUTPUT" on the Tuning Station with the matching red and black jacks on the radionic instrument:

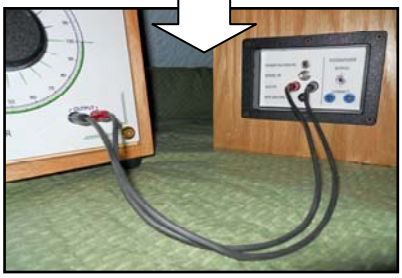
- On the Personal Instrument, the red jack is marked "AUX" while the black jack is marked "GROUND".
- On the Seeker and the Beacon, the red and black jacks marked "AUX IN" are found on the connector panel located on the left side of the instrument cabinet.
- On the Workstation, either the red and black jacks marked "AUX IN 1" or "AUX IN 2" may be used. Both are found on the connector panel located on the left side of the instrument cabinet.

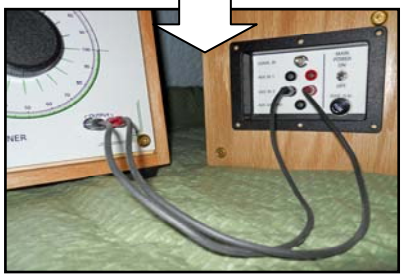
Personal Instrument	Seeker or Beacon	Workstation







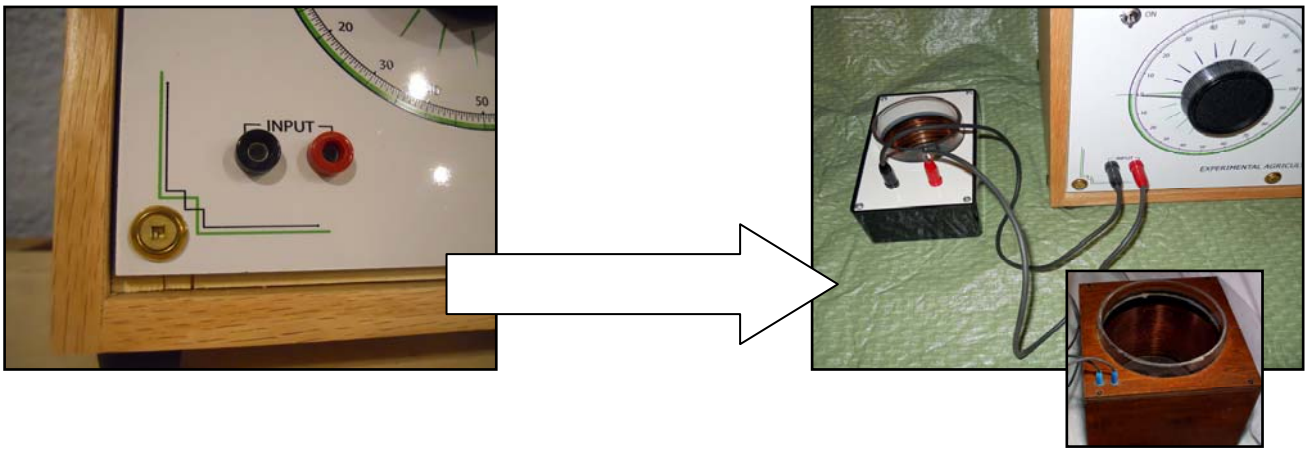




B. **Connect any Sample Wells**

a. **Personal Instrument Users:** The sample well for the system should be connected to the Tuning Station through the red and black jacks marked "INPUT" at the lower left corner of the instrument panel. Either a Standard or Extra Large sample well may be used.

- On the Standard sample well, the jacks are red and black jack.
- On the Extra Large sample well, both jacks are gray. Either lead may be connected to either jack.

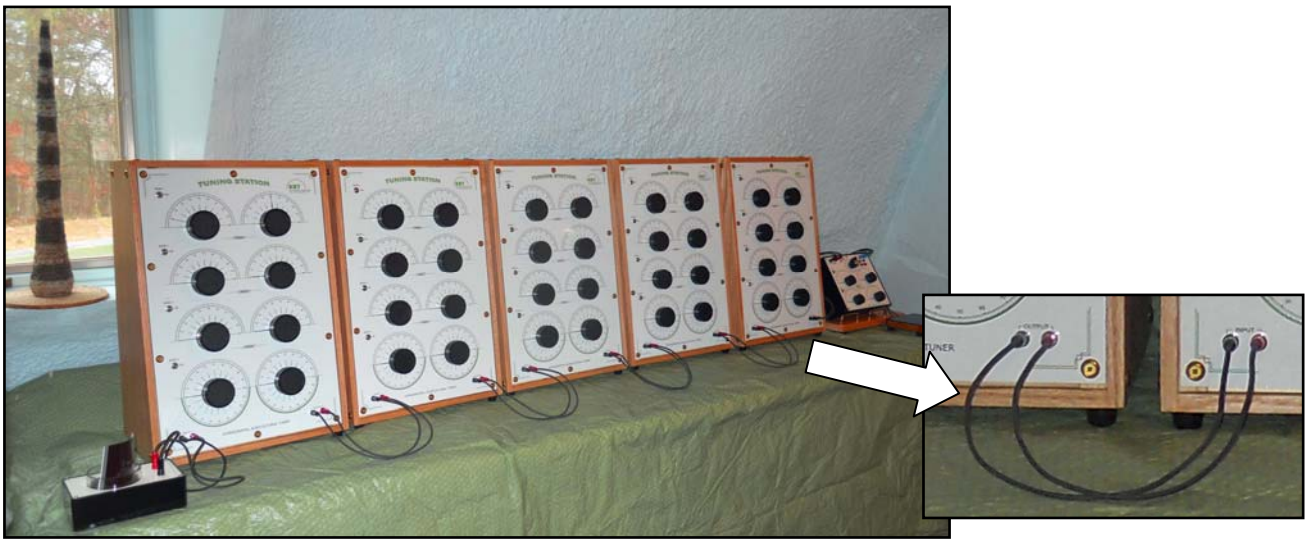


b. **Seeker, Beacon and Workstation Users:** The integrated sample wells found in these instruments will continue to operate normally when used with a Tuning Station. If additional well capacity is desired, either a Standard or Extra Large sample well may be connected to the Tuning Station through the red and black jacks marked "INPUT" at the lower left corner of the instrument panel.

- On the Standard sample well, the jacks are red and black jack.
- On the Extra Large sample well, both jacks and leads are gray. Either lead may be connected to either jack.

C. **Connecting Multiple Tuning Stations**

Multiple Tuning Stations may be utilized with any Kelly radionic instrument. Simply use the connector leads to connect the "INPUT" and "OUTPUT" jacks of adjoining instruments as shown in the photo below. Any sample well utilized will be connected to the "INPUT" jacks of the Tuning Station at the far left, while the "OUTPUT" jacks of the Tuning Station at the far right should be connected to the radionic instrument.

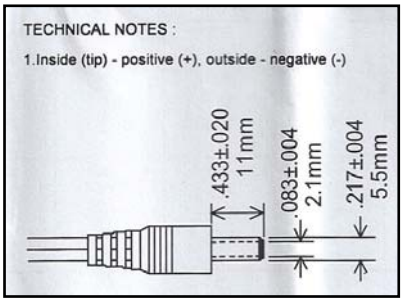


D. **Connect the Power Supply (LED Indicator-equipped units only)**

A power supply designed for use with the North American 110 volt/60 Hz electrical power system is provided with KRT Tuning Stations.

1. Plug the 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the left side of the instrument.
2. Plug the two-pronged end of the 9 volt power adapter into a 110 volt household outlet.

Tip: *All KRT Tuning Stations are free energy devices that allow setting of radionic rates without electrical power. The power supply only provides electricity to the LED indicator lamps.*



Note: We are extremely proud to have shipped KRT Tuning Stations to points all around the world. However, due to the many variations in electrical power and plug configurations found around the world, we regret that we can only offer a power supply designed for use with the North American 110 volt/60 Hz electrical power system. We respectfully request that global customers consider purchasing the appropriate power supplies locally, where this common configuration should be readily available in any electronics store or online:

- 9 volts of direct current (DC) power at 500 milliamps
- inside-positive tip
- 5.5 mm external sleeve
- 2.1 mm internal sleeve

Part 3: Setting a Rate

Tuning Station rate banks and dials are used exactly in the same way as the rate dials on any radionic instrument. Simply set the rate dials to the desired rate, then turn on that bank by moving the bank switch to the “ON” position. If equipped, the LED Indicator will illuminate green when the bank is turned on.

Turn off any banks not utilized during an analysis or broadcast.

Part 4: Clearing the Tuner

The KRT Tuning Station may be cleared of residual energy patterns by sweeping a tape demagnetizer or a high energy magnet over the surfaces of the instrument panel.

Note: *Before clearing the tuner or the radionic instrument, be certain to remove all witnesses and samples from the input well and any auxiliary wells, including the output well of the Electronic Potentizer, if utilized. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.*

12. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Electronic Potentizer

POTENTIZER
Experimental Electronic Potentizer

Kelly Research Technologies is proud to offer an amplified electronic potentizer suitable for all forms of substrate imprint when used in conjunction with a KRT experimental agricultural analyzer, including the Kelly Personal Instrument, The Seeker and The Beacon. A phase control switch drives a secondary solid-state amplifier for production of both in-phase (supplement) and reverse phase (remedy) energetic imprints.

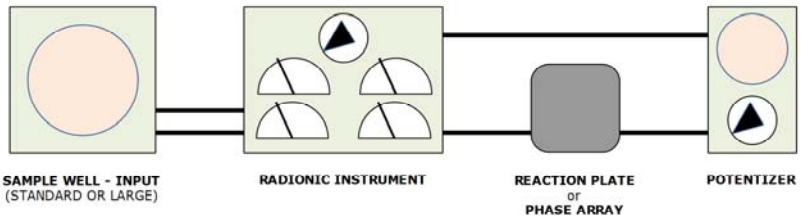
Part 1: Initial Set-Up

A. **Plug in the Electronic Potentizer:**

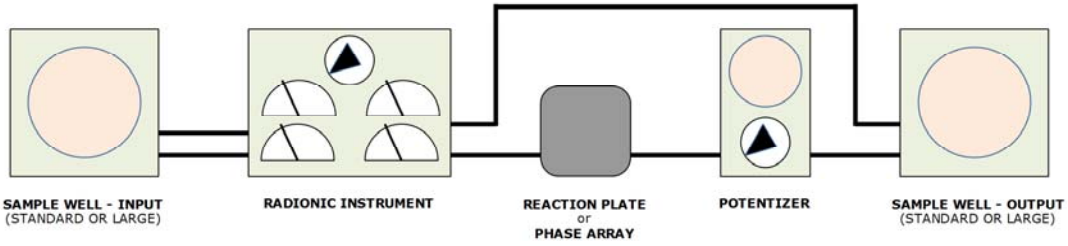
1. Plug the 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the top of the Electronic Potentizer.
2. Plug the two prong end of the 9 volt adapter into a 110/120 volt household outlet.

B. **To connect with the Kelly Personal Instrument:**

When used with the Kelly Personal Instrument, connect the blue jacks found on the upper corners of the Electronic Potentizer between the "Output" connectors on the instrument and the reaction plate/antenna. Note that these devices are connected in series in a "daisy chain" configuration:



An additional output well may also be added to the circuit to increase the number or size of substrate items to be potentized. Add the secondary output well to the series as follows:



C. **To connect to *The Seeker* or *The Beacon*:**

The Seeker and The Beacon have dedicated jacks for connection of an Electronic Potentizer:

1. **Use a pair of leads to connect** the blue jacks found on the upper corners of the Electronic Potentizer with the blue jacks found on the connector panel on the left side of the instrument.
2. **Activate the Potentizer Connectors** by setting the Potentizer toggle switch on the connector panel found on the left side of the instrument to the "Connect" position.

D. **Set *The Seeker* or *The Beacon* for operation of the Electronic Potentizer:**

- The "Amp" switch should be set to "Direct" mode.
- The "Function" switch should be set to "Broadcast".

Indicator lamps will illuminate to confirm these selections.

Part 2: Select the Substrate and Active Ingredients

Electronic potentizing provides researchers with the flexibility to utilize neutral substrates and "active ingredients" in either liquid or solid form, but care must be taken to ensure all elements *and their containers* are contamination free.

A. If the intended substrate or the "active ingredient" is a solid object, inspect the item for obvious surface contamination. If necessary, wash or wipe the item with warm water and a mild soap, then dry with a clean cloth.
B. If the substrate or the "active ingredient" is a liquid or other item that will be contained in a vial, test tube or other container, be sure the containers, caps and labels are clean and free of contaminants.
C. If either the substrate or the "active ingredient" is a sample/witness drawn from a larger supply, be certain to use "clean" techniques when obtaining that sample.
D. As with any radionic processes, be certain that all objects to be placed in an input well are clean and free of fingerprints.

Part 3: Clearing Substrates and Active Ingredients

Substrates and "active ingredients" to be potentized must be deprogrammed of noxious, contaminating or other energy patterns that conflict with the mission at hand as defined by the researcher. These steps should be utilized to clear these materials before potentizing.

A. Evaluate the substrate for chemical [49.25-49.25] and metal [48.75-48.75] poisons using a Kelly Analyzer. These two rates cover a wide range of possible contaminants. Do not hesitate to use others, however, if other problems are suspect.
B. Balance out any negative fields found to exceed 50 points of amplitude measurement.

Approximately 60 seconds after balancing is complete, take a second reading on the rates balanced. There may be a slight delay of time between balancing and the radionically-measured response on the subtle field of the subject.

Note: *If a high reading is continually found, there may be too much contaminant in the physical level for this substance to provide a desirable substrate.*

Part 4: Using the Electronic Potentizer

After preparation of the substrate and "active ingredient" material(s) is complete:

A. Place the neutral substrate in the input well of the electronic potentizer.

B. Identify the energy patterns to be imprinted into the substrate using one of the following methods:
   - If the substrate is to be potentized with a known radionic frequency pattern, the rate dials should be set to the desired frequencies. The radionic analyzer's main input well will remain empty.
   - If the substrate is to be potentized directly from a physical sample or specimen, the sample or specimen should be placed in the Kelly Analyzer's main input well while the rate dials should be set to 00.00-100.00.

C. **Set the phase mode** to "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase" by setting the "Mode" toggle switch to the mode of choice. A yellow indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected. Verify that the correct selection has been made by testing for a stick on the reaction plate/antenna. Move the "Mode" switch back and forth between the "In Phase", "Off", and "Reverse Phase" positions to find where the reaction is felt while focusing the mind on the question at hand.

   Note: *Typically the "In Phase" mode is used to make an* ***energetic copy*** *of a sample or radionic rate, which will serve to add or reinforce that energy pattern. In contrast, the "Reverse Phase" mode is used to create an* ***energetic opposite*** *to the radionic rate or sample, which will act as a remedy or serve to reduce an energy pattern. While these rules of thumb are usually true, the correct mode is* ***always*** *the one that delivers the biggest resonance on the reaction plate.*

D. **Set the potency dial** by turning the knob marked "Potency". If a known setting is desired, turn the knob directly to that setting. However, if the desired potency is unknown, slowly turn the knob marked "Potency" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate. Stop when a reaction is felt, then fine tune the setting of the dial until the strongest resonance point is found.

E. **Turn on the instrument amplifier:**
   - **When connected to the Personal instrument,** turn on the Amp switch
   - **When connected to a Seeker or Beacon**, choose between "Direct" and "Timer" Amp modes, then set the Function mode to "Broadcast".
   -
   -
   -

F. **Dowse for the time to potentize** using the reaction plate by asking questions and counting out the numbers using the stick as the guide, where the reaction is always the correct answer. For example, ask, "Is it less than ten minutes or more than ten minutes?" If the stick is felt on "less than ten minutes" then count down from ten. Potentizing usually only takes a couple of minutes.

G. **At the end of the imprint time** turn off the "Amp" switch or set "Function" mode to "Off".

H. **Check for additional potency potential** by turning the amplifier back on, then scanning for a reaction while slowly turning the potency dial to higher settings. Stop when a reaction is felt, then fine tune the setting of the dial until the strongest resonance point is found. If no additional reaction is detected on the dial, the maximum imprint has been achieved.

Tip: *Typically an "original" sample may be used to imprint a neutral substrate as many times as desired. However, a sample that was created through an imprinting process (such as a homeopathic remedy) will have its energetic value depleted each time it is used to imprint a neutral substrate. If in doubt, check the overall vitality of the sample before and after electronic potentization by utilizing your instrument in Analysis mode.*

Repeat all the steps in Part 4 if potentizing multiple energy patterns into the substrate.

Note: *Multiple patterns of information may be imprinted upon a given substrate. However, often it is found that only one rate or specimen pattern should be imprinted at a time; dual bank rates usually produce composite scalar patterns with properties that may be very different from either individual rate. Test for combined impact to General Vitality or the specific energy patterns that the project seeks to impact. For similar reasons, be certain that both wells contain only the desired substrate and specimen – the energy patterns or any contaminants will be transferred as well.*

Part 5: Follow Up and Application

Before utilizing the new potency it is essential that a final check be made to ensure that the general vitality of the subject crop or animal is going to be impacted as originally intended.

a. Check the general vitality of the crop or animal using the Analysis mode.
b. Add the new potency to the input well with the witness for the crop or animal and recheck general vitality.
    - If the potency was designed to enhance the energetic strength of the crop or animal, the general vitality of the potency and the witness should be higher.
    - If the potency was designed to reduce or suppress an organism, the general vitality of the potency and the witness should be lower.

Part 6: Storage of Potencies

The shelf life of most potentized substances is limited since the imprint may fade from the substrate over time, especially if the potency is regularly subject to external electromagnetic fields or direct sunlight. Shelf life may be prolonged by storage in a cool, dark place.

The type of substrate utilized may also impact energy pattern retention. Distilled water is a good substrate but only for the short term. The addition of a small amount of brandy may help retain the energy imprint for a longer period of time in certain circumstances – researchers should dowse to test the impact on potency longevity *and* to ensure that the additive does not reduce potency effectiveness.

Finally, be sure that potencies and substrate materials are not stored near highly toxic chemicals or compounds such as cleaning supplies, agricultural additives or petroleum products.

Note: General information on potentizing and potencies was drawn from the article *Potentizing*, found in Volume XVI, Issue I of **Interdimensional News**. Source material for that article included: *Radionics, Reality & Man; Experimental principles and procedures of radionics* by George L. Kuepper (PO Box 151, Goshen, AR 72735).

13. APPLIED RADIONICS: The Replicator

THE REPLICATOR

Experimental Electronic Potentizer

The Replicator is a stand-alone radionic imprinting device that captures and infuses in-phase and reverse phase energetic frequency information into the substrates of choice at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A variety of input and output options allow instant integration with samples and information from every possible modality.

Section I – Introduction and Set-Up

Section II – Electronic Imprinting

Section III – Simplified Radionic Broadcasting

Section IV – Circuit Clearing

Section I – Introduction and Set-Up

Part 1: Introduction to the Replicator

The Replicator is a stand-alone radionic imprinting device that captures and infuses in-phase and reverse phase energetic frequency information into the substrates of choice at varying and/or stacked levels of potency. A variety of input and output options allow instant integration with samples and information from every possible modality.

Under the hood, The Replicator is a streamlined version of a **Kelly Personal instrument** and an **Electronic Potentizer** built into a single case. The Replicator has the same flexibility as a Kelly Personal Instrument with regards to input flexibility. Energetic waveforms emanating from physical witnesses, samples and reagents are captured by the spiral coil input well, while external input ports allow introduction of a variety of electronic and signal information, including:

- Direct input from soil or plant probes
- Scalar waveforms from another radionic instrument
- Frequencies from a bench-top signal generator
- Frequencies, music and other output from a computer
- Recorded music, tones and specialized frequencies delivered by tape, compact disk or mp3 player

If it can be put in a well or transmitted through a wire The Replicator can capture its subtle energy signature, amplify it and imprint it into a substrate.

Single bank of plate capacitor tuners, silver Sephorah radio coil and solid state amp-lification visible pre-wiring. Yellow circles show approx. location of input and output wells.

Information is transformed into a state of physical resonance by a single bank of plate tuning capacitors – the tuning forks of the system. Unlike the variable rate dials used in a typical Kelly Personal instrument, these have been permanently fixed to the "0.00-100.00" rate, the setting used to capture, amplify and broadcast the energetic properties of a witness, sample or reagent without additional frequency modulation. A rheostat is used to control strength of potency.
This information is then amplified through a radio coil located inside a .999 pure sheet silver Sephorah geomantic energy multiplier followed by a solid state transistor amp. A second solid state amplifier allows phase reversal of the resultant scalar output.

The output signal is then delivered to a spiral coil imprinting well, as well as to auxiliary output ports for use with auxiliary imprinting wells, soil probes, and a reaction plate/antenna, either helical coil or phase array, for use in dowsing for appropriate levels of potentization. A standard helical coil reaction plate/antenna is included with every Replicator for this purpose.

When set for "reverse phase" operation, **The Replicator** operates identically to the **Kelly Experimental Anapathic Purifier**, a specialized radionic instrument designed to reduce the energetic strength of contaminants found in wells, tanks, silos, barns and places where animals live.

Simply place a witness for the well, tank, barn, field or organic system in The Replicator's input well and a sample or witness for whatever is to be removed in the output well. The instrument's second solid state amplifier phase reverses the signal captured and broadcasts a mirror image of the scalar waveform back to the witness – a cancellation wave that will reduce the energetic strength of the targeted material. The impact of these broadcasts will be intensified when The Replicator is used in conjunction with either the included helical coil reaction plate/antenna or an optional phase array antenna.

With careful attention to broadcast times, the unit may also be used to carry out broad based energetic purification. Samples of feed, seed, and water - whatever the contents of the farm's wells, tanks, bins and silos – can be placed in the output well for broadcast of a comprehensive signal reduction waveform. While the energetic strength of positive and negative properties will be simultaneously reduced, relatively smaller levels of contaminants will typically be pushed below the energetic kindling point well before degrading the properties of the primary substance.

While The Replicator does not come bundled with a Large Well like the Anapathic Purifier, the flexibility of the unit's input and output options allow optional Large Wells to be added to either the input *or* the output sides of the process for the first time.

If it can be put in a well or transmitted through a wire, The Replicator can capture its subtle energy signature, amplify it, reverse it and broadcast it back to the witness during "Reverse Phase" operation.

When set for "in phase" operation, **The Replicator** operates identically to a **Kelly Personal Instrument** that has been set to the "0.00-100.00" position. The device is thus ideal for broadcast of the energetic signatures of reagents, supplements and signal information back to the soil, plants or other organic systems represented by the witness in the input well.

Examples of some elements that could be broadcast in this way include:

- Soil supplements, additives, and nutrients
- Herbal compounds
- Essential oils
- Homeopathic potencies/remedies
- Colors and light
- Gems and Minerals
- Any signal information, including frequencies, tones and music

If it can be put in a well or transmitted through a wire, The Replicator can capture its subtle energy signature, amplify it and broadcast it back to the witness during "In Phase" operation.

Part 2: Initial Set-Up

For best results, set up and use The Replicator in a location that is free of dust or any other airborne contaminants that could settle in the sample well, the imprint well, or on any of the research materials at hand.

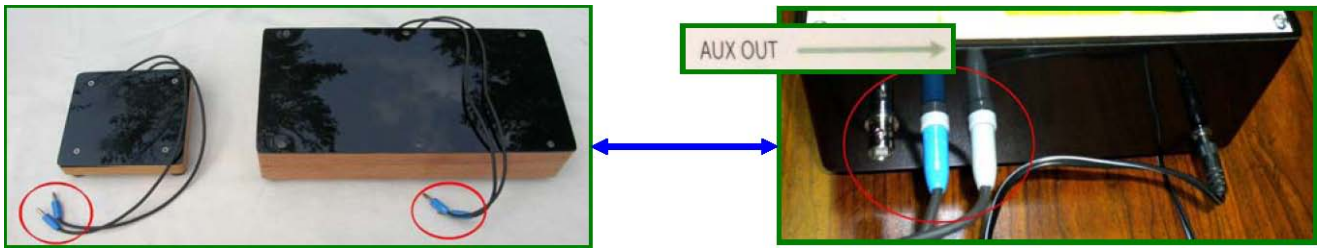
A. **Plug in The Replicator:**

1. Plug the 5.5 mm connector on the 9 volt power adapter into the matching jack found on the right side of the instrument.
2. Plug the two-pronged end of the 9 volt power adapter into a 110 volt household outlet.

Note: Failure to follow these steps in the correct order may damage the Replicator instrument.

Tip: *The Replicator is a free energy device that allows low level imprinting and broadcasting without electrical power. However, without power the phase control switch must still be set to either the "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase" position in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

B. **Connect the Reaction Plate or Phase Array Antenna** by plugging the antenna's blue plugs into the grey jacks marked "Aux Out", located on the right side of the Replicator.



Part 3: Accessory Set-Up

The Replicator is designed for use with accessories made by KRT and third party vendors, including external input wells, a reaction plate/antenna and/or electronic signal sources. Before turning on the power, connect any accessories:

A. **External Input Wells** may be used to increase the input capacity of the instrument. When an external input well is utilized, samples and/or reagents may be placed in either the integrated input well or the external input well. Signal processing will be based upon the *total* of all inputs in all input wells.

- If using a Kelly Small Sample Well, either the red or black leads may be connected to either of the gray jacks on the Replicator.
- If using a Kelly Extra Large Sample Well, either of the gray leads may be connected to either of the gray jacks on the Replicator.

B. **Direct input from soil, plant or other probes** may be achieved by plugging any probes equipped with banana jack connectors into the gray "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator.

C. **Radionic waveforms** delivered from the output jacks of a radionic instrument may be delivered to the gray input jacks of a Replicator. Use a pair of banana jack leads to connect the blue output/antenna jacks from the radionic instrument to the gray input jacks found on the left side of The Replicator. Then plug the reaction plate/antenna or phase array antenna into the output jacks found on the right side of The Replicator. This configuration is exactly comparable to using a Kelly radionic instrument with an accessory Electronic Potentizer.

Tip: *To increase the input capacity of radionic instrument that is being used in conjunction with a Replicator, simply replace the Standard Sample Well with the Large Sample Well on the input side of the radionic instrument.*

D. **External Electronic Signals** such as frequencies, recorded music or other electronic/digital information may be added to any Replicator imprint or broadcast through the use of the BNC style connection found on the left side of the instrument. This connection is like an input well for electronic signals. It is tied directly to the radio coil amplifier, where any external electronic signals are fused with the information being delivered by the radionic rate banks.

Use the "headphone" jack on personal listening devices, the "front speaker" or "headphone" jacks on a computer, or a stand-alone signal generator capable of producing a square waveform to provide the signals of choice. An adapter cable may be required to connect a device to the shielded "BNC" type connector.

FAQ: "BNC" stands for "Bayonet Neill-Concelman", which describes the secure locking fitting and names the co-inventors.

Cassette Tape

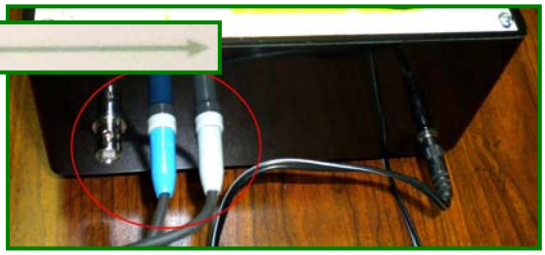
mp3

Computer

Signal Generator

"Signal In" BNC Connector

E. **External Output Wells** may be used to increase the output capacity of the Electronic Potentizer. Large or small sample wells may be connected to the grey jacks marked “Aux Out”, located on the right side of the Replicator.



If the reaction plate/antenna is to be utilized in conjunction with an external output well, these units must be daisy chained together with the reaction plate/antenna and the gray “Aux Out” jacks found on the right side of the Replicator, as follows:

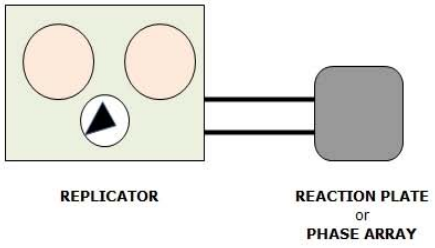
1. Connect one reaction plate/antenna lead to either jack on the sample well
2. Connect the other reaction plate/antenna lead to either of the “Aux Out” jacks found on the right side of the Replicator.
3. Use a spare lead to connect the other jack on the sample well with the other “Aux Out” jacks found on the right side of the Replicator.

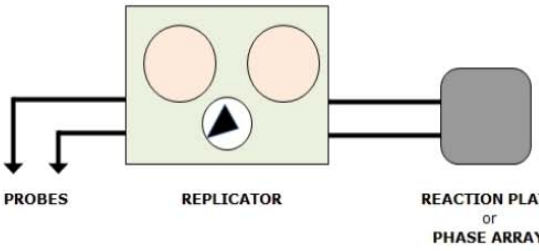
Note: *Additional sample wells may be added to a daisy chain of this kind as needed.*

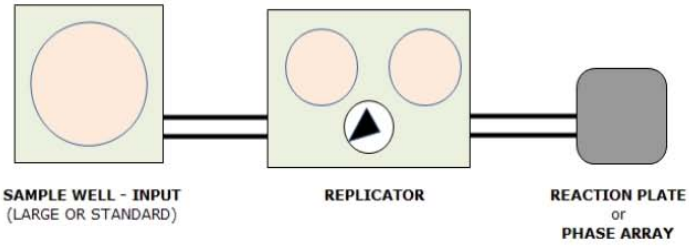
F. **Replicator output** may also be routed directly to either probes, external antenna or other devices through either the gray “Aux Out” jacks or the BNC connector found on the right side of the device. A pair of stacking jack connectors may be employed to allow simultaneous connection of probes and the reaction plate/antenna.

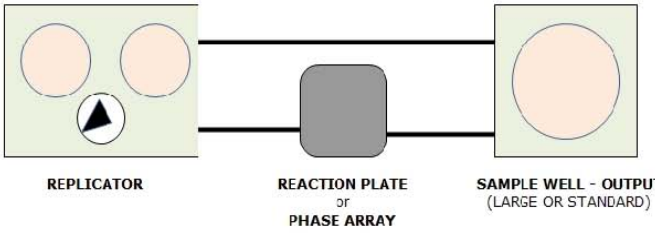
Note: *The signal output to the two banana jacks is identical to the signal output to the BNC port.*

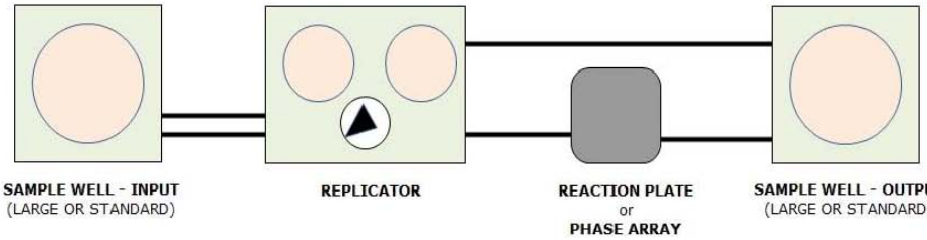
Part 4: Replicator Accessory Connection Diagrams

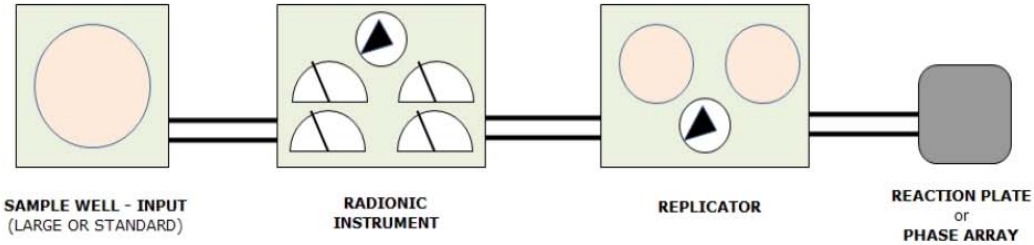


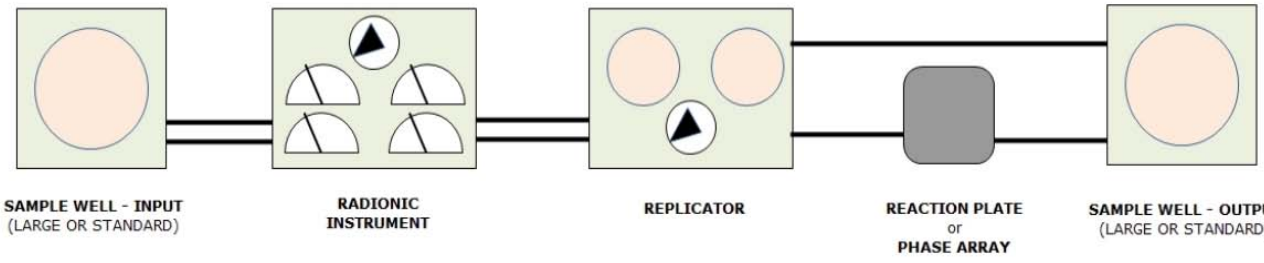












Note: In any of the above configurations, electronic signal information may also be added through the Signal Input BNC port found on the “Aux In” (left) side of the Replicator.

Section II – Electronic Imprinting

Part 5: Introduction to Electronic Imprinting

The Replicator may be used to electronically imprint any subtle energy signature into either a liquid or solid substrate at varying and/or stacked levels of potency.

A. **Selecting Substrates, Reagents and Active Ingredients**
Care must be taken to ensure all elements and their containers are contamination free.

- If the intended substrate or the "active ingredient" is a solid object, inspect the item for obvious surface contamination. If necessary, wash or wipe the item with warm water and a mild soap, then dry with a clean cloth.
- If the substrate or the "active ingredient" is a liquid or other item that will be contained in a vial, test tube or other container, be sure the containers, caps and labels are clean and free of contaminants.
- If either the substrate or the "active ingredient" is a sample/witness drawn from a larger supply, be certain to use "clean" techniques when obtaining that sample.
- As with any radionic processes, be certain that all objects to be placed in an input well are clean and free of fingerprints.

B. **Storage of Potencies**
The shelf life of most potentized substances is limited since the imprint may fade from the substrate over time, especially if the potency is regularly subject to external electromagnetic fields or direct sunlight. Shelf life may be prolonged by storing potencies in a cool, dark place.

The type of substrate utilized may also impact energy pattern retention. Distilled water is a good substrate but only for the short term. The addition of a small amount of brandy may help retain the energy imprint for a longer period of time in certain circumstances – researchers should dowse to test the impact on potency longevity and to ensure that the additive does not reduce potency effectiveness.

Vegetable glycerine is an excellent non-alcohol substrate for imprinting. Also called glycerites, these compounds have a sweet flavor and are available in most health food stores. Glycerite substrates have a three to five year shelf life if stored in a cool, dark cupboard.

Finally, be sure that potencies and substrate materials are not stored near highly toxic chemicals including cleaning supplies, agricultural additives or petroleum products. Do not forget that transfer of energy does not require transfer of the physical substances

C. **Potentizing from Other Potencies**
We have consistently found that utilizing a potentized product as the source for a subtle energy signature leads to a measurable reduction in the energetic strength of the original potency.

Note: General information on potentizing and potencies was drawn from the article Potentizing, found in Volume XVI, Issue I of Interdimensional News. Source material for that article included: Radionics, Reality & Man; Experimental principles and procedures of radionics by George L. Kuepper (PO Box 151, Goshen, AR 72735).

Part 6a: Basic Electronic Imprinting

A. **Select the energy patterns to be imprinted** into the substrate:

a. **Samples and Reagents:** Place any samples, specimens or reagents into the input well of the Replicator and/or in the sample wells connected to the "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator. Possible reagents of interest could include:

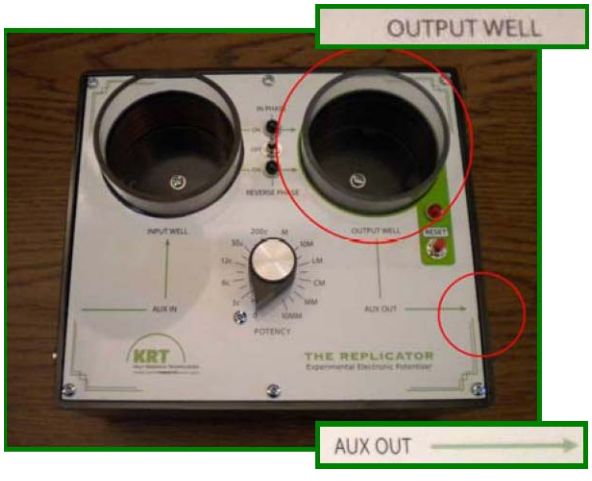
- Affirmations and prayers
- Blessed objects and icons of love
- Colors and light
- Crystals, gems and minerals
- Essential oils
- Herbal and floral compounds
- Homeopathic potencies/remedies
- Soil supplements and/or nutrients
- Vitamins
- Water

b. **Inputs from Auxiliary Equipment:** Prepare to activate any external devices that have been connected to the "Aux In" connectors found on the left side of the Replicator. Turn on any signal generators, computer programs or other electronic devices at this time. Possible electronic/signal information could include:

- Chants and rhythms
- Music and soundscapes
- Relaxation frequencies
- Rife and other electroherbalism frequencies
- Schumann Resonance "Earth Tone" Frequencies (7.83 Hz)

B. **Place the neutral substrate in the output well** and/or any external output wells connected through the "Aux Out" connectors found on the right side of the Replicator. Possible neutral substrates could include:

- Alcohol
- Crystals, gems and minerals
- Jewelry
- Oil
- Sugar tablets
- Vegetable glycerine
- Water



C. **Activate the Replicator by setting the phase mode switch** to "In Phase" or "Reverse Phase". A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected.

- **In Phase = Same as the Original**
  This mode makes an energetic copy in the substrate that will reinforce or strengthen the original energy pattern. Use this mode to capture energetic patterns associated with supplements, strengtheners or positive ideas.
- **Reverse Phase = Opposite of the Original**
  This mode creates an energetic opposite in the substrate that will weaken or reduce the original energy pattern. Use this mode to create energetic "remedies" against poisons, toxins or negative ideas.

D. ***Immediately* check to ensure the correct phase was selected** by testing for a stick on the reaction plate/antenna. Lightly rub dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna, asking "Is this the correct phase for this imprint, with no unintended consequences?" If no stick is detected, change the switch to the opposite phase setting and repeat the check for stick. A pendulum or other dowsing device may be used for this test. ***Always complete this test*** to ensure that the phase selected will deliver the results intended; in some cases the appropriate phase may be counterintuitive to the assumptions of the operator!

E. **Set the potency dial** by turning the knob marked "Potency".

- **Known Potency Setting:** If a known setting is desired, simply turn the knob directly to that setting.
- **Unknown Potency Setting:** If the desired potency is unknown, slowly turn the knob marked "Potency" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Stop when a reaction is felt.

F. **Identify the imprint time:**

- **Known Imprint Times:** Leave the Phase Mode switch and Potency Dial set for the desired period of time, then return the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position and remove all items from all wells.
- **Unknown Imprint Times:** If the ideal imprint time in not known, focus the mind on the question, *"For how long should this imprint take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?"*, while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as *"Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?"* etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction. Be certain return the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position and remove all items from all wells at the end of the designated time.

  Tip: *Most imprints will require between 2 and 5 minutes.*

Part 6b: Electronic Imprinting with Stacked Potency Levels

A. **Complete steps "A" through "F" of Part 5a: Basic Electronic Imprinting above.**

B. **Check for additional potency potential** at the end of the imprint time, by rotating the Potency dial beyond the setting used during the first stage of imprinting while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Stop when a reaction is felt.

   Note: *The Phase Mode switch should remain turned on and set to the same mode as was used during the first stage of imprinting. Any auxiliary input devices should also remain turned on.*

C. **Identify the imprint time** for the new potency setting by focusing the mind on the question, *"For how long should this imprint take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?",* while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such *as "Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?"* etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction.

D. **Repeat steps "B" and "C"** at the end of the imprint time. If no additional reaction is detected while turning the Potency dial, the maximum imprint potential has been achieved.

E. **Return the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position** and remove all items from all wells after the maximum imprint potential has been achieved.

Part 6c: Electronic Imprinting in Conjunction with a Radionic Instrument

Radionic waveforms may be delivered from the output jacks of a radionic instrument to the gray input jacks of a Replicator.

- **Kelly Personal Instrument:** Use a pair of banana jack leads to connect the blue output/antenna jacks from the radionic instrument (marked either "Reaction Plate" or "Output") to the gray input jacks found on the left side of The Replicator.
- **The Seeker or The Beacon:** Use a pair of banana jack leads to connect the blue jacks (marked "Potentizer – Connect") on the connector panel found on the left side of the Seeker or Beacon to the gray input jacks found on the left side of The Replicator. Be sure to set the switch to the "Connect" setting.

Connect to the Personal Instrument through the blue "Reaction Plate" or "Output" jacks.

Connect to the Seeker or Beacon through the blue "Potentizer-Connect" jacks.

A. **Select the energy patterns to be imprinted** into the substrate. Place any samples, specimens or reagents into either:

- The input well of the radionic instrument
- Any auxiliary input wells connected to the radionic instrument
- The input well of the Replicator

B. **Active one or more rate banks** on the radionic instrument, then set the radionic rate(s) of interest on those banks. If no radionic rates are to be utilized, activate at least one rate bank and set the dials to "0.00-100.00".

C. **Activate the broadcast amplifier** on the radionic instrument:

- On the Personal Instrument, turn on the "Amp" switch.
- On the Seeker or the Beacon, set the Amp Mode switch to "Direct" and the "Function" switch to "Broadcast".

Note: *While "Timer" mode and the timer may be used to turn off the Seeker or the Beacon,* ***the timer will not turn off the Replicator*** *and the imprint will continue.*

D. **Complete the steps for imprinting:**

- Use steps "B" through "F" of **Part 5a: Basic Electronic Imprinting.**
- Use steps "A" through "E" of **Part 5b: Electronic Imprinting with Stacked Potency Levels**.

Tip: *When imprinting in conjunction with a radionic instrument, the imprint time may be dowsed on the intensity dial of the instrument in the exact same way that a radionic broadcast time is dowsed.*

Part 7: Electronic Imprinting - Follow Up and Application

Before utilizing the new potency it is essential that a final check be made to ensure that the new potency will impact the crop or animal as originally intended. There are several options for carrying out this test:

- Dowse to test applicability by asking, *"Will this potency have the desired impact with no unintended consequences?"* using the reaction plate/antenna or other dowsing device.
- In applicable situations, the potency can be held in close proximity to the subject while muscle testing is performed.
- If a radionic instrument is available, the new potency can be tested directly against General Vitality (9.00-49.00), the specific energetic system to be increased, or the energetic condition to be decreased. Simply add the new potency to the input well of the radionic instrument with the witness for the crop or animal.
    - **If the potency was designed to enhance the energetic strength** of the crop or animal, the general vitality or the energetic subsystem should produce a higher intensity reading when the witness and potency are tested together.
    - **If the potency was designed to reduce or suppress an organism or condition**, the general vitality of the organism and/or the condition should produce a lower intensity reading when the witness and potency are tested together.

Always employ one of these methods to test the potency before it is utilized! These steps not only ensure that the outcome matches the original intent of the researcher, but also serve as a crosscheck against the possibility that contamination or other external factors soured the potentization process.

Section III – Simplified Radionic Broadcasting

Part 8: Introduction to Simplified Radionic Broadcasting

When connected to a reaction plate/antenna, the Replicator is a fully functioning radionic broadcaster – a single bank version of the Kelly Personal Instrument whose rate dials have been permanently fixed to the "0.00-100.00" setting. The elements that are unique to The Replicator are the addition of an output well and a secondary amplifier for phase reversal of any captured signals. This unique combination of attributes provides easy selection of two basic modes: In Phase and Reverse Phase.

The key rules of thumb for simplified electronic broadcasting are:

1. The witness always goes in the Input Well.
2. TO ADD the energetic signature of a reagent to the witness: Put the reagents in the Input Well and set the unit for "In Phase" mode.
3. TO TAKE AWAY the energetic signature of an anti-reagent from the witness: Put the anti-reagents in the Output Well and set the unit for "Reverse Phase" mode.
4. Do not overbalance!

Detailed instructions for each broadcast mode are described in the following sections.

Part 8a: In-Phase Broadcasting

The "In-Phase" mode is used to broadcast a reinforcing pattern of energy-as-information to the witness through capture and broadcast of the energetic patterns of physical samples and/or signal information.

A. **Place the witness in the input well** of the Replicator and/or in the sample wells connected to the "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator.

B. **Select the patterns of energy-as-information for broadcast** to the witness. Possible reagents of interest could include:

- Affirmations and prayers
- Blessed objects and icons of love
- Colors and light
- Crystals, gems and minerals
- Essential oils
- Herbal and floral compounds
- Homeopathic potencies/remedies
- Soil supplements and/or nutrients
- Vitamins
- Water

C. **Test applicability of each reagent:**

1. **Place a reagent in the input well** with the witness. The Phase Mode switch should be turned off.
2. **Test for a stick** on the reaction plate/antenna by lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna while asking "Will broadcast of this reagent achieve the desired results with no unintended consequences?" If a stick is detected, the reagent may be used. If no stick is detected this reagent should not be utilized at this time. A pendulum or other dowsing device may be used for this test.
3. **Repeat this test** as each reagent is added to the input well to ensure that each reagent under consideration will deliver the results intended, in harmony with the other reagents.

Do not skip this test! Even reagents that are commonly utilized may not be desirable on a particular day. Likewise, certain combination of reagents may generate patterns of interference, producing unintended results.

D. **Activate the Replicator by setting the phase mode switch to "In Phase".** A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected.

Tip: *The Replicator is a free energy device that allows low level broadcasting without electrical power. However, without power the phase control switch must still be set to the "In Phase" position in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

E. **The Potency dial is not utilized** in simplified radionic broadcasting and may remain set at "0".

F. **Identify the broadcast time** by focusing the mind on the question, *"For how long should this broadcast take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?"* while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as *"Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?"* etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction.

G. **Turn off the Replicator** at the end of the broadcast time by returning the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position. Remove the witness and any reagents from the Input well at the end of the designated time. Remember to turn off any signal generators and/or auxiliary devices.

Part 8b: Reverse-Phase Broadcasting

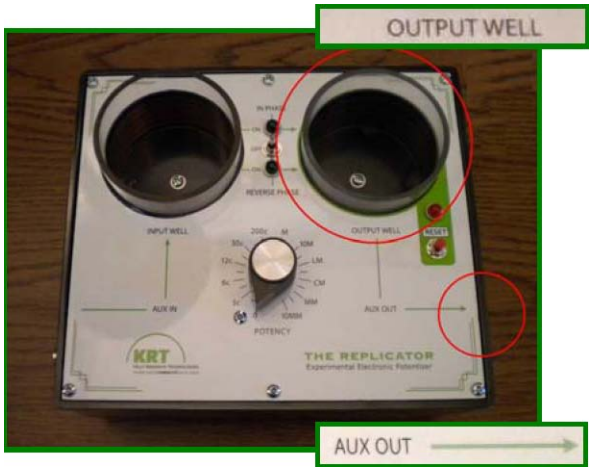
The "Reverse-Phase" mode is used to broadcast a cancellation pattern of energy-as-information to the witness through capture, reversal, and broadcast of the energetic patterns of physical samples and/or signal information.

When utilized in this mode, the Replicator performs exactly like the Kelly Experimental Anapathic Purifier, which was discontinued in favor of The Replicator.

A. **Place the witness in the input well** of the Replicator and/or in the sample wells connected to the "Aux In" jacks found on the left side of the Replicator.

B. **Select the cancellation patterns** of energy-as-information for broadcast to the witness. Possible anti-reagents of interest could include:
- Bugs
- Chemicals
- Dis-ease or infection
- Mold or fungus
- Negative Ideas
- Poisons
- Toxins
- Weeds

C. **Test applicability of each anti-reagent:**



1. **Place the anti-reagent in the output well** and/or any external output wells connected through the "Aux Out" connectors found on the right side of the Replicator. The Phase Mode switch should be turned off.
2. **Test for a stick** on the reaction plate/antenna by lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna while asking "Will broadcast of this anti-reagent achieve the desired results with no unintended consequences?" If a stick is detected, the anti-reagent may be used. If no stick is detected this anti-reagent should not be utilized at this time. A pendulum or other dowsing device may be used for this test.
3. **Repeat this test** as each anti-reagent is added to the output well to ensure that each anti-reagent under consideration will deliver the results intended, in harmony with the other anti-reagents.

Do not skip this step! Even anti-reagents that are commonly utilized may not be desirable on a particular day. Likewise, certain combination of anti-reagents may generate patterns of interference, producing unintended results.

D. **Activate the Replicator by setting the phase mode switch to "Reverse Phase"**. A green indicator lamp will illuminate to show the mode that has been selected.

Tip: *The Replicator is a free energy device that allows low level broadcasting without electrical power. However, without power the phase control switch must still be set to the "Reverse Phase" position in order to open all circuits to the flow of energy.*

E. **The Potency dial is not utilized** in simplified radionic broadcasting and may remain set at "0".

F. **Identify the broadcast time** by focusing the mind on the question, *"For how long should this broadcast take place to achieve the desired results and no unintended consequences?"* while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna. Count through the number of minutes, or ask questions that serve to narrow the range of possible times, such as *"Is it more than five minutes? Less than 5 minutes? 4 minutes? 3 minutes?"* etc, until the ideal time is identified by reaction.

G. **Turn off the Replicator** at the end of the broadcast time by returning the Phase Mode switch to the "Off" position. Remove the witness and any reagents from the Input well at the end of the designated time. Remember to turn off any signal generators and/or auxiliary devices.

Section IV – Circuit Clearing

Part 9: Clearing the Replicator

The Replicator is equipped with an clearing circuit that sweeps the radionic instrument of residual energy patterns. This subsystem eliminates the need for demagnetizers and/or other techniques for instrument clearing.

A. **Remove all witnesses, samples and reagents** from the Input well, Output well and any auxiliary wells. Failure to do so may result in erasure of or damage to the energetic patterns stored in those witnesses and/or samples.

B. **Press the Reset button** found on the right side of the Replicator, close to the Output well. A red indicator lamp will illuminate, confirming activation of the clearing circuit. Typically a noticeable "click" and buzz will be heard coming from the relay that controls the clearing coils. This button is spring loaded and will release when pressure is removed from the button.

Note: *To avoid burning out the relay that controls the clearing circuit, do not activate the instrument reset for longer than 3 seconds at a time.*

14. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Comparing Photo Witnesses

Witnesses play a pivotal role in every radionic process. Just as tuning forks of identical pitch will physically resonate in close proximity, sample and source are in a constant state of perfect resonance that is bound across limitless space and time, permanently energized by the unique symphony of living energy patterns that define them. Generally witnesses fall into three categories: Physical Samples, Photographic and Mental. Here we will focus on photographic witnesses

Objective:

For many years the Polaroid 600 instant camera was the unit of choice for radionic researchers. The silver emulsion processing was a proven success for witness-sample interconnectedness, while the convenience of the instant photo made this camera a practical, inexpensive choice as compared with slide photographs - the other system of photography that was known to work well in radionics. The Polaroid company's decision to discontinue production of the 600-series cameras in 2008 led to much consternation by radionic researchers in need of a replacement camera that could deliver the same level of convenience and effectiveness.

As such, the purpose of this experiment was to compare the results achieved using various photographic witnesses that would be readily available to researchers in the field.

Test Samples:

Multiple photographic and photo printing processes were used to gather readings from the same living specimen – a 100 year old oak tree in my back yard. In order to compare this data effectively, a physical sample from the tree and a classic Polaroid 600 photo were also captured:

Physical Sample

- Bark from Tree in Test Tube

Silver Emulsion Process Instant Photographs

- Polaroid 600
- Fuji Instax 200

Digital Photographs

- 2.0 megapixel Nikon digital camera, inkjet printed on plain copy paper
- 2.0 megapixel Nikon digital camera, inkjet printed on premium photo paper
- 8.0 megapixel Nikon digital camera, inkjet printed on plain copy paper
- 8.0 megapixel Nikon digital camera, inkjet printed on premium photo paper
- 8.0 megapixel Nikon digital camera, printed with Polaroid's "PoGo" instant photo printer

Notes on Sampling Devices and Reproduction:

1. The **Fuji Instax 200** is a silver emulsion instant photograph with very comparable properties to the classic Polaroid 600. This camera has been available in Europe and Asia for several years, however Fuji was not willing to challenge Polaroid for market share in the USA prior to their voluntary retreat. The list price for this camera is $79.95, with packs of 20 shots of film available for $19.95. This camera is available at Amazon.com or may be found in your local camera store. Those folks who really prefer the simplicity of the Polaroid will like the Fuji Instax 200.

2. The Nikon digital cameras used were a 2.0 megapixel Coolpix 2500 and an 8.0 megapixel Coolpix S210 – both pocket snapshot cameras such as you would find at a chain retailer like Wal-Mart or Best Buy.

3. An HP Officejet 6210 was used to print on plain copy paper and HP's Premium Photo Paper, both of which were obtained at the local office supply store.

4. **Polaroid's PoGo Instant Photo Printer** is a digital printer a little larger than a deck of cards that utilizes a new inkless technology to print using special photo paper. When connected to certain cameras and/or cell phone cameras, it prints out 2"x3" photos with peel-off adhesive backs for convenient attachment to an index card.

Warning: this printer will not work with all cameras and cell phone cameras! Check to be sure your camera is compatible before purchasing this item. We bought this printer for $99 at a major retailer.

An additional option – as of yet untested – may be Polaroid's brand new **5.0 megapixel PoGo Instant Print Digital Camera**, which has the instant printer integrated directly into the camera. This puts Polaroid back in the instant camera business, just digital cameras rather than the silver emulsion film found in the old 600. This camera lists for $199.00.

A 30-pack of 2"x3" film paper for the PoGo Instant Printer and Camera retails for $12.99.

Radionic Rates Tested:
A sampling of radionic rates were selected based on their general applicability to investigation of this tree. In particular, rates utilized were:

9.00 - 49.00: General Vitality
25.50 – 27.50: Leaves, Deciduous
25.50 – 53.25: Trunk, Tree
24.00 – 4.00: Calcium
92.00 – 62.00: Phosphorus

All intensities were measured using a Kelly Workstation Analyzer with an integrated 32 Phase (4-Plate) Array Antenna, whose 10-turn intensity dial allowed readings that were more precise than the typical single-turn dial found on the Personal or Beacon analyzers.

Results:
The following table cites the actual results generated with each witness on each rate:

Rate	Bark Sample	Polaroid 600	Fuji Instax 200	2.0 Digital + Plain Paper	2.0 Digital + Photo Paper	8.0 Digital + Plain Paper	8.0 Digital + Photo Paper	8.0 Digital + "PoGo" Paper
GV	**728**	730	735	685	733	718	731	722
Leaves	**730**	725	722	725	715	714	725	706
Trunk	**755**	748	748	705	690	757	760	757
Calcium	**540**	524	540	530	521	534	535	526
Phosphorus	**625**	627	615	615	638	628	637	635

Intensities recorded that were 15 points or more away from the physical specimen have been shaded yellow. Intensities with much wider variations have been shaded pink.

Conclusions:
As the table illustrates, the results divined from the instrument varied somewhat depending on which photographic medium was utilized. Overall, both the Polaroid 600 and the Fuji Instax 200 provided excellent results. Likewise, the higher resolution digital photographs yielded strong results, with relatively little variation between printing on plain copy paper, specialized photo paper, or the instant “PoGo” paper.

Also worth noting is that ALL of the methods tested produced results that would be usable in basic radionic research. The truth is that an operator utilizing a radionic instrument with a single-turn intensity dial (Kelly Personal Instrument or The Beacon) may not even notice a variation of 10 to 15 intensity points.

As noted in previous editions of this newsletter, the most important factor seems to be that photographic witnesses are never separated into positive and negative phases, as with traditional chemically-developed prints that are made from negatives. Digital photographs, silver emulsion instant photographs and traditional slides all produce usable results.

15. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Selection and Use of Reagents

Introduction

Many materials and frequencies have unique properties that make them beneficial in some way: vitamins and supplements help an organism to heal and grow; herbs and essential oils exhibit a wide variety of properties; while minerals, metals, gems and crystals are commonly believed to have beneficial attributes. Adding the energetic qualities of any physical material or compound to a radionic broadcast is as easy as placing a sample of that material in the input well of the radionic instrument. Likewise, many sources cite the value of music, tones and other types of frequencies that are easily added to a radionic broadcast through the "Signal Input" connection on the instrument. Whether using physical specimens or electronic signals, the information added to a radionic broadcast in this way is called a "reagent".

Background

Like a microphone capturing the individual sounds in a room, the helical coil in the input well detects the subtle energy fields that naturally emanate from the witness(es) and any sample(s) placed in the well. The combined information is sent to the rate banks, where the energetic patterns of the reagents will exhibit an innately harmonious or dis-harmonious relationship with the frequencies set on the rate dials. For example, if the instrument is set to a rate to encourage plant growth, using a mineral supplement as a reagent may add to the effectiveness of the energetic broadcast for the exact same reason that adding the mineral to the soil could be beneficial. In this way the natural emanations of the radionic reagents may serve to support the intent defined by the trained operator.

Likewise, electronic signal signals are is added directly to the center of the signal multiplying radio coil and silver Sephorah prior to undergoing solid-state. In this way new signal information may be added to the broadcast without distorting radionic frequencies generated by the instrument's tuning banks.

Reagent Selection: Physical Samples

Selection of reagents is typically done after defining intent, setting rates on the instrument, and determining the broadcast time. The selection process described here assumes the reagent samples are contained in test tubes in a multi-tube storage rack. The same techniques may also be applied to samples stored in other vessels.

1. After setting the radionic rates and turning on the applicable banks on the instrument, place your mind in the state of focus associated with analysis and the scanning - the state of being both centered and connected while focusing through the mind's eye. Hold one hand over the entire reagent set and the other hand positioned to use the reaction plate/antenna. While checking for stick/resonance ask, "Are there any reagents here that will help deliver the intended result with no harm done?" Stretch out with your perceptions and *feel* the energies of each of the unique items in the rack. Each of them is a tiny symphony that sings out to the universe in its own unique voice.
2. If the entire test tube rack gives a positive response, narrow the results by asking the same question with the hand positioned like a karate chop over each of the individual rows.

3. Locate the beneficial reagents within each row by touching the tops of each test tube while continuing to rub the reaction plate/antenna. Again, strive to feel the unique patterns of energy emanating from each tube.
4. When a “stick” is found on an individual tube, remove it from the rack, hold it in the free hand and ask, "Will this help, not hurt the broadcast? Do I have permission?" while continuing to rub the reaction plate/antenna.
5. If I a nice strong reaction is produced, add the reagent to the input well. If the response is so-so or faint, put that reagent aside.
6. Proceed to Confirmation Testing.

Reagent Selection: Signal Information

1. After setting the radionic rates and turning on the applicable banks on the instrument, connect the signal source (frequency generator, computer, compact disc player, etc.) to the radionic instrument through the “Signal Input” jack, then turn on the external device.
2. While checking for stick/resonance ask, "Will this signal information deliver the intended result with no harm done?"
3. If a reaction is detected on the plate, leave the signal on and proceed to Confirmation Testing.

Confirmation Testing

1. Quick Test: With all selected reagents in the input well and/or the signal information activated, ask: "Do all of these reagents or signals work in harmony with one another and the intended broadcast, with no unintended consequences?"
   - If a “no” response (lack of stick) is produced, touch the tops of each tube and ask "Does this reagent belong?" Pull out any reagents that gets a “no”. For signal information, turn the signal source on and off while checking for a reaction.

   Note: *A “no” at this stage may seem contradictory to the results found during the selection process, however this response may indicate the reagent or signal would be helpful when used individually, but not when used in combination with the other reagents.*

   - If a “yes” is detected, either proceed with the broadcast, or utilize one of the following methods to quantify the confirmation test:
2. Time Test: With all reagents in the input well, recheck broadcast time. A positive impact is indicated if broadcast time goes down. This test works with broadcast of either scanned rates or broadcast of known rates from a worksheet or other source.
3. Intensity Test: With all reagents in the input well, recheck intensity for the rates set and compare with results captured during analysis.
   - The intensity measured with reagents added should *increase* when the broadcast involves trying to fortify an organism or system - to add energy and make something stronger.
   - The intensity measured should *decrease* if the broadcast is intended to reduce the energetic strength of a pathogen, toxin or other problem. In this case the reagents create a natural state of disharmony with those frequencies. Together they make a sour chord.

Note: *In some cases the intensity and/or broadcast time indicated with the addition of the reagents will neither increase or decrease, but the strength of the "stick" detected on the reaction plate/antenna will be significantly increased. In these cases the reagents seem to add an additional dimension of resonance. After a final check for permission, proceed with the broadcast.*

Stacking Order

Just as some of the ingredients used to bake a cake must be added in a particular order to achieve success, the effectiveness of some reagents will be impacted by the order in which they are added to the input well – the stacking order. This can be especially true for multi-stage broadcasts or imprinting of potencies. To find the ideal stacking order for physical samples:

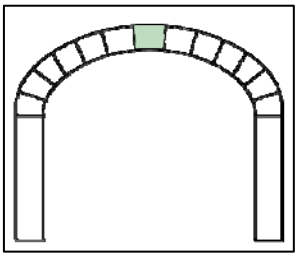
1. Place the test tubes on the desk or countertop, then touch each in turn while rubbing the reaction plate/antenna and asking, "Is this the ideal first reagent?" until that reagent is located.
2. Repeat this test with the remaining reagents, asking, "Is this the ideal second reagent?"
3. Repeat step 2 until the ideal stacking order is established for all reagents.

Stacking order may be tested by rechecking intensity or indicated broadcast time after each reagent is added to the input well. Each reagent added should bring about the desired increase or decrease in intensity, reduce the amount of time required for the broadcast, or significantly increase the perceived strength of the "stick" found on the reaction plate/antenna.

16. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Scanning Precise Rates

While fundamental components like basic nutrients and chemicals are universal, many complex organic systems are unique due to local variations in species, soil makeup, water conditions, magnetic patterns and the countless other factors that change with geography. For this reason, **one of the most valuable skills that a radionic researcher can develop is the ability to scan their own scalar frequencies**, or "rates", for use in both analyzing and broadcasting with radionic instruments. A rate that has been scanned based on samples or specimens specific to the location of interest can allow the researcher to refine the focus of their intent to address the exact situation and objectives at hand. Many beginning users are intimidated by the idea of scanning their own rates, worrying that they do not have the necessary skills. In fact, there is a systematic process that may be employed that makes rate development nearly as easy as the analysis done while completing a standard worksheet.

Describing the "Keystone" Rate



Keystone in an Arch

The keystone in a masonry arch is the single stone or brick at the center that bears the forces of all the other stones or bricks; remove the keystone and the arch will collapse. Similarly, the majority of the radionic rates that have been published over the years can be considered the keystone rates for each particular organic system or subsystem - those scalar frequencies that are most central to the energetic strength of each particular element. After all, **the energetic composition of an organism as complex as a plant, animal or even a subsystem within is actually a virtual symphony of scalar frequencies**, not just a single simple frequency. This is proven by the fact that we utilize entire sheets of rates to assess the overall energetic state of a plant or animal. Yet in each case, the simple radionic rate – the keystone rate - will allow that organism to be most directly strengthened or weakened through energetic balancing by the radionic operator.

Finding the "Keystone" Rate

In almost all cases, the keystone rate is that frequency which yields the strongest reactions when the specimen or witness in the input well is isolated by the focused intent of the trained operator. However, many beginners are confused by the fact that multiple "sticks" may be detected on the reaction plate in the course of scanning around the rate dial. But **identifying the strongest resonance point is as simple as taking an intensity reading for every reaction detected on the rate dial**. Once the strongest reaction has been identified on a particular dial, the search may continue on the next dial to find the reaction that builds upon the strength of the first dial to reach an even higher level of intensity. This process may be continued on additional banks of the instrument, building "four dial" and even "six dial" rates that most closely and accurately identify the keystone rate for the situation being investigated.

Refine an Existing Rate

Similarly, known rates may be further refined to reflect the specific situations at hand by applying the rate scanning process to the second (and third, if applicable) bank of the radionic instrument. Simply set the known rate on Bank 1 and utilize the scanning process described to any available banks. The following example illustrates the scanning process.

Scanning Precise Rates: Example

A Kelly radionic instrument was set up for "Analysis" mode, then the following steps were carried out to develop a two bank (four dial) rate.

1. The instrument was set with Bank 1 turned on and Bank 2 turned off.
2. Bank 1's dials were set with the left hand dial (LHD) to zero, right hand dial (RHD) to "100".
3. The LHD of Bank 1 was slowly rotated toward "100" while seeking a reaction on the "rub" plate.
4. Each time a resonance point was found on the LHD, an intensity reading was taken by turning the "Intensity" dial and seeking a reaction on the "rub" plate. The resonance points and corresponding intensities were recorded.
5. After no additional resonance points were found, the LHD was reset to the rate that had the highest intensity, then the above steps were then repeated on the RHD.
6. Once all resonance points and their intensities were detected on the RHD, the single bank (two dial) rate was designated as that rate with the highest combined LHD and RHD intensities.
7. Bank 1 was set to the rate found in the previous step, then Bank 2 was turned on and set to "0.00-0.00".
8. Resonance points and their corresponding intensities were detected on the LHD of Bank 2.
9. The LHD of Bank 2 was set to the rate with the highest intensity, then the process was repeated on the RHD of Bank 2.
10. The complete two bank (four-dial) rate was that rate with the highest combined strength, as measured on the "Intensity" dial.

Bank 1 — **Rate Detected: 60.00-87.50**

	Left Hand Dial				Right Hand Dial		
	Rate Detected		Intensity		Rate Detected		Intensity
1	*17.75*	=	*290*		*27.00*	=	*280*
2	*41.50*	=	*390*		*57.00*	=	*490*
3	***60.00***	=	***480***		*73.50*	=	*620*
4	*85.50*	=	*240*		***87.50***	=	***700***
5		=			*98.25*	=	*210*

Bank 2 — **Rate Detected: 95.25-66.00**

	Left Hand Dial				Right Hand Dial		
	Rate Detected		Intensity		Rate Detected		Intensity
1	*32.00*	=	*430*		*20.00*	=	*380*
2	*63.50*	=	*550*		*45.50*	=	*590*
3	*80.75*	=	*620*		***66.00***	=	***930***
4	***95.25***	=	***865***		*89.25*	=	*870*
5		=				=	

Final Two-Bank Rate

Bank 1: 60.00-87.50
Bank 2: 95.25-66.00

Note: It is ***essential*** that measurements for each dial are built upon the results of the last. This ensures that the final rate reflects the maximum harmony between each rate setting, thus guaranteeing maximum effectiveness. In contrast, if each dial had been scanned independently of each other, the result could be four settings that may or may not have any synergistic relationship with one another. **Remember, the keystone is always found at the TOP of the arch!**

RATE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHEET

Title of Rate:		
Intent of Rate:		
Researcher:	**Date:**	**Time:**

Bank 1

Rate Detected:

*1. Start with **Bank 1 on**, Bank 2 off, Bank 3 off (if applicable).*
2. Set Bank 1 dials to: LHD = 0, RHD = 100.
3. Begin scan on LHD, recording each resonance point detected and measuring intensities.
4. Set LHD to the rate detected with the highest intensity.
5. Starting with RHD=0, scan and record the intensities of the resonance points found on this dial.
6. Record the LHD and RHD rates detected with the highest intensities in the gray box.

	Left Hand Dial				Right Hand Dial		
	Rate Detected		Intensity		Rate Detected		Intensity
1		=				=	
2		=				=	
3		=				=	
4		=				=	
5		=				=	
6		=				=	

Bank 2

Rate Detected:

*1. Start with **Bank 1 on** and rate dials set to the highest intensity rates detected, **Bank 2 on,** Bank 3 off (if applicable).*
2. Set Bank 2 dials to: LHD = 0, RHD = 0.
3. Begin scan on LHD, recording each resonance point detected and measuring intensities.
4. Set LHD to the rate detected with the highest intensity.
5. Starting with RHD=0, scan and record the intensities of the resonance points found on this dial.
6. Record the LHD and RHD rates detected with the highest intensities in the gray box.

	Left Hand Dial				Right Hand Dial		
	Rate Detected		Intensity		Rate Detected		Intensity
1		=				=	
2		=				=	
3		=				=	
4		=				=	
5		=				=	
6		=				=	

Bank 3 (if applicable)

Rate Detected:

*1. Start with **all banks on**, with Bank 1 and 2 rate dials set to the highest intensity rates detected.*
2. Set Bank 3 dials to: LHD = 0, RHD = 0.
3. Begin scan on LHD, recording each resonance point detected and measuring intensities.
4. Set LHD to the rate detected with the highest intensity.
5. Starting with RHD=0, scan and record the intensities of the resonance points found on this dial.
6. Record the LHD and RHD rates detected with the highest intensities in the gray box.

	Left Hand Dial				Right Hand Dial		
	Rate Detected		Intensity		Rate Detected		Intensity
1		=				=	
2		=				=	
3		=				=	
4		=				=	
5		=				=	
6		=				=	

17. ADVANCED RADIONICS: 7 Tuning Station Uses

Since taking over the business in 2006 there has been a continuous interest expressed in development of an accessory device that would allow additional rate banks to be added to the Kelly instruments. Exploration of this concept first began with careful consideration of how we used the single additional rate bank found on the three-bank Beacon and the Workstation instruments as compared with the two-bank layout found on the Personal Instrument and the Seeker. From there powered and unpowered prototypes were built and distributed to key clients for extended testing and feedback. Here are seven new uses and benefits that have been observed in the KRT lab and by our testers.

1. Expanded multi-bank analysis.
Radionic rates are signature tones whose vibratory (frequency) information sings in perfect harmony with the energy fields naturally emitted by the elements and compounds in the physical realm that we perceive as reality. Like matching tuning forks, the waveforms produced by the radionic instrument can sing in perfect unison with specific matter allowing identification and measurement of the relative strengths of each pattern of information.

When conducting a basic analysis using the *Plant Analysis*, *Water Analysis*, or any of the other worksheets that are available, the individual radionic rates must be tested one at a time. Taking an intensity reading for more than one rate at once will deliver a confusing result that does not report on the energetic strength of any one item, but rather an average of all of the rates set. But **in some situations averaging more than one type of vibratory information at a time can provide useful answers** to complex questions!

For example, one of the prototype Tuning Stations is being used by a Midwestern farmer who utilizes radionic analysis to select the seeds he will plant in the coming season. The most basic version of this test is to compare the innate harmonic relationships found between samples of soil and water from that farm and each seed being considering by taking readings of General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00) for each combination. Those seeds that have an inherently harmonious relationship with the soil and water at that farm will be indicated by a higher GV, which will in turn suggest an increased likelihood that a healthy crop can be developed. However, our tester pointed out that the classic version of this test only examined the first stage of development of the plant – the sprouting of the seeds.

In contrast, **using the four banks provided by the prototype Tuning Station allowed him to quickly compare *all* of the major phases of development for his plants**, including growth of the roots, stems and leaves. He did this by setting the rates for *all four* elements on the four banks of his Tuning Station:

Bank 1: Seeds	38.00-22.50
Bank 2: Roots	25.50-20.75
Bank 3: Stems	25.50-27.50
Bank 4: Leaves	42.25-44.50

By simultaneously checking the intensity of ALL of those factors, our farmer was able to identify those seeds whose harmonic relationship with the soil and water at his location will extend through the entire life cycle of those plants.

This technique may be used in a wide variety of situations in which the radionic researcher is seeking to compare and understand the impact of several characteristics at the same

time. Since the Tuning Station is designed to be used as an accessory with a full featured radionic instrument, the actual number of rate banks available will be either six (when used with the Personal Instrument or the Seeker) or seven (when used with the Beacon or Workstation)!

2. Expanded multi-bank broadcasting.

The ability to double or triple the number of banks available for broadcasting can be a tremendous time saver! Rather than spending an hour setting three successive balancing broadcasts of 20 minutes each on a Personal Instrument, the addition of the Tuning Station allows all six rates to be set for a single 20 minute session.

However, it is important to *always* check to see if a multi-bank broadcast is appropriate before turning on the "Amp" switch. Simply dowse on the question with all rates to be used set on those banks and those bank switches turned on. Success is usually found when all of the rates being considered have a similar relationship and a similar desired outcome. For example, a researcher might consider broadcasting on several types of toxic conditions or pathologic patterns of energy at the same time with the intention of reducing all of them to zero. The same researcher may also consider setting multiple banks to raise the energetic strengths of several related elements in an organic system. However one would almost never want to simultaneously try to raise *and* lower the energetic at the same time. These combinations tend to produce "sour chords" that achieve nothing - or worse!

Another tester has been utilizing two four-bank Tuning Station prototypes, each connected to a Personal Instrument to give her a total of six banks per instrument. **"Farmgirl" uses radionics to nurture a total of more than 1,400 acres of cotton in North Carolina**, with one instrument dedicated to improving the health of the crop and the other focused on reducing the energetic strength of the weeds that threaten to steal energy and resources from the cotton. For example, she will set one Personal Instrument and the Tuning Station to rates selected for their ability to improve the health and welfare of the crops:

Bank 1: Air Circulation	23.00-31.00
Bank 2: Cell Division	21.00-44.80
Bank 3: Nutrient Availability	22.75-72.00
Bank 4: Oxygen	31.50-13.50
Bank 5: Photosynthesis	20.00- 4.20
Bank 6: Photosynthesis	33.60-22.90

Note: *Photosynthesis is a two-bank rate – both rates are always used together.*

Farmgirl clarified that it was important to figure out in which order to set the radionic rates on the banks of the instrument. "It's a puzzle… you have to play with the order to see which gives you the strongest intensity."

This is the concept of "stacking order", which says that it matters in which order the frequencies are set on the instrument. Think of it like baking a cake. Even though all of the ingredients in the cake recipe will end up in the batter, there is a specific order in which each should be added to make the thing go more smoothly. First we combine all the dry ingredients, then start adding the wet - the eggs, milk and butter. Reverse the order and your batter has lumps and requires more mixing. Similar examples exist in any situation where recipes are followed: in the kitchen, the mixing tank on the farm, and industrial batch station. The same principles apply in radionics!

Finding the optimum stacking order is easy. When the rate order you wish to test is set on the instrument and all banks are on, check the intensity. Repeat this test with any combinations to be tested. **Choose the combination with the highest intensity for the balancing broadcast.** For whatever reason, this combination is the specific version of your chord of vibratory information that exhibits the highest state of energetic resonance with the soil, water and/or whatever else has been placed in the sample well.

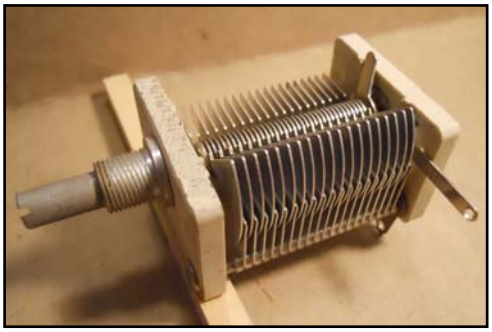
Farmgirl uses the second Personal Instrument and Tuning Station to manage the weeds that would otherwise choke the cotton fields. But instead of working with known radionic rates and stacking orders, she "cold scans" for those radionic rates that will most significantly impact the energetic strengths of the morning glories, cockles and the two types of pigweed that grow in the area. Samples of each plant are placed in a large sample well where their vibratory pattern of information is captured by the coil in the well – the microphone of the system. Then she slowly scans through each rate bank to find the strongest resonance points for the combination of each weed and her focused intent: reduction of the energetic strength of those weeds to zero. Once located, she sets these anti-weed rates on each bank of her Personal Instrument and Tuning Station, then broadcasts for the amount of time dowsed on the intensity dial.

Cold scanning is easy. Place a witness or sample in the sample well from the organism you are seeking to impact energetically. Start with a rate bank set to 0-100 and turned on. Focus in crystal clear details on the outcome that is desired from the broadcast while slowly rotating the left-hand rate dial and lightly rubbing the reaction plate/antenna. Check the strength of each reaction detected using the intensity dial. When the strongest resonance point is located, leave that rate set on the left-hand dial and repeat the process on the right-hand dial. For a multi-bank rate, leave the first bank set to the first rate discovered and repeat the process on one or more subsequent rate banks. *The measured intensity should always climb with each additional dial scanned.* (Note: For a comprehensive look at accurate rate scanning, see *Scan Your Own Radionic Rates* in the Winter 2009 issue of this newsletter, available online here: **http://tinyurl.com/3s894u5**)

After the multi-bank rate has been discovered and the amplifier is turned on, the instrument begins singing this radionic chord out to the vibratory universe – a repeating station for the combined energetic patterns of the rates, reagents, samples and witnesses that were selected for broadcast. The broadcast is keyed back to the organism whose energetic state we seek to influence through the witness; the unique symphony of information that is encoded into that photograph or sample resonates in perfect harmony with the source organism as both are resonated with the broadcast energy.

When asked about the overall usefulness and effectiveness of the KRT Tuning Station, Farmgirl said the ability to broadcast on so many rates at the same time has made it possible to impact the energetic state in many more areas than would otherwise be the case. While the harvest is still upcoming at the time of this writing, her family is expecting to produce three bales of cotton per acre in an area where two is considered a good yield. Even more amazing, the land was on track to yield in excess of four bales of cotton per acre prior to being assaulted by the high winds and 13 inches of rain delivered by Hurricane Irene in August. **She credits the recovery and survival of the crop to radionics.**

3. Ability to scan high resolution rates.



The parallel plate capacitors behind each rate dial are the adjustable tuning forks that allow perfect synchronization with each pattern of information-as-energy.

Radionic rates are resonant tones that are keyed to the vibratory frequency information that defines the physical realm that we perceive as reality. Like identical tuning forks, each rate is like a signature tone that sings identically to a particular pattern of information. However, anything that we can see and touch in this physical world is infinitely more complex than just a single tone; even the simplest compounds are a veritable symphony of information-as-energy! For this reason, **the more complex a radionic rate, the more closely that rate can indentify and impact the physical object or organism the researcher seeks to balance** when he or she turns on the "amp" switch. This is comparable to the positive impact of using a high resolution digital camera when taking a photograph – the more information provided to the camera, the better the photo. As noted by the testers of the Tuning Station prototypes, when scanning for a radionic rate the more frequency information that can be captured on the rate dials, the more effective the resulting broadcast should be.

4. Expanded multi-bank potentizing.

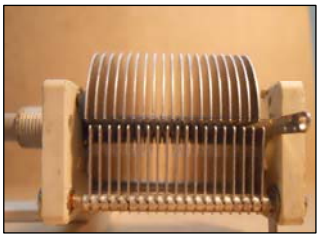
For all the same reasons that additional banks may be useful when broadcasting, the Tuning Station can bring new capabilities to those researchers conducting advanced, multi-rate imprinting of liquids and/or solids using an experimental electronic potentizer by allowing several rates to be set at once.

Of particular interest to owners of the Kelly Replicator is the ability to use the Tuning Station in conjunction with that device to add radionic rates not only to creation of electronic potencies, but also during simplified broadcasting.

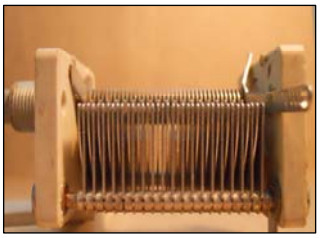
5. Add a round-dial rate bank to any instrument.

While the number of published round-dial (360 degree) rates is still relatively small, many intermediate and advanced users explore the unmarked area below the classic half-dial (180 degree) when cold scanning. The Tuning Station allows *any* Personal Instrument or Beacon to **grow with the abilities of the user by instantly adding round dial rate capabilities**, while Seeker and Workstation users will expand their round-dial rate setting capabilities with addition of this new bank. But what are the round-dial rates and how can they be useful to the radionic researcher?

Unlike the absolute frequencies used when setting an AM or FM radio where the settings are stated in cycles per second (hertz), radionic rates are defined as a percentage of the bandwidth accessible across the range of operation of the variable plate capacitors. Turning the rate knob adjusts the degree of interweaving of the tuning plates from "not at all interwoven" ("0" on the rate dial) to "completely interwoven" ("100" on the rate). This is why radionic rates start at zero and end at 100; the numbers reflect the percentage of the total accessible range, not an absolute frequency.

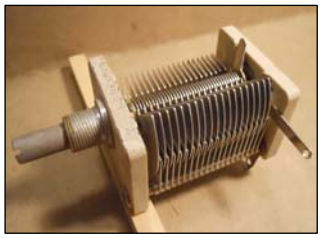


0% interwoven =
"0" on the rate dial



100% interwoven =
"100" on the rate dial

66% interwoven =
"66" on the rate dial



66% interwoven =
"-66" on the rate dial

Understanding the mechanical operation of the tuning capacitors clarifies the fact that although we use of the term "negative" to describe the rates found on the lower half of the round dial, this word should not be misunderstood to suggest there is anything bad, unwholesome or evil about this lower range. Within the context of the rate dials, the term "negative" merely describes the other half of the scalar waveform that is being generated by the radionic instrument.

As such, the addition of the enumerated dial on the instrument panel simply allows the intermediate and advanced user to document those resonance points discovered in the lower area of the dial during scanning – the resonance points that exhibit the strongest harmonic relationship with the combination of witnesses, samples, reagents and any rates set on other banks of the instrument. Documentation of the new round-dial rates will allow them to be reused, shared and compared with other researchers in the radionic community. In this way, the body of published round-dial rates will grow for the benefit of all users.

6. Convenience when using rates repeatedly.

When conducting a radionic analysis, there are invariably rates that are used many times throughout the process, such as General Vitality (9.00-49.00), the "Yes/No" setting (100.00-0.00) and the "Open" rate (0.00-100.00). When using the two banks on a Personal Instrument, the researcher invariably ends up resetting these rates many times in between broadcasts. When using the Tuning Station prototypes, our testers reported enjoying the convenience of being able to leave a bank set to one of the rates that they were using repeatedly. Rather than having to reset the dials each time they could simply turn on the bank and check intensity, then turn it back off until needed the next time.

7. Large, easy-to-read rate dials.

The Tuning Station utilizes the same 4.75 inch (12 cm) diameter rate dials that are found on the *Seeker*, *Beacon* and *Workstation*. If you find yourself straining to read the smaller digits found on the Personal Instrument, you'll appreciate the convenience of using these larger dials.

18. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Advanced Potentizing

By Cathie Jordan

Back in the early 1990's Peter Kelly's wife, Marianne, would regularly host a weekly meeting of a group of friends who held a common interest in exploring and sharing interesting ideas, unique talents and special skills. Any given week we would learn about one of a wide variety of topics – crystal use, tuning fork resonance, and many others. After many thought-provoking sessions the members of the group were separated by life's ever-moving currents, until eventually only Marianne and I remained.

Potentized Programs

We decided to focus our investigations of deeper uses for the radionic equipment beyond the day-to-day energy balancing we had been doing. One opportunity for study came to light almost immediately; at the time several researchers had remarked on just how much day-to-day energy balancing one really should do in the course of maintaining a busy farm or other energy system.

As is so often the case, we found the answer by looking to the older technologies of the world. We were familiar with the concept of traditional prayer stones and Native American "medicine" bags - physical objects that are charged with beneficial energy patterns through direct interaction with the limitless power of the human mind. Meditation, prayers, blessings and sacred chanting – these are but a few of the methods that have been used around the world to define, focus and energize an intent into a physical object.

In the past we had used the Electronic Potentizer to make crystals charged with energy patterns for protection, luck or other daily assistance, but up until that point we had only imprinted one energy pattern at a time. We decided to see if we could use the Electronic Potentizer to imprint a complex collection of scalar energy patterns into a physical object – entire programs of benefits that would work at comparable levels of power and longevity as the traditional methods.

Defining the Intent

Pivotal to success when dowsing for radionic rates is the operator's ability to clearly focus his or her intent on the outcome(s) that are desired. The human mind acts as a focusing lens through which energy can be directed during the visualization process. As the level of detail and focus brought to the visualization is increased, so is the mental lens more sharply focused toward a specific future reality actually coming to pass.

Basics of Rate Scanning

1. Set all rate dials on all banks to zero, then turn on as many banks as will be utilized. (Use of multiple banks allows creation of more complex energy patterns.)
2. Focus with as much clarity and mental intensity as possible on the goals and objectives of the rate being developed.
3. Scan for the most powerful scalar resonance points on each bank by turning each rate dial in turn while selecting the most pronounced response from the rub plate, pendulum or other detection method.
4. Fine-tune the final readings on each dial by *very carefully* scanning the area within a couple of ticks on either side of where the initial response was noted.
5. Record the final one, two or three bank rate.

In order to ensure our goals were clearly defined, we started by outlining what we wanted each program to accomplish over the long term, then established very clear intents for each program. We also decided to try to address any possible patterns of interference that might challenge our core intent, thus making them more universal and less specific to a given situation, and strong enough to deflect any negative patterns.

Developing the Rates

Primary Rate: After we defined the core intent of the program we developed a primary rate for this statement by dowsing with the radionic instrument. We felt that by establishing a core rate we would avoid swaying from the program as we produced it. In this way, the primary rate would serve as the central column that would support the rest of the program.

Secondary Rates and Supportive Mechanisms: Next we listed the secondary components of the program and the supportive mechanisms. These were statements of intent that helped to further define exactly what we wanted the program to do, and to help reduce the risk that the program would also deliver unintended consequences or negative side effects. Early on we found that a program imbued with only the primary intent could be too harsh. Adding supportive mechanisms allowed the programs to work in very mild, subtle ways. Supportive mechanisms could be anything that was effective in easing any abrupt responses from the core purpose, such as colors, mineral reagents, other homeopathic remedies, chakra energy systems, meridians and affirmations, as well as additional scanned radionic rates.

Closing Statements and Rate Protection: Finally, we developed closing statements - elements of intent that ensured that the programs could not be easily altered, nor the energy therein subverted to other purposes. These protective rates served as a final layer of protection for the core intent at the center of the program.

The resulting programs could be extremely long and complex! Our *Earth Stones* program was developed with a primary intent of bringing balance to soil and the organic systems therein. Beyond this simple primary intent were no less than sixteen single-spaced pages of secondary, supportive, protection and closing statements that addressed such characteristics as elemental chemical composition and amino acid levels; contamination by specific pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, petrochemicals, toxins and radiation; and a variety of soil and plant enriching modalities.

The Substrate

Selection: We also worked to locate a physical medium that could retain such complex programs with the longevity and intensity levels that we desired. We first examined pendant-sized stones with the intention of creating energy-enhanced jewelry, but soon found that the limited surface area present in a single stone was a bottleneck to the radiation of our imprinted energy program.

After some trial and error we found a successful substrate when we gathered crystals, minerals and mineral-grade gemstones intuitively at a local mineral show, then reduced them to the size of aquarium gravel using an inexpensive rock tumbler. We placed the minerals and gemstones in one-gallon glass jars that would fit within a Large Well that had been connected in-line with a Kelly Potentizer and a Personal Instrument. Not only did the large number of relatively small stones greatly increase the total surface area available for energy release, but the blend of minerals was revealed to provide a natural supporting mechanism; the mix of the energy patterns unique to each type of gem and mineral helped to balance the flow of scalar energy release.

Clearing: Before potentizing, the stones first needed to be cleansed of any programming that they may have obtained during normal handling. After washing them in water, we placed the gemstones in pans in the sun for the most powerful energy clearing possible.

Potentizing

One at a time we potentized the primary, secondary and closing rates into the gemstones, imprinting the stones with the intent-defined energy patterns that we had developed.

Several interesting factors became evident during the potentization process:

- **Phase:** A handy rule of thumb for evaluating potentizing phase setting is that the "in phase" setting is used when an energy pattern is to be added to a system, while the "out of phase" setting is used to take an energy pattern out of a system. With programs of this complexity we quickly realized that the old rule of thumb did not apply – every line in the program had to be tested individually to identify the correct phase setting. With each and every item there were different potencies.
- **Stacking Order:** Whether mixing up fertilizer or baking in the kitchen, the order in which the individual ingredients are added makes a big difference in the final results. Similarly, we discovered that with complex potentization programs the order in which each program element was added to the imprint made a difference, with some elements even having the ability to erase the whole imprint conducted thus far. It was thus very important to dowse the final list of program steps in order to establish the correct stacking order.
- **Stages of Potency:** Novice radionics researchers often seek to deliver the maximum available power in every situation, however this approach does not always deliver the optimum result. Just as too much salt will spoil the dinner, too much of a given energy patter can spoil the outcome. For this reason, carefully checking and observing the degrees of potency was very important.

Basics of Potentizing

1. Set all dials on the radionic instrument to the desired rates, activating those banks.
2. Add any support mechanisms to the instrument's input well or the signal input connector.
3. Test for in-phase vs. out-of-phase potentizing by checking for a stick with the switch in each position.
4. Test for optimum stages of potency by turning the potency dial until a stick is found.
5. Activate the amplifier on the radionic instrument, then test for duration of broadcast using the intensity dial.
6. After broadcast, retest for additional stages of potency and rebroadcast as necessary. When no additional stages are detected, potentization is complete.
7. Test resultant potency by checking impact to General Vitality or specific rates of interest.

Bottling

After the potentization process was complete, we placed smaller amounts of the blended gemstones into small jars labeled with their primary intent. A higher state of energy release can be delivered merely by rolling the jars between your hands or shaking the stones inside. The jars are small enough to be carried within a pocket or purse, yet large enough to maintain a strong mass of energy.

Results

Together Marianne and I were able to prove that it was possible to use an electronic potentizer to bind custom designed energy programs of almost unlimited complexity to a physical substrate. The results were so successful that gemstones processed nearly 15 years ago are still energized to their full effectiveness. It is a totally awesome process that can be done by anyone.

19. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Three Advanced Strategies

"After we run the basics what do we do next?"

We recently received this excellent question from a new radionic researcher. Most instructors start the beginner course by teaching the students how to assess and balance the energetic state of a specific organism using one of the basic analysis charts as a guide. But how next to proceed once the energetic state of that plant or animal has been brought into equilibrium? Here are three advanced strategies to consider for investigation:

1. Assess and balance the surrounding environment

Once a state of basic energetic balance has been achieved with the organism, consider expanding the scope of analysis to include the environment in which the creature lives and spends large amounts of time. For example, the "pathological" section of the basic analysis chart can be run on vehicles, barns, poultry houses and other structures. The goal is to **reduce and/or eliminate any energy patterns that might negatively impact the energetic state of the creatures** within. Here's how it is done:

A. Place a photo of the structure or vehicle in the input well of the instrument, then check intensity readings for toxins, molds, poisons, and any other negative factors.
B. Broadcast to reduce and eliminate the energy patterns for which high readings (greater than 100 on the intensity dial) are detected.
C. After overall balancing is complete, wait two to four weeks, then repeat the analysis. Any negative elements that have spiked back up to high levels should be investigated further, both radionically and within the physical realm. **Researchers should practice thinking like detectives**, looking for the "cause behind the cause" that may be causing negative energy patterns to recur so suddenly.

Through this process the researcher is able to improve the energetic state of the agricultural environment. Specific benefits achieved by our customers have included livestock barns that do not carry a bad smell, barns with very few flies and animals that behave more peacefully in their working environment.

2. Assess and balance the consumables

Air, water, feed and seed – the elements that allow our plants and animals to thrive. Systematic problems in quality in any or all of these elements can leach away or actively reduce the energetic state of the organisms. It is easy to test these consumables for the same negative energy patterns described in the environmental assessment:

A. Take samples of feed, seed and water using test tubes or beakers. Capture and seal air samples in clean glass or plastic containers.
B. Supplement these samples with photos of related storage bins, silos, tanks and the other mechanical systems related to these consumables. For air study, use photos of the sky shot in all four directions and into the prevailing wind.
C. Check intensity readings for toxins, molds, poisons, and any other negative factors. Remember to consider and check for specific issues that are known to exist in your geographic region.
D. Broadcast to reduce/eliminate the energy patterns for which high readings (greater than 100 on the intensity dial) are detected.

The sky is the limit with what you can achieve using these techniques. One fellow we know took water samples from drinking fountains and restaurants all around his town, took a photo of the water tower and set about improving the energetic state of the town's entire water supply!

3. Use the radionic instrument as a selection tool

The radionic instrument may be used to make informed choices about the energetic states of any feeds, seeds or supplements that are being considered for use on the farm, both singularly and in combination with the energetic state of the organisms they'll feed or the environment in which they will be cultivated. The process for this varies depending on use:

Predicting the energetic impact of a consumable or supplement

A. Check the General Vitality (GV) of the organism in question with a witness for the organism in the well and 9-49 set on one bank of the instrument.
B. Without removing the witness of the organism, add a sample of the consumable or supplement to the input well using a test tube or beaker – thus combining the energy patterns of the organism and the consumable.
C. Recheck GV. An increased GV indicates that the consumable or supplement will actively improve the energetic state of the organism. A lower GV suggests the opposite, that the energetic state of the organism will be reduced if the consumable or supplement is physically ingested.

Select the optimum seed for a particular soil and growing environment

A. Collect samples for the core elements of the growing environment, including soil, water (if irrigating) and any additives that will be utilized in the growing program. Place these in the input well, then add photos of the field and the sky.
B. Check the General Vitality (GV) of this combination of elements.
C. Add a sample of the seed under consideration to the input well, then recheck and record GV.
D. Remove the first seed sample from the input well and replace with a different seed sample. Check the combined GV of the new seed with the other growing elements and record the results. Repeat this step until all samples have been tested.
E. Compare the GV readings for each seed sample. The readings gathered can be ranked in order from highest to lowest, allowing comparison of the seed samples with regards to energetic compatibility with the specific growing conditions on site.

It is important to note that there are many physical factors and external variables that will impact seed cultivation through the course of the entire growing cycle. As a result, the energetic ranking will not always predict exact performance of the seed samples. However, they will usually correlate in general terms, allowing the researcher to separate the likely stronger performers from those seeds that will probably not do as well.

20. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Gardening and Agriculture

Table of Contents

I. INTRODUCTION

Radionics has almost limitless application to the world of agriculture thanks to the inherent capability of the technology to assess and impact the energetic balances of those plant and other organic systems that we would seek to nurture, as well as to unbalance the energetic state of those that we would like to diminish. Likewise, the ability to assess and compare information about the harmonic relationships between systems at the energetic level allows farmers to make informed decisions about seed, feed and all the daily opportunities that come up on the farm and in the garden. As with any radionic research, the watchwords for success in cultivation experiments are accuracy, analytical thinking and a clear focus on the intended outcomes.

Accuracy: As golfers and hunters alike will tell you, **power is useless without accuracy**. For this reason, the most effective researchers will improve the accuracy of their analyses and effectiveness of their broadcasts by doing a quick "fine tuning" test of published rates for those organisms in which there are likely to be localized differences in species and/or environmental conditions. This is easy to do – slowly turn the rate dials a little above and below the published rate while feeling for the most solid stick on the rub plate. For example: If the rate for a Black Ant is 48-52, the specific rate for the Black Ants you are trying to eliminate may be 47 to 49 on the left-hand dial, and 51 to 53 on the right-hand dial. Remember that the radionic instrument operates like a radio, and like a radio **the operator will hear the music most clearly when the station is perfectly tuned** on the dial. If you are unsure of your stick, double check your results by checking the intensity on each of the each of these neighboring rates. The one with the highest intensity is the strongest and best match.

Analytical Thinking: Practice thinking like a detective about the issues you would like to resolve or improve. **Use the clues observed on the farm and through your analyses to find the "cause behind the cause"** of a particular problem, or when thinking about how best to boost the energetic state of the plant. Remember to consider possible environmental factors, including the quality of inputs like feed, fertilizer and water.

Focused Intent: The focused intent of the trained operator provides the blueprint for all radionic action. Researchers should strive to literally **focus the mind as clearly as possible on a vision of the specific question raised or condition sought**. If the farmer is growing corn, s/he should imagine walking through a field of the tallest corn ever seen, a bountiful crop of tall stalks hanging heavy with fat golden ears. The smell of the field, the spring of the loamy soil beneath the feet, the summer breeze whispering amongst the leaves and tassels: let all of these sensations fill the mind of the operator like a rich memory. It is this process that allows the operator to pre-engineer a specific future reality, out of the many possible future realities, through the focusing lens that is the human mind.

ABOUT THE RATES

Some of the rates listed in the sections to follow are "cross-over rates", or rates that were originally discovered and catalogued using one of the many other designs of radionic instruments that have come and gone over the decades, but have since been converted over for use on two-dial instruments.

Most of the rates listed for insect and plant pests were developed and compiled by the Peter J. Kelly, Marianne Keeler-Kelly and the many, many friends of Interdimensional Sciences in the years leading up to the original publication of *Psychotronics: Book II* and *Psychotronics: Book III* in the early 1980's, mostly through collaboration with agricultural clients working on field trials. In the first edition, Peter Kelly wrote, "They represent the best of our ability to scan for those frequencies that most singularly define the organisms in question. They were totally accurate for the pests tested and the instrument used at the time of the scan."

With these factors in mind, be sure to apply the fine tuning test described above to all published rates for those organisms in which there are likely to be localized differences in species and/or

environmental conditions. The skilled operator will also stretch out beyond the stick on the rub plate, reaching out with all of their senses to recognize the hum of the resonance points that also generate that stick. If a published rate is not available, have the confidence and build the skills needed to scan for accurate rates using samples gathered in the field. Learn to trust yourself!

ABOUT WITNESSES

Witnesses play a pivotal role in every radionic process. Just as tuning forks of identical pitch will physically resonate in close proximity, sample and source are in a constant state of perfect resonance that is bound across limitless space and time, permanently energized by the unique symphony of living energy patterns that define them.

Physical Samples: Physical samples play a central role in the analysis process. Seed, feed, soil, water, plants and a whisker off a mouse in the barn all reveal energetic patterns about their sources. Clean glassware is preferred for the capture, use and storage of samples, though plastic and paper will often provide satisfactory results. Take care to avoid contamination, being mindful of those compounds and materials that will decay or break down over time. Plants should be sampled with cuttings, leaving the living plant in the field whenever possible. Store samples in cool, dark locations, avoiding sunlight and magnetic fields.

Photographic: It is important to use photographs that are never separated into positive and negative phases, as with traditional chemically-developed prints that are made from negatives. Instead, utilize those photographs that are captured and reproduced intact in a single stage, such as slides and chemically-based instant photos. For many years the Polaroid 600 was the sidekick of every radionics researcher thanks to the convenience and reasonably priced film. Polaroid's retirement of the 600 has allowed industry giant Fuji to begin offering their instant camera in the United States for the first time. The Fuji Instax 200 is a direct replacement for the Polaroid 600 in every regard: price, convenience and a 100% analog, chemical process. Initial availability has been limited to online retailers like Amazon.com and camera shops.

Initial research into the use of digital photography in radionics has been successful, though there are some reports that results are maximized with higher resolutions cameras. Future research will include a side-by-side comparison of several digital cameras and printing techniques. Of particular interest in this area is the Polaroid POGO, an inkless technology that delivers instant photos from a pocket-sized printer that is compatible with newer digital cameras and cell phone cameras. Polaroid has also introduced al all-in-one version that integrates the same printer with a 5-megapixel digital camera. The POGO has been spotted online and in on-the-ground retailers like Wal-Mart.

The physical orientation and relationship between the radionic researcher and the subject being photographed is important. Peter Kelly always referred to the work of radionics pioneer Bruce Copen, who said, "We have to obtain a sample: a sample relative to the whole structure of the field is to stand with the sun on the farthest side of the field showing toward you. Take any sample from that field and it will be representative. If you pick a sample with the sun behind you, then it is not representative, but a single sample taken from the field - each part of which is entirely individual from one another. It has been proved by many researchers over the years, so we must remember this when we take a sample for analysis or balancing."

Mental: It is certainly possible to use the mind to directly focus the intent of the analysis on a particular subject without a physical witness of any kind – radionics would hardly be possible if this were not the case. However, this practice is strongly discouraged, as it requires the radionic operator to serve as the conduit for the energy that will drive the transfer of information – a process that can be draining and/or unbalancing. The role of the radionic instrument is to allow the operator to serve as the tuner, who can then walk away while the device continues to broadcast the signal.

II. SEED SELECTION

A plant is as a living antenna between the Earth and the sun that is tuned to a specific frequency. The success of that antenna is largely determined by the degree of natural harmony between the plant being cultivated, the unique soil composition in that location, and the quality and availability of sunlight, water and air. If all these elements are in balance, the plants are sure to grow with vigor and a high natural resistance to pests and diseases, as well as the ability to outperform weeds. The first step is to **select those seeds or seedlings that demonstrate the highest degree of energetic harmony** to those specific growing conditions:

Process:

1. Take a photographic witness of the field or garden, remembering that shooting into the direction of the sun provides the best average of the energy patterns present – including that of the sun itself. If a photograph is not available for some reason, soil samples from several areas of the field may be gathered and mixed.
2. Place the photographic witness or the blended soil samples in the input well of your radionic instrument. To more accurately model the total cultivation environment, a sample of irrigation and/or rain water may also be added to the input well.
3. Assess the General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00) of the field by scanning on the Intensity dial. Record the result. This is the baseline vitality against which the seeds will be compared.
4. Add a sample of the seed to the input well with the other samples and/or photo, then recheck General Vitality. Record the result. Repeat with any additional seeds being considered.
5. Compare the results of the General Vitality readings gathered in Step 4, ranking them from highest to lowest. Any seed sample that generates a GV reading that is equal or greater than the baseline GV captured in Step 3 may be considered to be in harmonic balance with the soil and/or water conditions, with the highest GV indicating the greatest degree of harmony. Seeds producing a GV below that of the field alone are energetically predicted to be weaker performers in those specific growing conditions.

Using this simple process the farmer may **make informed decisions** about the degree of natural energetic harmony between the seeds and his or her specific piece of land.

Example:

- The farmer takes a photo of the field, facing into the sun in order to get an energetic average of local conditions. This photo is placed in the input well along with a test tube of water from the output end of his irrigation line, which will be the primary source of water for the plants.
- Bank 1 of the instrument is set to “9-49” and turned on. Bank 2 is set to “0-0” and turned off.
- A baseline intensity reading of 375 is assessed – the General Vitality of the field and water.
- A seed sample is added to the well in a test tube. Energetic intensity is assessed and the results recorded. This seed sample is replaced with a second sample, whose intensity is also assessed. This step is repeated with three additional samples, yielding the following results:

Sample	Intensity
Field Samples (Soil + Water)	375
Field Samples + Seed #1	390
Field Samples + Seed #2	210
Field Samples + Seed #3	340
Field Samples + Seed #4	420
Field Samples + Seed #5	480

- The results are then ranked from largest to smallest:

Sample	Seed Ranking	Intensity
Field Samples + Seed #5	1	480
Field Samples + Seed #4	2	420
Field Samples + Seed #1	3	390
Field Samples (Soil + Water)	n/a	375
Field Samples + Seed #3	4	340
Field Samples + Seed #2	5	210

Based on this information, the farmer concludes that Seed #5 has the highest predictor for success in these soil and water conditions, with Seed #4 and possibly Seed #1 as reasonable substitutes in the event that #5 has external negative characteristics, such as insufficient availability or excessive price. The samples that exhibited a *lower* overall GV would not be considered for planting.

NOTE: While energetic harmony is a key tool in basic seed selection, it is not always a direct predictor for final crop yield due to the countless differences in physical conditions throughout the course of the entire cycle of cultivation. In the example above Seed #4 may outperform Seed #5 if that seed turns out to produce the hardier plant in a season that is hotter and drier than usual. Generally speaking, however, both Seed #4 and Seed #5 should perform much more strongly than Seed #2 or Seed #3.

III. ASSESSING PLANT ANATOMY

Once the seeds have sprouted into a plant, anatomically-specific radionic rates may be used in place of General Vitality in order to **assess the harmonic relationships between the field conditions and the specific parts of the plant**. In this way the farmer may focus on the energetic health where it is needed most, looking beyond the broader measurement of General Vitality. Use the following rates to check intensity for the parts of the plant of interest:

Name	Rate
Flowers	48.25 – 38.25
Fruits	42.25 – 44.50
Leaves, Coniferous (Evergreen)	34.50 – 13.25
Leaves, Deciduous/Broadleaf	25.50 – 27.50
Roots, General	38.00 – 22.50
Root, Tap	32.00 – 36.50
Root, Veins	34.50 – 44.25
Sap, General	46.50 – 51.00
Sap, Tree	48.75 – 26.75
Seeds	42.25 – 44.50
Stem, Plants	25.50 – 20.75
Trunk, Trees	25.50 – 53.25

Process:

1. In this case, a new photographic witness of the field *with* the plants can replace the earlier photo of the uncultivated field in the input well. Alternatively, plant cuttings from representative specimens can be combined with the original field witness or blended soil samples. Samples of irrigation or rain water may also be included. **Note:** Ideally, cuttings should be from live plants, leaving the rest of the plant alive in the field.
2. Check General Vitality (GV = 9.00-49.00) of the plant by scanning on the Intensity dial. Record the result. This is the baseline against which the parts of the plant will be compared.
3. Set the rate for the part of the plant of interest on one bank of the instrument. Scan on the intensity dial and record the results. Repeat as desired for other parts of the plant.

4. Compare the parts of the plant with the General Vitality. Those parts of the plant with intensities that are lower than GV are out of energetic balance with the rest of the plant. This situation may be repaired in two ways:

    a. Balancing energy may be transmitted directly to the part of the plant in question by setting that part of the plant to a rate bank, then turning on the amplifier. Remember to scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments.
    b. A much more rapid result may be achieved by identifying the missing soil constituents through radionic analysis, then adding physical components directly to the field as discussed in Section IV.

Note: When assessing the specific parts of the plant using these rates, **remember to consider the current stage of the plant's life cycle** and/or the end result desired from cultivation. For example, if the plant is still in the seedling phase, the farmer will often desire strong growth in the roots and/or the stem. Likewise, toward the end of the growth cycle energy is more likely to be needed in the part of the plant that will be harvested: the lettuce farmer will want strong leaf growth, the corn farmer will want healthy seed production and the potato farmer will still want energy dedicated to root growth.

Example:

- A farmer growing tomatoes places the following items in the input well of the instrument: a photographic witness of her tomato plants in the field, a cutting from a tomato plant, and a sample from the far end of the irrigation line.
- General Vitality is checked, followed by these plant parts:

Name	Rate	Intensity
General Vitality (GV)	**9.00 – 49.00**	400
Roots, General	38.00 – 22.50	420
Stem, Plants	25.50 – 20.75	390
Leaves, Deciduous/Broadleaf	25.50 – 27.50	320
Fruits	42.25 – 44.50	240

- At this point the farmer stops to consider the development stage of these tomato plants. The plants are already long in the vine and ready to bear tomatoes. She can see that more energy needs to be dedicated to the fruit-bearing phase of development through energetic and/or physical processes. For strongest results, action will be taken to stimulate activity in both realms.

IV. ASSESSING PLANT DEFICIENCIES: SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Radionic analysis may be conducted on the living soil in order to **determine the energetic balance of the minerals, elements and key characteristics**. Much more meaningful is the same analysis when conducted in conjunction with representative samples of the seed selected for cultivation or with cuttings or other witnesses from the crop in the field. Likewise, the same process may be used to assess anatomically-specific parts of the plant for maximization of a particular portion of the life cycle.

Process:

1. The samples and other witnesses to be placed in the input well of the radionic instrument will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed. The following table lists the components that should be used:

Area of Interest	Samples/Witnesses to Use
Field Conditions Only	Photograph of Field or Blended Soil Samples + Water Sample
Field Conditions + Seed	Field Witnesses + Water Sample + Seed Sample
Field Conditions + Plant	Photograph of Plants in the Field - OR - Field Witnesses + Water Sample + Plant Cuttings
Field Conditions + Specific Plant Anatomy	Photograph of Plants in the Field + Plant Anatomy Rate Set on One Bank of Instrument - OR - Field Witnesses + Water Sample + Plant Cuttings + Plant Anatomy Rate Set on One Bank of Instrument

2. Once the appropriate inputs have been selected, the following rates may be set on the radionic instrument to assess the energetic strengths and deficiencies of the plant-soil systems. Check each on the intensity dial for balance with General Vitality.

A. Soil Characteristics

Name	Rate
General Vitality	**9.00 – 49.00**
Acidity	34.00 – 84.00
Alkanity	26.00 – 41.00
Bacteria, Aerobic	49.00 – 56.25
Circulation (Air)	23.00 – 21.00
Circulation (Water)	26.25 – 28.75
Fertility	66.75 – 36.25
Magnetism, Para-	36.00 – 33.50
Magnetism, Dia-	64.50 – 54.00
Moisture	43.50 – 40.50
Porosity	25.00 – 31.25

B. Chemical Soil Components

Name	Chemical Formula	Rate
Aluminum	Al	16.00 – 77.00
Ammonium	NH_4	22.00 – 32.00
Boron	B	24.00 – 52.50
Calcium	Ca	24.00 – 4.00
Carbon	C	47.00 – 32.00
Chlorine	Cl	37.00 – 93.00
Copper	Cu	75.00 – 32.00
Hydrogen	H	10.00 – 3.50
Iron	Fe	49.00 – 27.00
Magnesium	Mg	27.00 – 13.00
Manganese	Mn	73.00 – 71.00
Nitrate	NO_3	32.50 – 16.50
Nitrogen Dioxide	NO_2	88.00 – XX (scan)
Oxygen	O_2	31.50 – 13.50
Phosphate	P_20_5	92.00 – 62.00
Potassium Oxide	K_20	30.50 – 67.00
Sulfate	$S0_4$	77.00 – 94.00
Zinc	Zn	53.00 – 41.00

C. Other Soil Components

Name	Rate
Amino Acids	24.00 – 21.25
Gelatin	41.00 – 13.25
Humus	29.00 – 24.25
Oil, Organic	38.00 – 45.75
Proteins	44.00 – 43.00
Salts	82.00 – 42.00
Sugars	5.00 – 72.00

3. Any characteristics or components found to be more than 50 below the General Vitality reading should be balanced energetically back to GV and/or fortified physically using fertilizers or other soil additives. Radionic rates for fertilizers and other additives may also be broadcast energetically to the plant-soil system (see Section V below).
4. Improved soil performance will come with movement of the energetic state to a higher octave of activity, in which overall GV will move upward. Calcium enrichment has been found to play a key role in making an octave change of this kind.

Note: It is easy to test the energetic impact of physical fertilizers and/or soil additives that are being considered for repairing those deficiencies indicated in the steps above. Simply add a sample of the additive in question to the input well with the samples/witnesses specified in Step 1, then retest General Vitality and any of the characteristics or components that fell short of GV. Those additives that have the most positive impact on GV and the deficient area should be utilized in the field.

V. SOIL ADDITIVES AND FERTILIZERS

The energy patterns associated with **soil additives and/or fertilizers may be broadcast directly to the plant-soil system**. The following is a list of some additives that are commonly associated with agriculture. Many more may be found in KRT's E-Rate Book, an electronic database of more than 10,000 radionic rates.

Name	Rate
General Vitality	**9.00 – 49.00**
Ammonium Sulfate (NH_4SO_4)	48.00 – 39.25
Ash, Wood	30.00 – 41.80
Bloodmeal	42.75 – 49.00
Bone Meal	23.75 – 25.00
Hoof & Horn Mix	53.50 – 70.00
Leaf Mold	34.80 – 30.00
Lime, Slaked	57.00 – 47.20
Lime, Super Phosphate	54.00 – 60.30
Manure, Cow	61.75 – 51.75
Manure, Hog	68.50 – 58.75
Manure, Horse	49.50 – 58.50
Manure, Poultry	56.50 – 37.20
Nitrate of Potash	32.50 – 42.75
Nitrate of Soda	19.25 – 29.25
Nitro Chalk	36.20 – 28.50
Peat, General	27.00 – 37.80
Peat, Irish	43.25 – 26.00
Potassium Chloride (KCl)	53.50 – 70.00
Seaweed	27.00 – 30.75
Sphagnum Moss	51.50 – 77.00

Process:

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Set one of the rate banks on the instrument to General Vitality and check intensity.
3. Set a second rate bank to the soil additive rate. With both banks turned on, check intensity.
    a. If the combined intensity of both banks is higher than GV alone, the soil additive rate is beneficial to the soil and/or plants. Turn on the amplifier and scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments. Do not overbalance!
    b. If the combined intensity of both banks is lower than GV alone, the soil additive rate is detrimental to the soil and/or plants. Do not utilize this rate.

VI. CHEMICALS & POISONS

The following is a list of common chemicals that have been used in agriculture, or that are often found in agricultural environments due to widespread airborne delivery. **The energetic patterns for these poisons may be reduced radionically.** Many more may be found in KRT's E-Rate Book, an electronic database of more than 10,000 radionic rates.

Name	Rate
2,4 D	12.50 – 2.50
Agent "Orange"	21.00 – 9.75
Agent "White"	10.25 – 23.75
Ambush	33.75 – 27.75
DBCP	59.50 – 46.50
DDT	48.00 – 85.00
Ergot	46.00 – 94.00
Herbicide (General)	2.50 – 4.50
Lanate	44.50 – 38.50
Lerlex	69.25 – 69.75
Lindane	6.50 – 15.00
Magnetic Fallout	27.25 – 48.50
Malathion	7.50 – 1.50
Mercury	84.60 – 100.0
Paraquat	3.25 – 7.75
Parathion	8.50 – 48.00
Pentac	36.75 – 39.00
Pentelentiezol	49.25 – 96.00
Radioactive Fallout	22.00 – 35.75
Temick	30.25 – 34.25
Trithion	1.50 – 12.50

Process:

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Set one of the rate banks on the instrument to the chemical or poison rate of interest.
3. Any chemical or poison with an energetic intensity above 50 should be balanced down to zero by turning on amplifier and scanning for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments.

4. This radionic process may be repeated as necessary; however repeated appearances of a particular chemical or poison should be investigated in the physical realm in order to locate and eliminate the source, if possible.

VII. INSECT PESTS

First and foremost, remember that insects are nature's "clean up crew". Their job is to dispose of those plants that are not balanced and healthy – an integral part of the life cycle. Attacking them directly may be effective, however **until the entire plant-soil system is brought into a state of energetic balance the pests are likely to return**. However, once the land is brought into balance with the plants being cultivated, the pests are likely to disappear on their own.

Rate-Based Process:

This process may be utilized if a known rate is available for the insect at hand and/or the researcher feels confident in his or her ability to scan for a rate using a captured specimen. Developing and utilizing the latter skill is strongly encouraged, as this technique will ensure maximum accuracy with regards to isolating the exact conditions associated with that insect in that field at that point in time. And like any skill, confidence and effectiveness will increase the more it is practiced.

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Capture an insect specimen in a clean pyrex or quartz-type test tube or vessel. A clean plastic bag may also be utilized if proper glassware is not available. Add the insect specimen to the input well with the other witnesses noted in step 1.
3. Check the level of infestation by scanning with the intensity dial. The amount will be a relative figure, an overall "intensity" of the insects as they relate to the field and crops.
4. Transpose the known rate for the insect pest, then set this rate on the one bank of the instrument. For example, the rate for the common aphid is 38.25-19.25. The transposed rate for neutralizing the aphid would be 19.25-38.25.
5. Turn the instrument amplifier on and scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments. Insects' broadcast times are frequently 24 hours or longer.

To follow is a list of rates for some common farm and home insect pests. Many more rates are available in the published literature, as well as in KRT's E-Rate Book

Name	Rate
Ants, Black	48.00 – 52.00
Ants, Red	32.00 – 40.25
Aphids	38.25 – 19.25
Army Worm: Baby	25.25 – 36.50
Army Worm: Young	39.75 – 38.25
Army Worm: Adult	61.25 – 67.00
Azalea Caterpillar	12.75 – 34.00
Black Swallowtail: Larvae	20.75 – 32.50
Buffalo Gnats	35.50 – 13.25
Cockroaches	54.00 – 67.00
Corn Borers	37.50 – 29.00
Corn Earworm- Sweet	23.25 – 23.50
Colorado Potato Beetle	65.00 – 23.00
Cricket, Brown (Mormon)	66.75 – 40.50
Egg Plant Weevil	57.00 – 38.00
Grasshoppers	69.25 – 66.00

Green Bean Worm	41.75 – 74.00
House Fly, Common	21.50 – 31.25
Leaf Miners: Larvae	84.25 – 62.00
Leaf Miners: Pupae	37.00 – 43.25
Leaf Miners: Fly	20.25 – 39.25
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	14.50 – 31.60
Red Spider Mites	38.75 – 24.75
Squash Bugs	31.50 – 51.00
Tomato Bug	25.50 – 30.50
Tomato Hornworm, Green	23.50 – 29.00
White Fly	69.25 – 29.75

Reagent-Based Process:
This process is ideal for the situations when a known rate is not available.

1. Place field, plant and/or water samples in the input well of the radionic instrument. Specific witnesses to be utilized will vary depending on the particular phase of cultivation being assessed (see Part IV above).
2. Capture an insect specimen to analyze in a clean pyrex or quartz-type test tube or vessel. A clean plastic bag may also be utilized if proper glassware is not available. Add the insect specimen to the input well with the other witnesses noted in step 1.
3. Check the level of infestation by scanning with the intensity dial. The amount will be a relative figure, an overall "intensity" of the insects as they relate to the field and crops.
4. Add a reagent that is demonstrated to be effective against the insects. This can be done physically by adding a sample in a test tube to the input well, or energetically by setting a rate on one of the banks of the instrument. The following rates are examples that may be effective. Many more rates are available.

Insect Control Reagent	**Rate**
Cayenne (Red) Pepper	54.50 – 37.00
Cedar Chips	88.00 – 56.50
Cedar Oil	42.00 – 85.00
Marigold, Dried Blossoms	53.50 – 52.50
Marigold, Pure Extract	33.00 – 20.50
Nicotine Sulfate	35.75 – 57.00
Paint Thinner	63.50 – 61.00
Turpentine	82.00 – 95.00

5. Verify effectiveness of the reagent against the insect at hand by rechecking intensity. An effective reagent will reduce total intensity to below 50 in this testing stage.
6. Turn the instrument amplifier and scan for broadcast time on the intensity dial of the Personal Instrument, or on the dial of the 10-Hour Timer on the Seeker, Beacon or Workstation instruments. Insects' broadcast times are frequently 24 hours or longer.

Combined Process:
For maximum effectiveness against insect pests, combine the reagent-based process and the rate-based process by setting the transposed rate on the radionic instrument ***and*** introducing an effective reagent into the process by using a sample or by setting a reagent rate.

Note: The pest control processes described above will usually take care of major infestations; however the processes may need to be repeated due to the short life cycle of the typical insect. Likewise, a crop that is not healthy will continue to attract insects, as they are merely trying to "do their jobs" as nature's clean up crews.

VIII. WEEDS

Just like the plants we seek to cultivate and harvest, the plants we call "weeds" are also living antennas between the Earth and the sun that are tuned to a specific frequency. The fact that they grow well while cultivated crops struggle indicates the field conditions are better suited to the weed than the crop. Until conditions are changed through long term modification of the soil, fighting weeds will remain an uphill battle or, worse yet, one that is dependent on the poisons being peddled by the chemical industries.

The process for attacking weeds is identical to that associated with insects. Follow the steps outlined in the reagent based, rate based or combined processes described above, substituting samples and/or rates for the weed plants whenever insects samples and/or rates are described.

Note that the broadcast times associated with eliminating weeds can take a week or more! Even then, the impact may not be effective unless soil chemistry or other physical elements are modified to favor the crop over the weed. After all, the sun is an extremely powerful source of energy!

1. Common Weeds

The following is a list of common weeds and their rates. Many more rates are available in the published literature, as well as in KRT's E-Rate Book.

Name	Rate
Bind Weed	64.50 – 54.00
Canadian Thistle	24.75 – 38.75
Corn Gronwell	59.00 – 37.50
Horse Weed	53.00 – 69.00
Mayweed	41.50 – 65.50
Mustard Hedge	42.25 – 57.75
Oldfield Toad Flux	41.00 – 77.00
Plantain	39.25 – 37.50
Prostate Knotweed	23.75 – 65.00
Purslaine Speedwell	41.25 – 52.00
Sorrel, Common Yellow Wood	50.00 – 65.75
Sorrel, Red	27.00 – 71.50
Wild Grape	43.75 – 32.50
Wild Lettuce	29.00 – 41.75
Winter Vetch	27.75 – 52.75

2. Weed Control Reagents

The following is a list of common reagents against weeds and their rates. Many more rates are available in the published literature, as well as in KRT's E-Rate Book.

Physical Reagent	Rate
Copper Sulfate	54.50 – 75.75
Diesel Oil	27.00 – 34.50
Rock Salt	82.00 – 37.00
Paint Thinner	63.50 – 61.00
Herbicide	2.50 – 4.50

21. ADVANCED RADIONICS: Systematic Pathological Elimination

Introduction

Everything in the universe is fundamentally composed of vibration and energy. The heart of every atom and the endless motions of the tiny subatomic particles therein are powered by an infinite sea of living energy. The frequencies at which the energy vibrates determine which subatomic particles will manifest in the physical realm we perceive as reality. In this way, each frequency serves as a blueprint of vibratory information - a musical note for every element on the periodical table.

When chemical elements combine to create compounds and alloys, their corresponding patterns of frequency information combine to create harmonic chords and melodies. The energetic strengths of each of those melodies are a factor of the degree of positive and negative harmonic resonance shared between all of the energy patterns present. The more elements that share high positive resonance, the stronger that compound will be. Likewise compounds are weakened by dissonant patterns of information – sour notes that dilute the strength of the music.

The same principles apply to organisms. The stronger the harmonic relationship between the energetic processes in an organism, the stronger the overall health of the organism. Energetic dissonance is introduced by pathologicals, poisons, and toxins. These elements act as sour notes within the symphony of life and can dilute and even overpower the organism. For this reason, systematic elimination of dissonant patterns of information is essential to the overall energetic strength of any organism.

Step 1: Balance the Organism

Preceding any effort to eliminate dissonant patterns of information should be an overall balancing and tune up of the positive energetic processes. This will prepare the organism for the work of processing and eliminating any pathological or other dissonant patterns of information. A quick tune-up may be achieved using the "ACES" worksheet, which is specifically focused on the Aura, Chakra, Elimination Organs and Supporting Functions. For a more complete tune up, analyze and balance all of the energetic processes found on page 1 of the Animal Analysis worksheet:

1. **Ask for permission** to carry out energetic work on the organism:

    A. **Zero the instrument:** Set the "Amp" switch to the off position, set both the "Bank 1" and "Bank 2" switches to the off position and set both banks to the "0-0" (null) scalar frequencies using the rate dials.
    B. **Load the sample well** with the sample, specimen or witness to be analyzed. Be certain that all items placed in the sample well are free of contamination, including the fingerprints of the operator.
    C. **Set one of the banks to "100.00-0.00"** using the rate dials, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". Unused banks should remain turned off and set to "0-0".
    D. **Identify the intensity:** Focus the mind on the question "Do I have permission to carry out energetic work on this organism at this time?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". A measured intensity of 500 or higher indicates energetic work is permitted, while a reading below 500 means this work should not be carried out. **Do not proceed if the answer is "NO"!**

2. **Complete an analysis** of all patterns of information (radionic rates) found on the first page of the Animal Analysis worksheet:

A. **Zero the instrument:** Set all banks to the "0-0" (null) settings using the rate dials and turn off all bank activation switches.
B. **Load the sample well** with the sample, specimen or witness to be analyzed. Be certain that all items placed in the sample well are free of contamination, including the fingerprints of the operator.
C. **Set the first rate** on the Animal Analysis worksheet on one bank of frequency dials, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "ON". Unused banks should remain turned off and set to "0-0".
D. **Identify the intensity:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in organism ABC?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be observed; recorded the strongest of these for the pattern of information being evaluated.
E. **Record the strongest resonance point** found on the intensity dial. This is the relative energetic strength of that pattern of information.
F. **Repeat this process** for all rates listed on the worksheet.

3. **Balance the organism** by broadcasting on those radionic rates whose strongest intensities were measured to be 50 or more points lower than the intensity measured for General Vitality (GV=9.00-49.00). The goal is to raise the weaker rates to be equal to GV.

A. **Set the weak rate** on one of the banks, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". In many cases additional weak rates may be set on any unused banks on the instrument and any connected Tuning Stations in order to reduce the amount of time necessary to complete all balancing.
B. **Activate the broadcast circuit** on the instrument.
C. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question "For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to balance these patterns of information with no unintended outcomes?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". The strongest resonance point detected is the appropriate broadcast time and is read as minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" instead of "minutes".
D. **Add any reagents** and test for desirability by rechecking broadcast time. A helpful reagent will reduce the amount of time required to balance the pattern(s) of information set on the instrument.
E. **Check for permission** to make the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero, then asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make at this time?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no".
   Note: *Since overall permission was granted at the beginning of the project, a reading of "no" on a particular broadcast indicate a problem with the broadcast time, the selected reagents, or the combination of rates set on multiple banks. Try repeating the question without reagents or with one rate bank active at a time until the conflict is identified.*
F. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplification circuit and re-check the intensity for each rate set. Do not overbalance!
G. **Record** the new intensities for every pattern of information that was balanced.

Step 2: Identify and Eliminate Dissonant Patterns of Information

Page 2 of the Animal Analysis worksheet is dedicated to those patterns of information that create dissonance with an organism: diseases, poisons, toxins, and other negative factors. Elimination of these sour notes is essential to any effort to increase the overall energetic strength of an organism.

1. **Complete an analysis** of all pathological patterns of information found on page 2 of the Animal Analysis worksheet using the same analysis techniques described on the previous page; load the sample well, set the pathological rate, identify the intensity of the strongest resonance point, and record the results. As always, analysis must be conducted one rate at a time.

2. **Broadcast to reduce weak pathological patterns of information.** Traditionally patterns of information with intensities between 0-100 are said to exist only in the energetic realm, while readings of 100 to 200 are believed to be making a transition from the energetic to the physical – the "kindling" phase. Patterns of information with intensities measured *above* 200 are believed to have a tangible presence within the physical plane that should be detectable by mainstream laboratory techniques. The goal of this step is to balance away those negative patterns that are less deeply rooted in the physical realm – those rates observed to have a reading of **200 or less** on the Intensity dial.

A. **Set the pathological rate** on one of the banks, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". In many cases additional dissonant patterns of information may be set on any unused banks on the instrument and any connected Tuning Stations in order to reduce the amount of time necessary to complete all balancing.
B. **Activate the broadcast circuit** on the instrument.
C. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question "For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to eliminate these patterns of information with no unintended outcomes?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". The strongest resonance point detected is the appropriate broadcast time and is read as minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" instead of "minutes".
D. **Add any reagents** and test for desirability by rechecking broadcast time. A helpful reagent will reduce the amount of time required to balance the pattern(s) of information set on the instrument.
E. **Check for permission** to make the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero, then asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make at this time?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no".

   Note: *Since overall permission was granted at the beginning of the project, a reading of "no" on a particular broadcast indicate a conflict with the broadcast time, the selected reagents, or the combination of rates set on multiple banks. Try repeating the question without reagents or with one rate bank active at a time until the conflict is identified.*

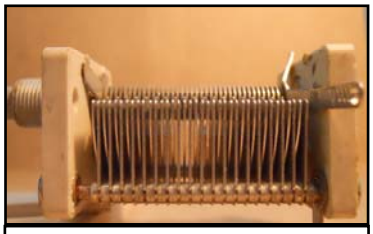
F. **Broadcast for the time indicated**, then turn off the amplification circuit and re-check the intensity for each rate set. Do not overbalance!
G. **Record the new intensities** for every pattern of information that was balanced.
H. **Repeat this process** for all of the weaker patterns of information.

3. **Systematically locate all instances of strong pathological patterns of information.** The goal of this step is to balance away all patterns of information whose energetic strengths were observed to have a reading of **greater than 200** on the Intensity dial. In order to do so, rather than simply broadcast on the dissonant rate, the researcher will search for every location within the organism where the negative pattern of information may be found, then eliminate each individually.

A. **Set the strong pathological rate** on one of the banks, then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". This setting indicates the presence of the dissonant patterns of information in the entire organism – the whole body.

B. **Search for specific locations** in which the negative pattern of information has taken root. This process varies slightly depending on the form of the rate.

a. **If the rate has the form "X – 100.00"**: In this situation the left hand dial is set to some number and the right hand dial set to "100.00". Because the setting "100.00" on the right hand dial always indicates the whole of the organism, the researcher may scan on this dial to find specific locations within that organism. Slowly turn the right hand dial counterclockwise away from "100.00" until a resonance point is detected on the reaction plate/antenna. Stop at that point, take a reading on the Intensity dial, and record both the setting (location) and the intensity. Repeat this process as many times as is necessary by continuing to scan on the right hand dial until every resonance point is found for the condition set on the left hand dial.



When set at "100.00", the fully engaged variable capacitor reflects 100% of the signal information for the organism.

Example:

When completing an analysis using page two of the Animal Analysis worksheet, the researcher detects an energetic strength of 450 on the Intensity dial for the rate 20.00-100.00, which is described as "Toxins". This tells us the total strength of that negative pattern of information within the entire organism.

Next the researcher searches for each of the specific locations within the organism where the "Toxins" pattern of information has taken root. Scanning all the way around the right hand dial reveals the following:

Instrument Bank	Location	Rate	Intensity
Bank 1	Whole Organism	20.00 – 100.00	450
Bank 1	#1	20.00 – 87.50	220
Bank 1	#2	20.00 – 74.25	300
Bank 1	#3	20.00 – 48.00	175
Bank 1	#4	20.00 – 21.50	210
Bank 1	#5	20.00 – 3.00	265

*These results indicate the pattern of information described as "Toxins" is located at five specific locations in the organism. Some are stronger than others, but **all** should be eliminated by broadcasting as described in Step C below. Note that all scanning was conducted on Bank 1 of the radionic instrument.*

b. **If the rate has the form "X – Y":** In this case the right hand dial is not set to "100.00". As such, the researcher does not have the convenience of working with a rate whose right hand dial setting indicates the entire organism - both dials are uniquely set to describe a specific negative pattern of information. In this case the researcher must turn on a second bank on the instrument and set it to "0.00-100.00". With both banks turned on and the first bank unchanged, slowly scan counterclockwise on the right hand dial on Bank 2 - the dial originally set at "100.00" - until a resonance point is detected on the reaction plate/antenna. Stop at that point, take a reading on the Intensity dial, and record both the location on the right dial of Bank 2 and the intensity. Repeat this process as many times as is necessary by continuing to scan on the right hand dial on Bank 2 until every resonance point is found for the condition set on both dials of Bank 1.

Example:
When completing an analysis using page two of the Animal Analysis worksheet, the researcher detects an energetic strength of 380 on the Intensity dial for the rate 49.25-49.25, which is described as "Poison in Chemical". This tells us the total strength of that negative pattern of information within the entire organism.

Next the researcher searches for each of the specific locations within the organism where the "Poison in Chemical" pattern of information has taken root. Because Bank 1 is used to describe "Poison in Chemical", scanning is conducted on Bank 2.

Scanning all the way around the right hand dial reveals the following:

Instrument Bank	Location	Rate	Intensity
Bank 1	Whole Organism	49.25 - 49.25	380
Bank 2	#1	00.00 – 93.00	320
Bank 2	#2	00.00 – 82.50	100
Bank 2	#3	00.00 – 34.25	240
Bank 2	#4	00.00 – 16.00	180

*These results indicate the pattern of information described as "Poison in Chemical" has been located at four specific locations in the organism. Some are stronger than others, but **all** should be eliminated by broadcasting as described in Step C below. Note that Bank 1 remained set to "49.25-49.25" while all scanning was conducted on Bank 2 of the radionic instrument. Likewise when broadcasting to eliminate Bank 1 will be set to "49.25-49.25" while Bank 2 will be set to "0.00-93.00", Bank 3 will be set to "0.00-82.50", and so on.*

C. **Broadcast to eliminate all pathological patterns** found by setting the instrument to the specific locations detected. If multiple rate banks are available on the instrument, in many cases multiple locations may be balanced at the same time by setting each bank to a different location. However, *note that in the case of the second example every broadcast will utilize at least two banks. Broadcasting on more than one at a time will require the use of a three bank instrument or the addition of a Tuning Station to the circuit.*

D. **Activate the broadcast circuit** for your instrument.

E. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question "For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to balance these patterns of information with no unintended outcomes?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". The strongest resonance point detected is the appropriate broadcast time and is read as minutes on the dial. In the event that the strongest point of resonance is found at the maximum reading on the intensity dial, return the dial to zero and rephrase the question, substituting "hours" instead of "minutes".

F. **Add any reagents** and test for desirability by rechecking broadcast time. A helpful reagent will reduce the amount of time required to balance the pattern(s) of information set on the instrument.

G. **Check for permission** to make the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero, then asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make at this time?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no".

   Note: *Since overall permission was granted at the beginning of the project, a reading of "no" on a particular broadcast indicate a conflict with the broadcast time, the selected reagents, or the combination of rates set on multiple banks. Try repeating the question without reagents or with one rate bank active at a time until the problem is identified.*

H. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplification circuit and re-check the intensity for each rate set. Do not overbalance!

I. **Record** each new intensity found.

J. **Recheck the intensity of the "whole organism" rate.** In every case the researcher will find that after reducing or eliminating the negative patterns of information in each specific location, the "whole organism" rate will also be significantly reduced *even though the whole organism rate was never balanced directly*.

K. **Repeat the entire process** until all strong pathological patterns of information have been identified and eliminated.

Step 3: Search the Auric Bodies

The aura is the energy field that surrounds every organism. The living energy of the universe enters the organism through the chakra, illuminates the physical form, then radiates outward like the light shining through a lampshade. The aura has multiple layers, each associated with a particular chakra. It is possible for dissonant patterns of information to take root within any of the layers of the aura. Systematic elimination of these pathological processes will include completion of the following process.

A. **Balance the aura** by completing the Aura Balancing worksheet. This process will include improving aura coordination, eliminating aura distortion, balancing the auric bodies, and repairing/sealing any holes or tears.

B. **Search each of the auric bodies** for the negative pattern of information as follows:
   a. **Set the pathological rate** on one of the banks, and then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". This setting indicates the presence of the dissonant patterns of information in the entire organism – the whole body.
   b. **Set the rate for the auric body** on a second bank on the instrument and then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". The rates for the auric bodies are as follows:

Auric Body	Radionic Rate
1. Celestial/Causal	17.50-58.00
2. Mental	48.00-27.00
3. Astral III	68.00-37.00
4. Astral II	87.00-69.00
5. Astral I	25.00-47.00
6. Etheric	49.00-57.00
7. Physical	68.00-49.00

c. **Identify the intensity:** Focus the mind on the question at hand ("What is the strength of XYZ in this auric body?") while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the Intensity dial. Multiple resonance points or "sticks" of varying intensities may be observed; recorded the strongest of these for the pattern of information being evaluated.
d. **Record the strongest resonance point** found on the intensity dial. This is the energetic strength of the negative pattern of information within that auric body.
e. **Repeat this process** by searching for the pathological patterns of information in all seven auric bodies.

C. **Broadcast to eliminate pathological patterns** found in the auric bodies:
a. **Set the pathological rate** on one of the banks, and then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on". This setting indicates the presence of the dissonant patterns of information in the entire organism – the whole body.
b. **Set the rate for the auric body** on a second bank on the instrument and then activate that bank by setting the switch to "on".
c. **Activate the broadcast circuit** for your instrument.
d. **Identify the broadcast time**: Focus the mind on the question "For how many minutes should this broadcast take place in order to eliminate these patterns of information with no unintended outcomes?" while lightly rubbing dry fingers across the surface of the reaction plate/antenna and slowly turning the dial marked "Intensity". The strongest resonance point detected is the appropriate broadcast time and is read as minutes on the dial.
e. **Add any reagents** and test for desirability by rechecking broadcast time. A helpful reagent will reduce the amount of time required to eliminate the pathological pattern of information from the auric body.
f. **Check for permission** to make the broadcast by setting the intensity dial back to zero, then asking the question, "Is this an appropriate broadcast to make at this time?" while rubbing the reaction plate. A stick will indicate a "yes" while a lack of stick will indicate "no".
Note: *A reading of "no" probably indicates a conflict with the broadcast time, the selected reagents, or the combination of rates set on multiple banks. Try repeating the question without reagents or with one rate bank active at a time until the problem is identified.*
g. **Broadcast** for the time indicated, then turn off the amplification circuit and re-check the intensity of the combination of the pathological and auric body rates. Do not overbalance!
h. **Record** the new intensity found.
i. **Repeat the entire process** until all pathological patterns of information have been eliminated from the auric bodies.

Step 4: Consider the Physical Realm

The energetic and physical realms are coexisting facets of life – every organism is defined by both the physical body and also the spirit of living energy that inhabits that body. Much of the appeal of radionics is the ability to take action in the energetic realm in an effort to create change in the physical realm. However, in many cases the fastest, easiest and most direct impact will come from taking action in the physical.

An example of this concept is illustrated by Gramps, a cat that we own. Analysis of this cat's energetic state revealed a high level of the pattern of information associated with fungus (45.00-100.00). While completing all of the steps and processes previously described would successfully reduce the fungal pattern of information to zero, within a few weeks the fungus would reappear.

Rather than just carry out the broadcast over and over, a search of the physical realm was conducted for a fungal problem. Eventually a piece of wood was found in the crawlspace of the house that was covered with a thick coat of mold. After this rotten lumber was removed, the radionic process was repeated once again. Fungal patterns of information were reduced to zero and have remained there for months.

Conclusion

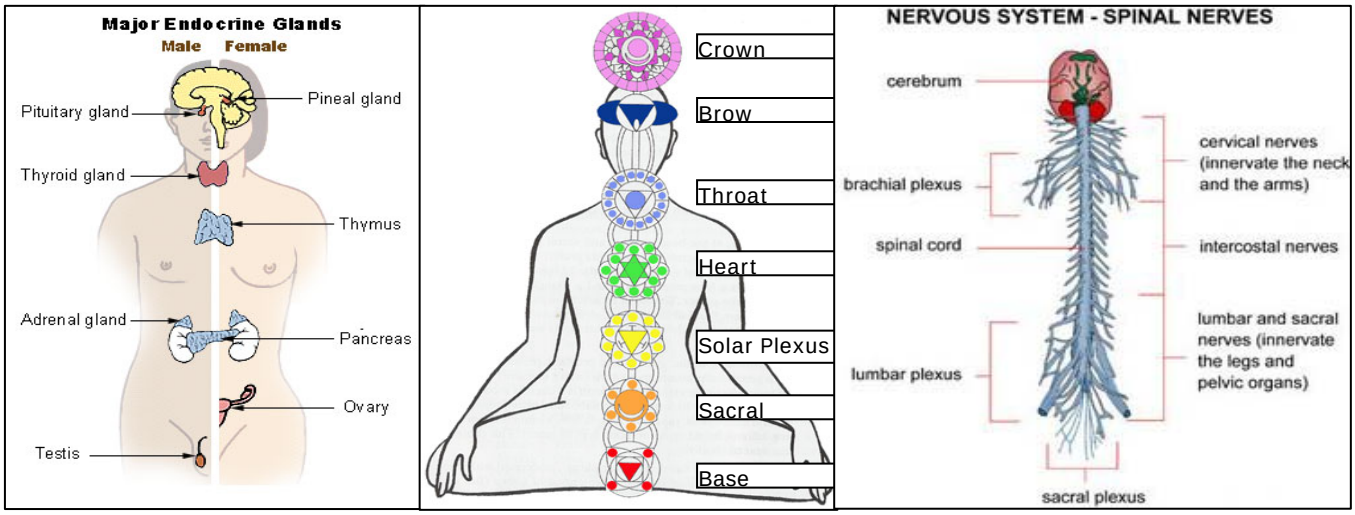
Systematic elimination of pathological patterns of information is essential to increasing the overall strength of the organism. The processes described above facilitate identification of negative and dissonant patterns whether they are located within the organism, the aura, or in the physical environment in which that organism resides.

22. RADIONIC TOPICS: The Chakra

Hindu tradition states that the subtle body of any advanced animal has seven major chakra – energy centers that receive, assimilate and express bioenergetic life force energy through the living organism. In this way, they act as portals between the physical realm that binds all physical creatures and the living universe of pure energy that exists beyond.

Derived from the Sanskrit word "cakraṃ", the word chakra literally translates as "wheel" - a reference to the description of the chakra as spinning spheres of living energy that are stacked in a column from the base of the spine to the uppermost region of the brain.

Much of Eastern healing is based on the idea that a free flow of energy to and through the chakra is a driving force behind the performance of both the nervous system and the endocrine system. Eliminating blockages and improving the flow of energy through the chakra, the meridians and the surrounding auric bodies is believed to be necessary to improve performance from the nerves, glands and organs that play such a large role in day-to-day physical and emotional well-being. Cited as evidence is the direct overlap in the positioning and interrelationship of the endocrine glands, the major nerve ganglia and the chakra in the body - as well as their respective pathways of nerves, ducts and energy meridians.



Absolutely fundamental to radionics is this concept that the physical realm is a reflection of that same universe of pure energy that feeds the chakra. It is the flow of this energy that a radionic researcher seeks to influence through the application of focused intent via the amplifying lens that is the radionics instrument. In the higher-order living organisms, the chakra serve as the primary intersection points between that infinite universe of pure energy and the much-constrained universe of physical matter that we know as reality. As such, maintaining a free flow of energy to and through all of the chakra of an organism is absolutely pivotal to maintaining the physical state of the creature. In some cases the imbalance itself may be revealed as the ultimate "cause behind the cause" in the situation being investigated.

Understanding the Seven Chakra

Here is a more detailed look at each of the primary chakra. While the source materials utilized approach this discussion from within the human context, the information may also be extrapolated to other vertebrate animals, such as livestock.

Sahasrara: The Crown Chakra

Sahasrara is generally considered to be the chakra of pure consciousness. Its role may be envisioned somewhat similarly to that of the pituitary gland, which secretes hormones to communicate with the rest of the endocrine system and also connects to the central nervous system via the hypothalamus. The thalamus is thought to have a key role in the physical basis of consciousness. Symbolized by a lotus with one thousand petals, it is located at the crown of the head. Sahasrara is represented by the colour violet and it involves such issues as inner wisdom and the death of the body. Sahasrara's inner aspect deals with the release of karma, physical action with meditation, mental action with universal consciousness and unity, and emotional action with "beingness".

Ajna: The Brow Chakra Ajna (along with Bindu, also known as the third eye chakra) is linked to the pineal gland. The pineal gland is a light sensitive gland that produces the hormone melatonin, which regulates sleep and awakening. Ajna is symbolised by a lotus with two petals, and corresponds to the colour white, indigo or deep blue. Anja's key issues involve balancing the higher & lower selves and trusting inner guidance. Anja's inner aspect relates to the access of intuition. Emotionally, Ajna deals with clarity on an intuitive level.

Vishuddha: The Throat Chakra

Vishuddha (also Vishuddhi) may be understood as relating to communication and growth through expression. This chakra is paralleled to the thyroid, a gland that is also in the throat and which produces thyroid hormone, responsible for growth and maturation. Symbolised by a lotus with sixteen petals. Vishudda is characterized by the color light or pale blue, or turquoise. Physically, Vishuddha governs communication, emotionally it governs independence, mentally it governs fluent thought, and spiritually, it governs a sense of security.

Anahata: The Heart Chakra

Anahata, or Anahata-puri, or padma-sundara is related to the thymus, located in the chest. The thymus is an element of the immune system as well as being part of the endocrine system. It produces the T cells responsible for fending off disease and may be adversely affected by stress. Anahata is symbolised by a lotus flower with twelve petals. Anahata is related to the colours green or pink. Key issues involving Anahata involve complex emotions, compassion, tenderness, unconditional love, equilibrium, rejection and well being. Physically Anahata governs circulation, emotionally it governs unconditional love for the self and others, mentally it governs passion, and spiritually it governs devotion.

Manipura: The Solar Plexus Chakra

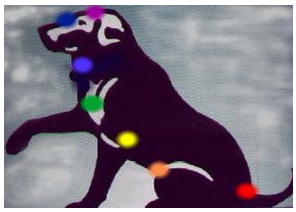
Manipura or manipuraka is related to the metabolic and digestive systems. Manipura is believed to corrospond to Islets of Langerhans, which are groups of cells in the pancreas, as well as the outer adrenal glands and the adrenal cortex. These play a valuable role in digestion, and the conversion of food matter into energy for the body. Symbolised by a lotus with ten petals. The colour that corrosponds to Manipura is yellow. Key issues governed by Manipura are issues of personal power, fear, anxiety, opinion-formation, introversion, and transition from simple or base emotions to complex. Physically, Manipura governs digestion, mentally it governs personal power, emotionally it governs expansiveness, and spiritually, all matters of growth.

Svadisthana: The Sacral Chakra

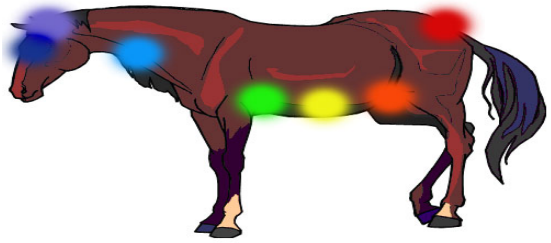
Svadisthana or adhishthana, located in the sacrum, is considered to correspond to the testes or ovaries that produce the various sex hormones involved in the reproductive cycle. Svadisthana is also considered to be related to, more generally, the genitourinary system and the adrenals. The Sacral Chakra is symbolized by a lotus with six petals, and corrosponds to the colour orange. The key issues involving Svadisthana are relationships, violence, addictions, basic emotional needs, and pleasure. Physically, Svadisthana governs reproduction, mentally it governs creativity, emotionally it governs joy, and spiritually it governs enthusiasm.

Muladhara: The Base Chakra

Muladhara or root chakra is related to instinct, security, survival and also to basic human potentiality. This centre is located in the region between the genitals and the anus. Although no endocrine organ is placed here, it is said to relate to the gonads and the adrenal medulla, responsible for the fight and flight response when survival is under threat. In this region is located a muscle that controls ejaculation in the sexual act in the human male. A parallel is charted between the sperm cell and the ovum where the genetic code lies coiled and the kundalini. Muladhara is symbolised by a lotus with four petals and the colour red. Key issues involve sexuality, lust and obsession. Physically, Muladhara governs sexuality, mentally it governs stability, emotionally it governs sensuality, and spiritually it governs a sense of security.



These simplified diagrams illustrate the general locations of the chakra in higher level non-human organisms.

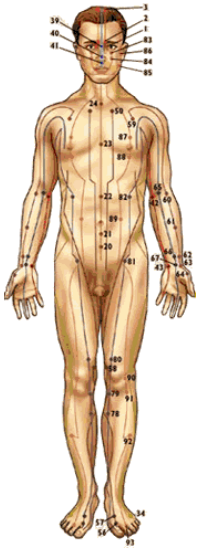


CHAKRA REFERENCE CHART

	CROWN	BROW	THROAT	HEART	SOLAR PLEXUS	SACRAL	BASE
Sanskrit Name	Sahasrara	Ajna	Vishuddha	Anahata	Manipura	Savadhisthana	Muladhara
State of Existence	Thought	Light	Sound	Air	Fire	Water	Earth
Personal Identity	Universal	Archetypal	Creative	Social	Ego	Emotional	Physical
Auric Body	Celestial/Causal	Mental	Astral III	Astral II	Astral I	Etheric	Physical
Animal Identity	God	Owl	Deer	Antelope	Ram	Crocodile	Elephant
Radionic Rate	36.00-56.00	10.00-60.00	28.00-37.00	60.00-66.00	67.00-16.00	66.00-22.00	66.00-56.00
Audio Frequency	96Hz + 960hz	96Hz	16Hz	12Hz	10 Hz	6 Hz	4 Hz
Sound Intonation	“NG”	“OM” or “AUM”	“HAM”	“YAM”	“RAM”	“VAM”	“LAM”
Polarity	Neutral	Positive	Neutral	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Associated Endocrine	Pineal Gland	Pituitary Gland	Thyroid Gland	Thymus	Adrenal/Pancreas	Ovaries	Testes
Positive Emotion	Transcendence	Intuition	Contentment	Joy	Love	Ecstacy	Self Control
Negative Emotion	Attachment	Illusion	Lies	Sorrow	Shame	Anger	Fear
Primary Color	Purple	Indigo	Blue	Green	Yellow	Orange	Red
Colors: Stimulation	Orange Green Blue Indigo	Red Orange Blue Violet	Red	Red Orange Indigo Violet	Red Orange Green Violet	Red	Green Indigo Violet
Colors: Calming	Violet Red Yellow	Indigo Yellow Green	Blue, Yellow Orange, Green Indigo, Violet	Green Blue	Yellow Blue Indigo	Orange, Yellow Green, Blue Indigo, Violet	Red Orange Yellow, Blue
Colors: Clearing	Indigo Violet	Green	Blue Violet	Red Indigo	Orange Yellow Blue	Blue Violet	Green
Gems: Primary	Sapphire	Diamond	Topaz	Emerald	Coral	Pearl	Ruby
Gems: Secondary	Alexandrite, Amethyst, Ametrine, Apophyllite, Danburite, Diamond, Holly Blue Agate, Iolite, Phenacite, Pietesite, Purple Flourite, Quartz Crystal, Selenite, Seraphinite, Sugilite	Ametrine, Amethyst, Azurite, Charoite, Chrysocolla, Lapis Lazuli, Malachite, Pietersite, Quartz Crystal, Sapphire, Sodalite, Sugilite	Amazonite, Aquamarine, Blue Lace Agate, Blue Topaz, Celestite, Kyanite, Lapis Lazuli, Turquoise Chrysocolla, Sodalite	Aragonite, Chryoprase, Dioptase, Epidote, Green & Pink Tourmaline, Green Jade, Green Adventurine, Kunsite, Lepidolite, Moldavite, Morganite, Peridot, Prase, Prehnite, Rhodonite, Rose & Strawberry Quartz	Amber, Ametrine, Aragonite, Citrine, Gold, Gold Calcite, Hessonite, Prehnite, Sunstone, Tigers Eye	Amber, Aragonite, Boji Stone, Carnelian, Chalcedony, Ciastolite, Citrine, Coral, Gold Topaz, Orange Calcite, Peach Adventurine, Moonstone, Tiger Iron, Zincite	Ammonite, Apache Tears, Aragonite, Black Tourmaline, Bloodstone, Dravite, Galena, Garnet, Jet, Obsidian, Petrified Wood, Red Jasper, Smokey Quartz, Staurolite Fairy Cross, Tiger Iron, Turritella, Tektite

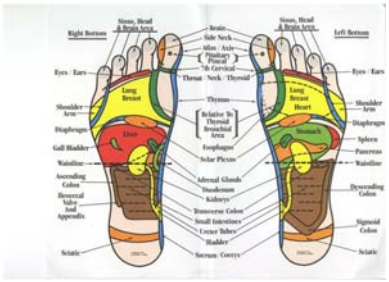
23. RADIONIC TOPICS: The Energy Meridians

For thousands of years, the Chinese and other Eastern cultures have practiced healing techniques based on the naturally produced subtle energy fields generated by all living things.[1] These fields cannot ordinarily be seen, felt or found with the five physical senses, yet knowledge of their characteristics and capabilities remain central to the daily pursuit of health for billions of people, who believe that disturbances in these fields manifest as disease(s) within living organisms.[2]



These beliefs may seem quaint or even backwards to those of us who have spent our entire lives being taught that good health can only be purchased from a multinational corporation with the approval of an insurance company. However, radionic researchers should immediately recognize striking similarities between the two fields. Specifically, both are based on the idea that disturbances in the energy fields at the subatomic level precede the manifestation of abnormal patterns in the cellular organization and/or growth within the physical state – a process that non-traditional physicists refer to as pre-engineering of reality. This is possible due to the fact that matter and energy are just two different facets of the same existence of which everything in the universe is composed.[3]

Many Westerners are familiar with the energy healing techniques of acupuncture, which focuses on clearing blockages in the body's energy system through activation of the network of energy nodes - the intersection points of the system of energy pathways that course through every part of the body. Also known as meridians, these pathways can be thought of as the circuits through which the subtle energies move and flow. Traditionally the meridians are grouped into 12 sets on each side of the body, which are in turn mirrored across the body, so that each meridian has an identical left and right hand version. Each meridian has been named for the primary system and/or functions with which it is associated.[4]



For example, many people have seen the charts that describe the acupuncture points found in the feet, the hands, the ears or the teeth. These charts show zones that are somehow representative of the different systems in the body, but it is not always clarified that it is the energy meridians that bind these systems together, that connect them to the hands and feet in the first place.

It is for this reason that the controversy surrounding procedures like root canals still continues. Some research has shown that root canals can disturb the normal energy flow and create energy blockages within the body. These blockages can short-circuit essential meridian pathways and lead to the breakdown of proper organ function.[5]

When acupuncture and the theory of meridians was first brought to the United States, the medical community believed that the acupuncture points were merely a representation of the nerve paths in the body and that it was the nerve paths that were being influenced with the acupuncture needles. More recent studies indicate that the meridian and nerve pathways are quite different.

In one study, radioactive isotopes of technetium and phosphorus were injected into acupuncture points of the study group. Gamma-camera imaging and microautoradiography followed the radioactive isotopes' uptake and showed that the substances migrated along classical acupuncture meridian pathways, through a series of fine, duct-like tubules.[6] The fluid that was extracted and analyzed showed high concentrations of DNA, RNA, amino acids, hyaluronic acid (a

mucopoly-saccharide acid found in the ground substance of connective tissue which acts as a binding and protective agent), different types of free nucleotides, adrenaline, corticosteroids, estrogen, and other hormone substances in levels far different and greater than those ordinarily found in blood.[7]

The Wheel of the Meridians

In the East, meridians are classified as either Yin (energy that flows from the earth) or Yang (energy that flows from the sun) depending on the direction of flow on the surface of the body. Yin energy flows from the feet to the torso, inside of the arms to the fingertips while Yang energy run from the fingers to the face, then from the face to the feet. Because this flow of energy is continuous between meridians, the overall system can be depicted as a circle or a wheel.

Following the wheel clockwise, the flow of energy can be followed through all 12 meridians. At the center of the wheel are the Central [13.25-33.25] and Governing Meridians [29.50-71.00]. Sometimes called the Exit or Storage meridians, they must be unblocked first in any balancing program. [8]

Kinesiological muscle testing sites have also been identified for each meridian, and are commonly displayed around the wheel in order to illustrate these relationships. Muscle testing in the manner depicted can be used to test each meridian for strength or weakness of energy flow. Since the energy flows "downstream" in a linear manner from one meridian to the next, energy blockages may be located and resolved by testing the meridians found "upstream" (counterclockwise) on the wheel.

The wheel of meridians also shows subsidiary energy flows, which are indicated by dotted and dashed lines. The dotted lines indicate the triangle made by meridians that all flow in the same direction in the same part of the body. For example: Stomach - Bladder - Gall Bladder. The dashed lines indicate the squares of meridians relating to the four extremities. For example: Stomach - Small Intestine - Circulation - Liver. If a weakness is found within the meridian square, begin balancing energies clockwise from the first weak point after a strong point going.

The black spokes radiating from the center of the wheel indicate the relationship between opposite pairs of meridians at different times of the planetary cycle. The Midday-Midnight Rules indicate the most active time of the 24 hour day for each meridian, while 12 hours later will be the weakest time for that same meridian. This aspect of the system is theorized to reflect the relationship between the planetary energy system and that of our sun.[10]

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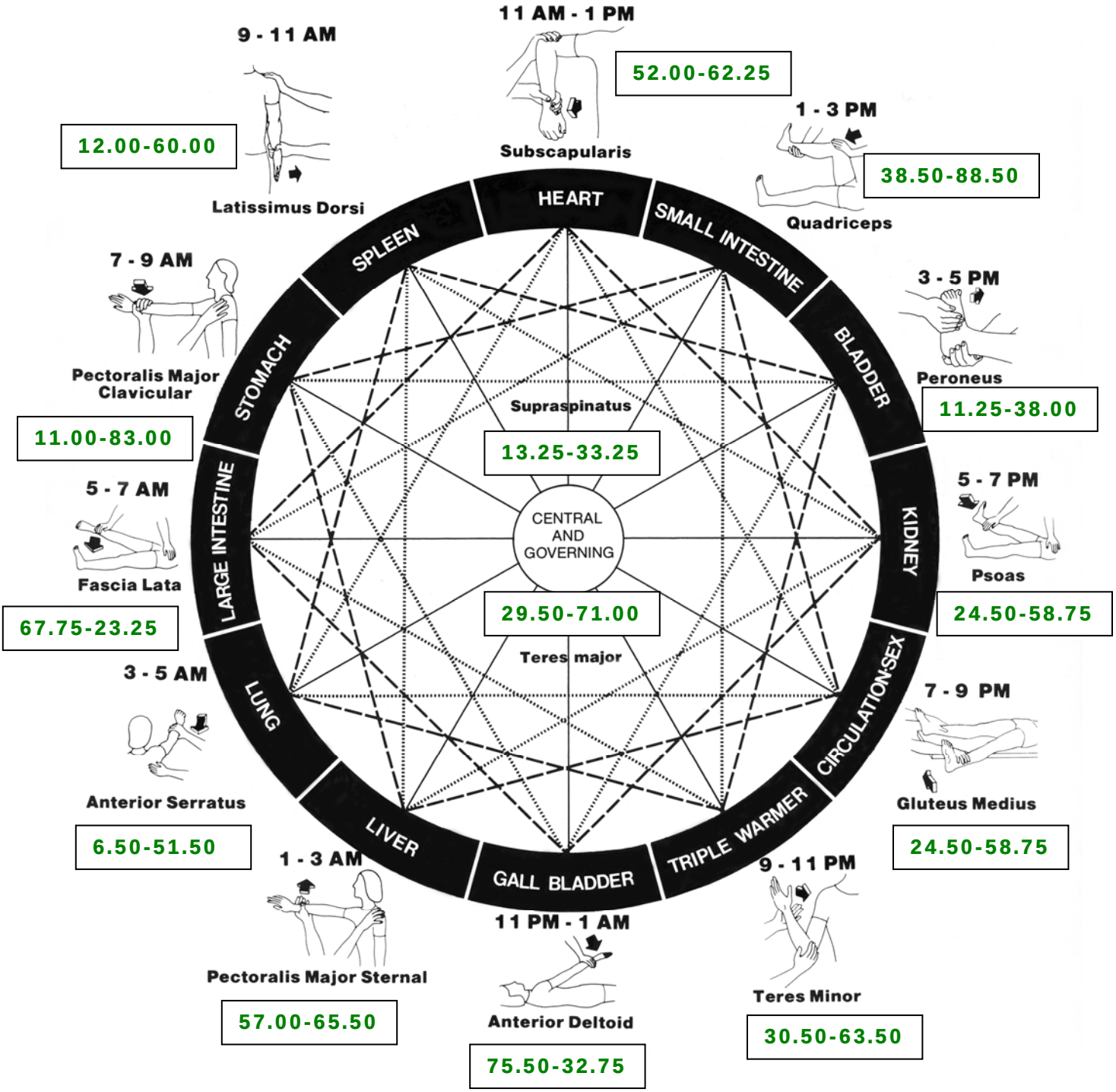
Wheel of the Meridians



Note: Radionic meridian rates (in green) are provided *solely* for those researchers seeking to extrapolate these traditional Eastern energy principles to the study of agriculture and livestock. Under NO circumstances are these scalar frequencies intended for application to any human medical situation or condition. **See a licensed physician if you require medical care of any kind!**

Body Meridians Chart

Meridian	Rate		Time	Muscle	Nutrient	Characteristics
Lung	6.50-	51.50	3-5 am	Anterior Serratus	Vitamin C	First to sense weather changes, sensitive to emotional changes, and controls part of the liquid metabolism that distributes liquid to the skin.
Large Intestine	67.75-	23.25	5-7am	Fascia Lata	Vitamin E, B Complex, Iron	Main function is the metabolism of water and the passing of water. Many disorders are characterized as spleen or stomach disorders instead of problems with the large intestine.
Stomach	11.00-	83.00	7-9 am	Pectoralis Major Clavicular	Vitamin B3, B Complex, B6, C, G	The stomach likes dampness and is related to the emotion of pensiveness, when a stomach will become upset and/or malfunction.
Spleen	12.00-	60.00	9-11 am	Latissimus Dorsi	Vitamin A, B6, C, F, G	The spleen likes dryness. When weak the body is unable to use the nourishment from food, may cause general lassitude, fatigue and a pasty condition. Weakness displays itself through diarrhea, cold limbs, abdominal pain and is one of the origins of phlegm. May be soothed with hot drinks.
Heart	52.00-	62.25	11am-1pm	Sub-scapularis	Vitamin E, G, B Complex, Calcium	Controls the spirit and blood vessels - responsible for moving blood though the blood vessels, most disorders due to weakness, and associated with mental processes. Very sensitive during the summer when emotional disturbances often abound.
Small Intestine	38.50-	88.50	1-3 pm	Quadriceps	Vitamin D, E B Complex,	Function is to extract nutritious elements from food, then pass on the waste.
Bladder	11.25-	38.00	3-5 pm	Peroneus	Vitamin B Complex, B1, A, C, Calcium	Captures fluids for discharge as urine, clearing the body of toxins and wastes. Health of the bladder is reflected in the hair of the head.
Kidney	24.50-	58.75	5-7 pm	Psoas	Vitamin A, B Complex, E, F, G, Chlorophyll	Responsible for growth, development and reproductive functions, playing a primary role in water metabolism and control of liquids.
Circulation /Sex	59.75-	69.75	7-9 pm	Gluteus Medius	Vitamin E	Heart energy can be raised by illness, emotional disturbance, exercise or injury. This meridian's function is to dissipate the excess energy away from the heart.
Triple Warmer	30.50-	63.50	9-11 pm	Teres Minor	Vitamin C, Iodine	Coordinating all the functions of water metabolism, this meridian binds three major regions of the body.
Gall Bladder	75.50-	32.75	11 pm-1 am	Anterior Deltoid	Vitamin A	Main function is to store and excrete bile produced by the liver. Together with the heart, the gall bladder is responsible for decision making.
Liver	57.00-	65.50	1-3 am	Pectoralis Major Sternal	Vitamin A, F, Methionine	Spreads and regulates energy throughout the whole body. Depression or frustration can disturb the function of the liver. The liver is also responsible for storing blood when the body is at rest.

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Meridian Index Analysis

Name	Date	Time

Time of Day	Meridian	Rate		Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading
	General Vitality	9.00-	49.00					
	Aura Distortion (should read low)	43.00-	28.00					
	All Meridians	89.00-	98.00					
*	Governing Meridian	29.50-	71.00					
*	Central Meridian	13.25-	33.25					
3-5am	Lung	6.50-	51.50					
5-7am	Large Intestine	67.75-	23.25					
7-9am	Stomach	11.00-	83.00					
9-11am	Spleen	12.00-	60.00					
11am-1pm	Heart	52.00-	62.25					
1-3pm	Small Intestine	38.50-	88.50					
3-5pm	Bladder	11.25-	38.00					
5-7pm	Kidney	24.50-	58.75					
7-9pm	Circulation/Sex	59.75-	69.75					
9-11pm	Triple Warmer	30.50-	63.50					
11pm-1am	Gall Bladder	75.50-	32.75					
1-3am	Liver	57.00-	65.50					
* Balance before all other Meridians								

Time: The amount of energy that a meridian absorbs from the environment varies throughout the day. High during certain hours, as indicated above and lowest 12 hours later. If the analysis does not fall into the time pattern mentioned, begin with the first weak meridian clockwise from the present time of day.

Meridian Index: Check each of the meridians against GV to determine the weak patterns, if any.

Time of Day = Record the time of day when each reading is taken. The meridian should be the strongest during the indicated time in the first column and at its lowest 12 hours later. Always ask when the best time would be to influence the energy of the particular meridian with which you may be working.

Notes:								

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24. RADIONIC TOPICS: Frequently Asked Questions

1. How can I increase the effectiveness of a radionic broadcast?

Increased effectiveness of radionic broadcasts may be achieved with via two general pathways: developing the impact of the operator and changes to the broadcast system.

Broadcast System: The following changes may be made to boost a radionic broadcast:

- **Ground the system** – Connect a copper ground wire from the black "ground" jack on a Kelly instrument directly to the earth. This may be done with a stacking jack and a length of wire on the Kelly Personal Instrument, or with a regular banana plug on the Seeker, Beacon and Workstation instruments. Do not tie the ground line to existing electrical or plumbing systems!
- **Use of reagents** – Improve the impact of any broadcast by employing those reagents that act as catalysts to the process. Reagents may be physical specimens added to the input well, electronic frequencies/signals delivered to the signal input jack, or anything else with a fundamentally harmonic relationship with both the witness/subject and the radionic rates that are set to broadcast. Of course, if the goal is to reduce the energetic strength of a weed or pathogen, the operator should select reagents that have a fundamentally disharmonious relationship with the subject.
- **Silver Sephorah Signal Multiplier** - Use a radionic instrument whose radio coil is located in a Sephorah signal multiplier made from 99.9% pure silver. The Sephorah is the shape that defines the transition of pure energy to the purely physical state, described as the steps to creation in the ancient Kabbalah.
- **Powered amplification** – Like a tuning fork resonating spontaneously in the presence of sonic energy, every analog radionic instrument resonates passively with the natural harmonies of the universe without electrical power. Using a powered amplifier radically boosts the broadcast output. A multi-stage amplifier, such as is found within The Workstation, will further boost signal output.
- **Antenna upgrades** – The basic two-wire moebius coil antenna found in the standard rub plate is the "rabbit ears" of scalar antennas, performing the central function of simultaneously spinning the signal information in clockwise and counterclockwise directions in the same physical space to produce the standing, "scalar" wave. The effectiveness of the antenna can be radically improved with a phase array antenna, which utilizes tightly spaced signal pathways on vertically stacked printed circuit boards to achieve an information density and field induction far in excess of the basic two wire unit. An additional option is to utilize a spool-style spiral coil antenna, which may pack tens of feet of large gauge wire into a tight spiral coil.
- **Crystal amplification** – Quartz crystals may be positioned in proximity to the tuning circuits and/or antenna system to achieve natural signal resonance. Care must be taken to regularly "wash" old patterns of information from these crystals. Deprogramming methods include placing them in direct sunlight or rolling them within a salt bath.

Note that many of these improvements may be implemented independently of one another. They are not necessarily linked, nor must they be carried out in a particular order.

Operator impact: Of pivotal importance is the accuracy of the operator when scanning and analyzing the scalar frequencies that we set on the instruments as radionic rates. To use an analogy from the world of hunting, if the rifle is not aimed correctly the size of the bullets will not matter.

At the core of the ability to scan radionic rates that will achieve the results we seek is the ability to focus our intent with crystal clarity. The human mind is the focusing lens that defines the future reality that is sung back to the living universe through the broadcast capabilities of the radionic instrument. The more sharply we can define our questions and our visions for the future, the more

likely our chances for success. After all, how can we expect to get what we want if we cannot clearly define or ask for it?

Effective radionic research also requires a detective-like approach to the work. Information revealed through completion of analysis worksheets will yield clues that take us deeper and deeper in our search for the "cause behind the cause" whether found on the energetic or physical planes. For more information on this process, please see the next question.

2. Why do organic systems that have been balanced become unbalanced again?

Beginners may be frustrated to find that they have completed the process of balancing a plant or animal using one of the basic worksheets, then return some weeks later to find that certain internal processes have slumped in energetic strength while pathogenic energy patterns have returned. In most cases the researcher has failed to locate and deal with the "cause behind the cause". The balancing that was originally completed may have only been the first layer to be peeled away while the underlying causes remain in place. This can be comparable to giving a cold remedy to someone who is suffering from the flu. The remedy may reduce the flu symptoms, but until the underlying virus is eradicated the symptoms are sure to return.

The clues revealed on a worksheet should illuminate the way to the deeper causes. For example, remember that the presence of an energetic pathogen with the rate "100" on the right hand dial should be carefully searched across the dial for other occurrences. So with the most basic "Virus" rate (2.00-100.00), the operator should set the left hand dial at 2.00, then very carefully scan on the right hand dial from 0.00 all the way to 100.00. Any detectable resonance point (stick) should be noted and checked for intensity, no matter how faint the reaction on the plate. Then every occurrence should be balanced to an intensity of zero by broadcasting on that rate for the time specified. In this way the pattern of information described as the 2.00 Virus can be eliminated wherever it may lurk. The operator may also consider searching for the energetic patterns associated with more specific viruses by dowsing or setting and checking the individual virus rates. Use the opposite process to explore the energetic pattern of an organ or organic system; set the single dial rate on the right hand dial, then scan on the left hand dial for conditions that may be occurring. One may also set a two dial rate on Bank 1, then scan on Bank 2.

Researchers should also evaluate the physical world to see if the source of an energetic pattern may be located. For example, if the cows see recurring fungus or mold readings, check the barn, the feed bins and the watering stations to see if the source of the fungus may be located and eradicated. And old piece of lumber laying on damp earth may create enough mold spores to show up in a radionic analysis of the animal. Likewise, if the crops are being irrigated with toxic water, a recurring toxicity can be expected within the plants. Finally, your system may simply require periodic radionic balancing to maintain an ordered state and fight off new pathogens, new energy added to repel entropy and chaos.

3. How were the radionic rates developed? Have they been verified or tested?

Radionic rates are the unique waveforms associated with known patterns of information-as-energy, the subtle energy fields that act as the blueprints for the physical universe.

The very first rates were experimentally developed by Dr. Albert Abrams, the father of radionics. Dr. Abrams was Director of Clinical Care at Stanford University, a fellow of the American Medical Association and was regarded as one of the foremost neurologists of the early 1900's. At the time, one of the most common forms of diagnosis was percussive resonance of a patient's abdomen, which would yield either a drum-like sound or a dull thud in response to the doctor's tapping. Ordinarily this type of examination, which is still taught in today's medical schools, was used to identify a tumor or other mass in the underlying tissue. However, in one case, Abrams heard the dull thudding indicating an abdominal mass even though the cancer was actually on the patient's lip.

Dr. Abrams theorized that the lip cancer was transmitting its unique signature thudding sound to the usual location in the abdomen. Interested to further test the ability of the cancer to transmit its signature, he performed a revolutionary experiment, during which he discovered that a specimen of a cancer in a container could be held in close proximity to a healthy patient and yield the same dull thud he had originally found when the cancer was found on the patient's lip.

In an age when the newest marvel – electricity – was on everyone's minds, it was not surprising that Dr. Abrams would then perform an experiment in which a six-foot-long (approximately 2 meter) length of wire with an electrode was attached to the forehead of a volunteer on whom he would perform the percussion, while the other end of the wire was alternately held near and away from a specimen of cancer by an assistant. The volunteer's abdomen was audibly drum-like and dully thudding in turn for the assembled witnesses as the wire was moved near and away from the cancer specimen.

Through extensive, methodical research with samples of a variety of diseases, Dr. Abrams was able to identify specific areas of the abdomen where the dull sound would manifest. However it was not until there was a perfect overlap between two completely different diseases – cancer and syphilis – that it occurred to him to introduce a variable resistor to the circuit, where he found that the dull thudding response was only present at specific measurements of resistance on the dial. And these two measurements, cancer at 50 ohms and syphilis at 55 ohms, were the very first radionic rates.

Dr. Abrams would spend many years experimentally identifying the combinations of measured resistances and zones of the abdomen where percussion would yield the familiar dull thudding sound in the presence of specific diseases. Eventually he would publish this information in what would be the world's first book of radionic rates – *The Atlas*. He would continue to make both technical and theoretical advancements from the original resistance measurement device, even publishing the seemingly outlandish observation that "thought yields an energy".*

Many more pioneers have worked to advance every aspect of this technology, each generating new radionic rates, including the many rates identified by George and Marjorie de la Warr for their devices, T. Galen Hieronymus' *Eloptic Medical Directory* and our own Peter Kelly's *Psychotronics: Book II*. Eventually sensitive, easy-to-use radionic instruments would become widely available for reasonable prices, leading to an avalanche of scanning and experimentation by individuals conducting radionic investigation in every aspect of life. The new edition of the *KRT Electronic Rate Book* will contain more that 13,000 radionic rates from every source we have ever found, from the recently contributed rate to accelerate dry-down of corn in the silo to one of the most frequently discussed rates of all: "General Vitality" (9.00-49.00) which comes to us directly from the experimental research of Dr. Albert Abrams.

* Please see Edward W. Russell's classic book *Report on Radionics*, which was our source for information on the work of Dr. Abrams.

4. Where do the "answers" come from when dowsing or conducting a radionic analysis? Is accessing this information an act of good or evil?

Neither of these processes is either an act of good or evil, but merely examples of tuning into the energetic realm that defines the physical world around us, and of which we are all a part. Using the radionic instrument is often the easiest idea to grasp, as the process is no different from using an AM radio to find otherwise-undetectable information about the latest baseball scores.

Similarly, the dowser "listens" carefully to the information in the energetic realm through focused intent of the living mind. While modern society does little to encourage use of these God-given abilities, they are there for each of us to cultivate just like a musician can learn to use her ears to "find" detailed information about a symphony or a song.

In summary, dowsing and radionics are only tools that provide information, while good and evil are found in the hearts of men.