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Torsion field experiments

Studies on "Life-Energy" by means of a Quantitative Dowsing Method

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Russian scientists: initially Kozyrev, and later Akimov and Shipov, have introduced a mathematical treatment for subtle energy fields in terms of a "twisting" or torsion influence. Such a force (which was not considered in either Newtonian or Einsteinian physics) is given an accessible account in the book by Claude Swanson (1). It can of course be either left- handed (L-tors) or right-handed (R-tors). Kozyrev was able to verify his prediction that right-handed macromolecules such as sucrose would tend to absorb, and so block the transmission of R-tors fields, and left-handed molecules such as turpentine would do the same for L-tors fields. Here, making use of a torsion-field generator (TG)(2) to charge water with one or the other chirality, this prediction is verified by means of the author's quantitative dowsing technique (3).

A previous article studied the effect of an alum solution on a dowsable syntropic field of "orgone" or "life energy" (4). It was found that alum not only blocks the transmission of such a field, but transforms it into what must be termed an entropic field: probably equatable with Reich's "Dangerous Orgone Radiation (DOR)". While this was not dowsable, it became manifest by causing rapid discharge of the dowsability of water previously charged with a syntropic field, and also by very significant inhibition of seedling growth. This article reports studies with a chirality-specific syntropic field (from the TG) as affected by solutions of left-or right-handed molecules, and demonstrates a chirality-specific transformation of the field, so that it caused rapid discharge only of water previously-charged with the same chirality. Thus demonstrating that "DOR", like orgone, also has chiral specificity.

A number of experiments reported here concern the effect of reflection from aluminium foil on torsion fields. Where Kozyrev had reported that such reflection reversed the chirality, my experiments show instead that it reverses what I call the "order parameter": syntropic/entropic. A similar reversal was obtained by placing the foil, not under the source to be dowsed, but on the dowser's head.

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Methods

Dowsing

A quantitative method has been described in a previous publication (3), but could be made clearer with a diagram (Fig. 1)

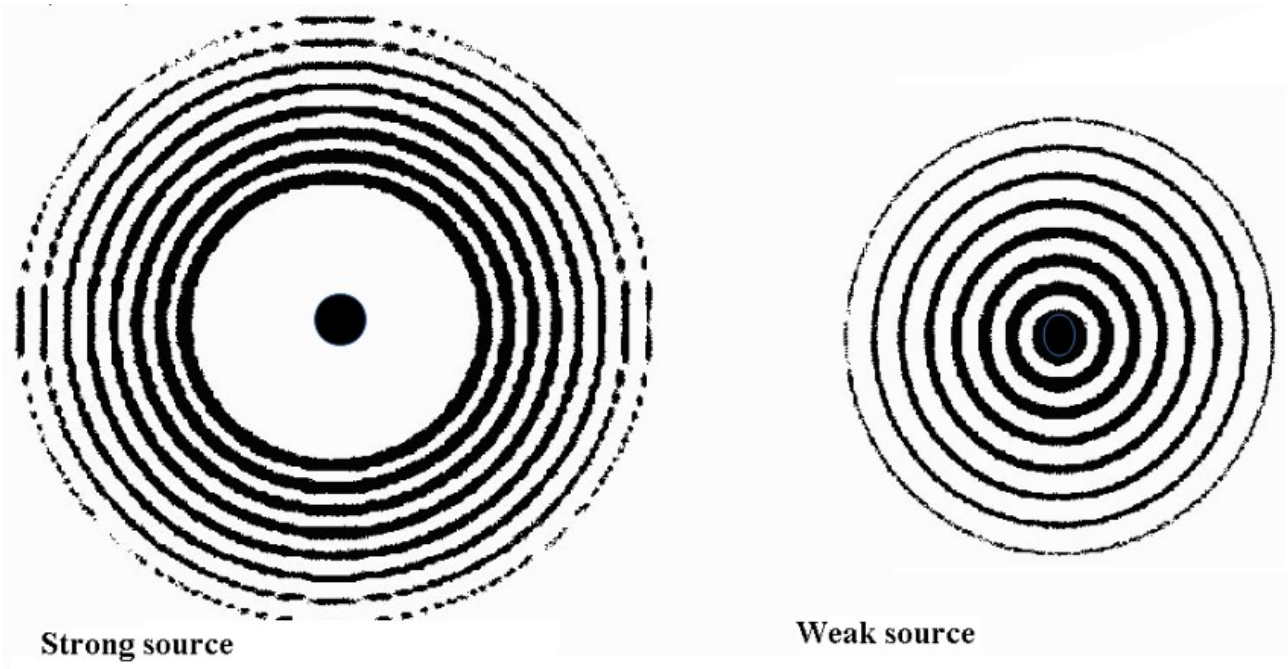

Fig. 1. Dowsing sources of syntropic energy.

Thus, while walking towards the source, holding dowsing rods, I find a series of "rings" where the rods come together, followed by a "gap" where they open, before coming together again over the source. Using measured volumes of water, previously charged by proximity to a source (such as orgonite) I found that the radius of this gap to be linearly related to the volume of such water, and so to the intensity of the source. So, in the following experiments the figures represent measured radius from the source to the innermost ring. (For weaker sources, where no gap is evident, one can just as well measure the radius from the source to the outermost ring). Some later work dispensed with measurement and merely recorded rod movement subjectively as +, ++, +++, or –.

As previously described (5) I had found that the ormus atoms, known to be present in relatively large quantity in Dead Sea salt (DSS), would migrate rapidly from a solution of the salt into Magnesium phosphate crystals. These then acquired a remarkably strong dowsable activity which was not present in the solution, or only

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very weakly in the original salt crystals. It is presumed that the ormus atoms arrange themselves in the crystal matrix (of MP, but obviously not NaCl) in such a way as to favour overall quantum coherence – a Bose-Einstein conjugate. The initial procedure was to put the MP crystals under the torsion generator (TG), then add the salt solution, leave for about 10-15min, and then wash and dry the crystals on filter paper.

Remote transmission

The pair of images chosen for the remote experiment were those which had previously performed particularly well in the remote dowsing experiments (6) presumably because they were relatively unique, so that the influence was not too much "diluted" by similar images throughout the world – or the universe! One of these was placed under the TG (either front for R-torsion or back for L-torsion); and on the other, in a distant room, was placed about 50mg MP in a small dish (Fig. 2). Some 30ml of 50% DSS was added, and left for ~15min. Since this procedure clearly imprinted torsion information just as well as directly under the TG (and, being pure information, avoids electromagnetic effects) this remote method was used in all subsequent experiments.

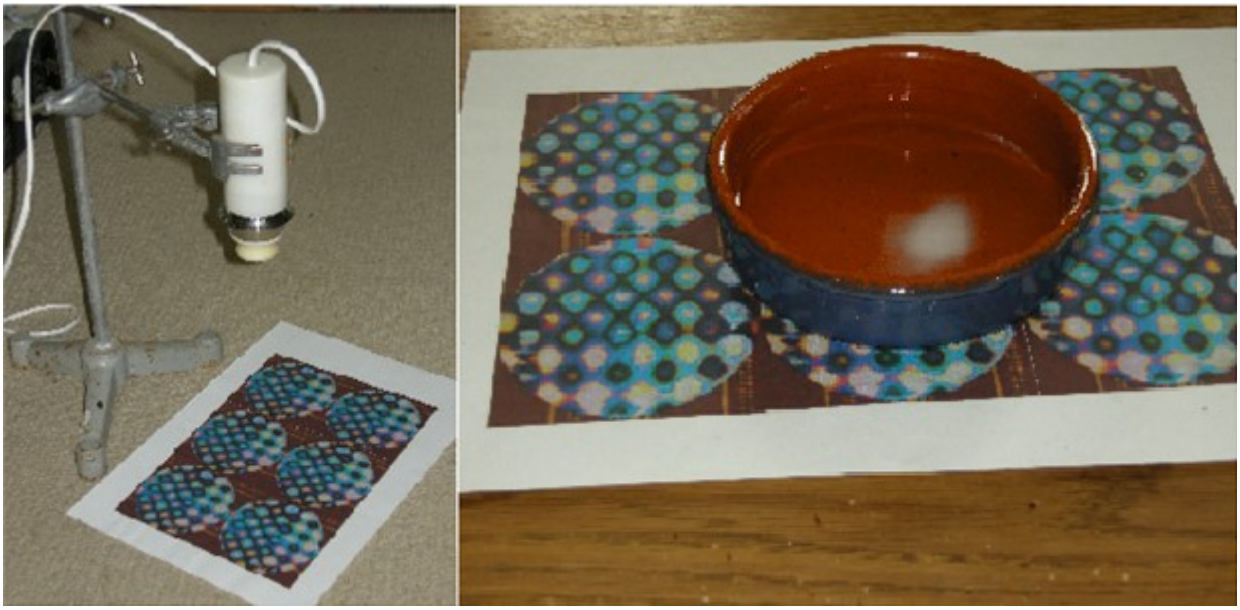

Fig. 2.

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Experiments and results

Effect of shielding

It was necessary first to see how blocking R-or L-torsion affected the dowsing pattern. The charged, washed and dried ormus/MP crystals were put into a small glass tube, which was then immersed in jars of either turpentine or 20% sucrose before being dowsed. (Jar size selected to surround the tube with some 3cm of either fluid). Preliminary results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	In sucrose	In turpentine	In Alum	Unshielded
R-torsion charged	**0**	**222**	**0**	**234**
L-torsion charged	**216**	**0**	**0**	**240**

As before the figures represent measured radius from the source of the innermost dowsable ring, in inches. Clearly the shielding works; and these results further confirm the capacity of aluminium, unlike most metals, to block torsion fields. (But later dowsing experiments showed that such blocking is only temporary – as field builds up charge in the aluminium it finds its way through. And, given time, it also finds its way through the selective filters, as can be seen from both the dowsing and UV spectroscopy experiments described below).

Remote imprinting with torsion fields

This experiment was intended to test both the possibility of remote torsion imprinting, and the effect of shielding during the process of imprinting, at the remote site. In this case, in order to test effects on the UV spectrum, water was used as the medium to be imprinted. One hundred millilitres of water, in a polythene bottle, was placed in the same (~500ml) jar used in the previous experiment, containing either turpentine or 20% sucrose. In order to minimise other environmental influences, and so optimise the transfer, the paper images were formed into cylinders, from two A4 sheets, to surround both the torsion beam, and the jar at the remote site. At intervals after switching on the torsion generator, the water bottle was removed, dowsed, and replaced in the shielding jar. The results (Fig. 3) indicate that after some 20 minutes the influence starts to penetrate the shield – which in this case was only ~2cm on either side of the water. Thus the optimum time for this set-up should be about 20-25

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minutes. But later work established that passage of the torsion field through such fluid filters can be prevented by continuous stirring.

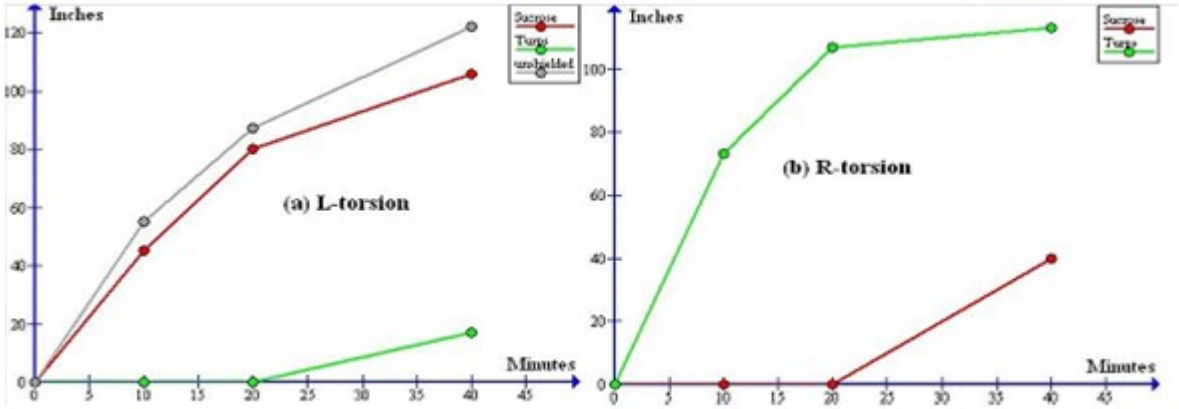

Fig. 3. Remote charging water by torsion-field generator through selective chirality filters.

Spectroscopic confirmation of remote torsion transmission

Remote torsion-charging of water was carried out as in the experiment just described. But in this case (as that experiment later showed) the 1.5 hours allowed for charging would have been too long, since it would have allowed some penetration of the shield. The water was then taken for UV spectroscopy. (During transport the bottles were shielded from each other by ~5cm expanded polystyrene). As in the first article (3), the instrument was first zeroed with plain water, so that any recorded absorbance represents a difference of the test samples from plain water. The results clearly show an effect of remote transmission of the torsion field. While the curves for water putatively shielded from R-torsion with sucrose (pink curve) and from L-torsion with turpentine (Light blue curve) are lower than the control (putatively unshielded) L-torsion with sucrose (yellow curve), they have obviously taken up some charge. (Data for the other control, R-torsion with turpentine shielding were lost). As the later dowsing experiment showed, shorter exposure (or continuous stirring) would probably have yielded greater differences but, unfortunately, further spectroscopy was denied. It is noteworthy that the unshielded control was as high as direct charging with orgonite for ~2h (reported in part I), which suggests that a maximum had been reached (Fig. 4).

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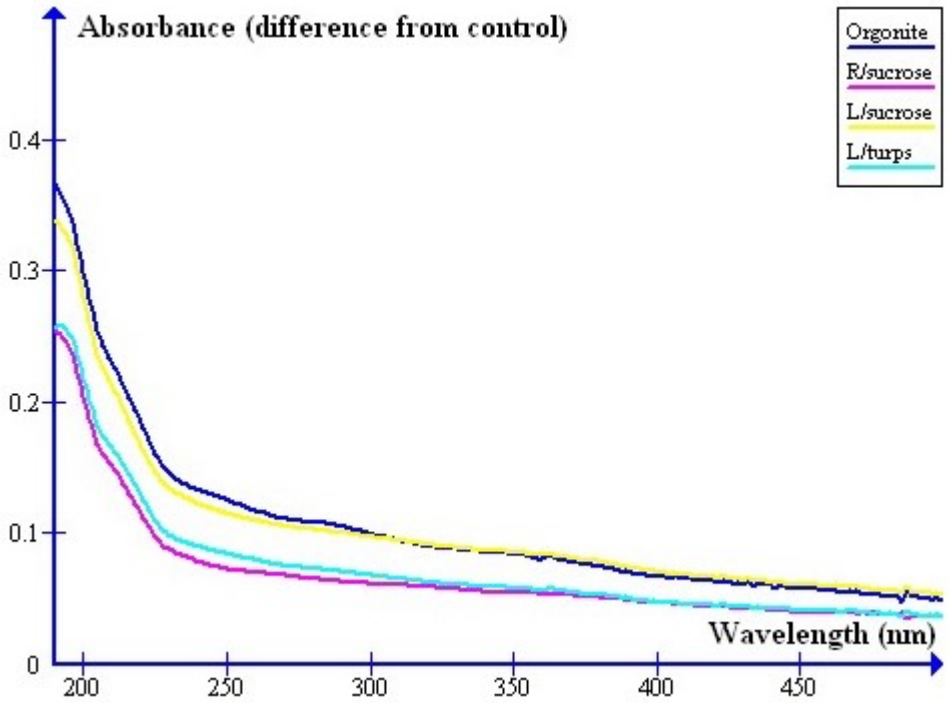

Fig. 4. UV spectroscopy of water charged by orgonite through selective torsion filters.

Stability of the torsion imprint.

The imprints on two samples of ormus/mag.phos., one L- and the other R-torsion-imprinted, were unaffected by storing 3 weeks. The L-imprinted sample was then exposed remotely to a R-torsion field for 2 hours, again with no effect. Finally, since neutralising the earth's magnetic field is known to erase information from water (7), the R-imprinted sample was put into a cast iron cooking pot and dowsed in sucrose or turpentine at intervals. See Fig. 5.

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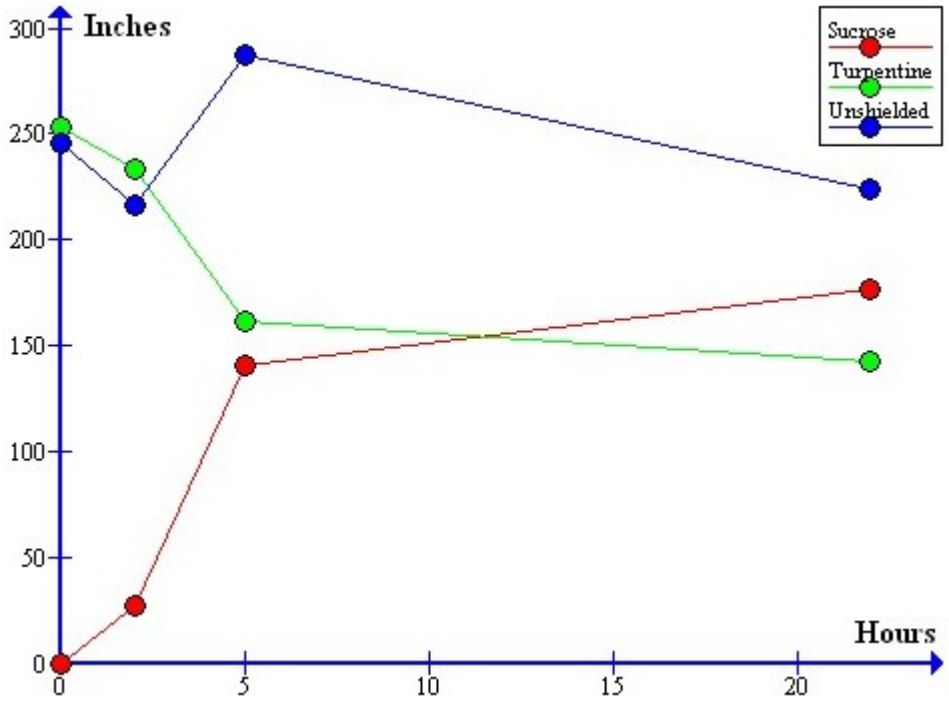

Fig. 5. Erasing information of preferred chirality by shielding from the earth's magnetic field.

Thus the torsion imprint remains stable, both under normal conditions, and to remote exposure to the opposite chirality. On the other hand, blocking the earth's field appears to have erased the information of preferred chirality, while leaving the overall coherence and intensity of the syntropic field intact. In view of this result it seemed possible that the steel wool in my orgonite was similarly erasing information by blocking the earth's field. But after testing stability, during several days, of R-torsion of such crystals in a mass of steel wool (about double the thickness I normally use for orgonite) the imprint clearly remained stable.

Reflection of torsion fields by aluminium foil

As first observed with a syntropic field: a piece of foil (~15x15cm) was placed on top of a piece of orgonite. This had the expected effect of blocking the otherwise strong dowsable field. What was not expected was that this field was also abrogated by placing the foil underneath the orgonite, and so, in this case, must relate not to blocking, but to reflection of the field.

In a similar experiment with an entropic field, the source was a piece of cotton wool soaked in acetone. (This had been used by Kozyrev as a putative source of L-torsion: see discussion). Like the entropic field previously found to arise from passage of a syntropic field through alum solution (4) this was not dowsable. However, on placing such a source onto a piece of foil, it became immediately dowsable. Thus, on being

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reflected, the entropic field became syntropic. And, in all probability, in the first experiment the reflected syntropic field was undowsable because it had become entropic. Proof of this can be seen in the next section.

Effect of foil on the dowser's head

Following a suggestion from some colleagues, I placed the same piece of foil on my head – making sure it was secure and close to the head, by inserting it under a beret. Surprisingly, this was found to enable me to dowse the evaporating acetone (entropic) while preventing me from dowsing the orgonite (syntropic). It also enabled me to dowse other sources of entropic energy, e.g. a gas burner.

Chirality of an entropic field

The entropic field was produced, as before, from evaporating acetone. Pairs of identical images were used for non-local transmission, as described in a previous article (6). In three separate experiments the entropic field was passed through either sucrose (to block R-tors) or turpentine (to block L-tors), or both, and then dowsed with foil on my head (Fig. 6).

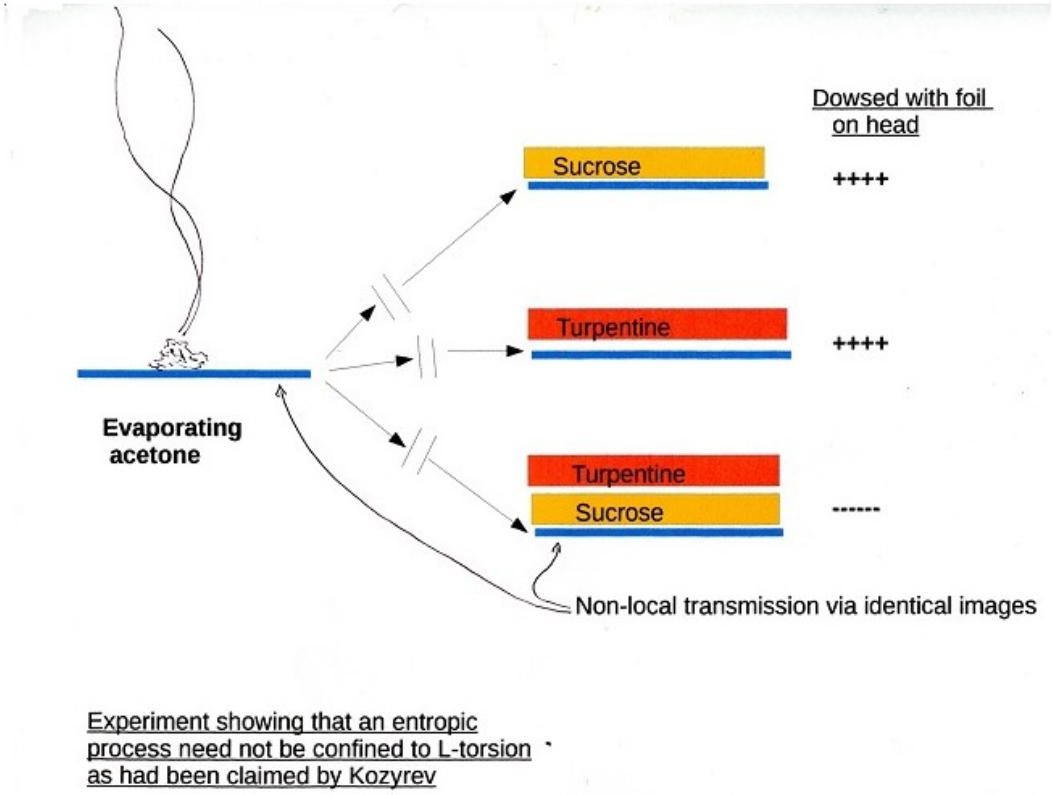

Fig. 6. Experiment showing that an entropic process need not be confined to L-torsion as had been claimed by Kozyrev.

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The result was incontestable: the syntropic field passed through either sucrose or turpentine, but not through both together, indicating that the original field must have been a mixture of both chiralities.

Reflection of torsion fields from magnets by aluminium foil

Expanded polystyrene (~1.5cm) was used to shield most of the magnet, so that only one pole was exposed to be dowsed. The magnet's field was reflected by Al foil under it, and pans of either sucrose or turpentine put on top. The result (Fig. 7) was dowsed first without and then with foil on my head. This experiment established that the dowsable field from the north pole (south-seeking) of a magnet was blocked by sucrose but not by turpentine, and vice-versa for the south pole. (This follows from the work of Kozyrev and others described on pp. 300-304 of (1)). The next experiment employed two magnets, one with its north pole, and the other with the south pole close to the foil. Thus both reflected N and S poles were dowsed together. As can be seen (Fig. 7), on being reflected, the north pole is now syntropic (passed by turpentine and blocked by sucrose), and thus is not dowsed with foil on my head. Both N and S poles together are of course syntropic, and so dowsable without foil on my head. But after reflection they become entropic, and so dowsable only with foil on my head.

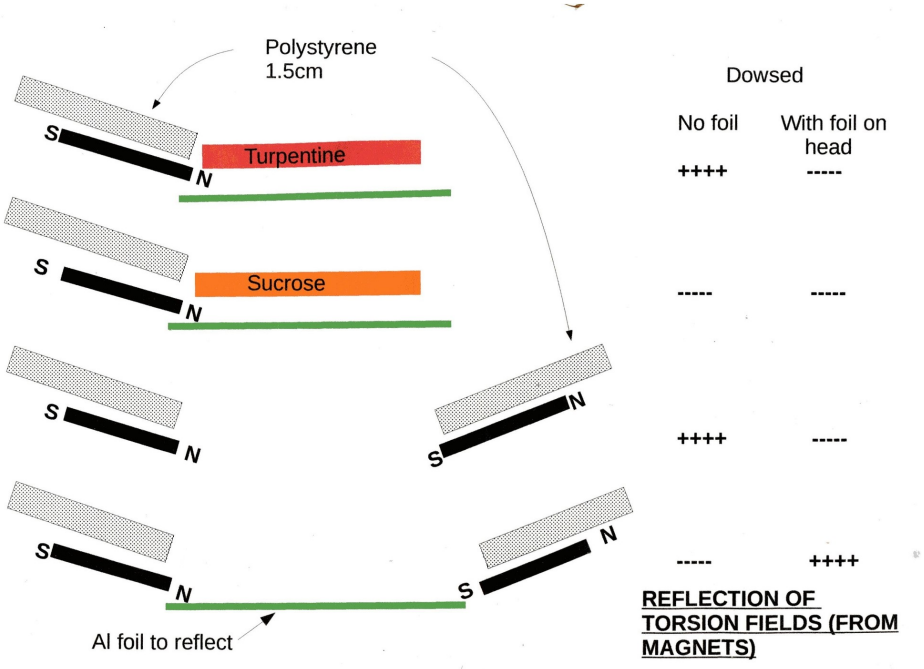

Fig.7. Reflection of torsion fields from magnets.

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Discussion

It is clear that the sucrose solution shielded the energy from the Ormus/MagPhos imprinted with R-torsion, but left the energy from that imprinted with L-torsion unaffected, and vice-versa for turpentine. This would enable a signal to be encoded in L- and R-torsion, and picked up at a remote site by a dowser, so confirming that information can be transmitted non-locally. This was further confirmed by the non-local transmission of frequency information: www. syntropy.org/journal 2014 (1): 128-133.

The question of torsion has been studied by Russian scientists: principally Kozyrev. An accessible account of his work is contained in the book by Claude Swanson (1). Here it appears that Kozyrev's results led him to associate R-torsion with life energy (syntropy), and L-torsion with entropy, or what might be termed "anti-life energy". My results here seem to gainsay this, and put both R- and L-torsion as two chiralities of life- energy, which can then be either syntropic fields (promoting order) or entropic fields (promoting disorder). Thus I find no necessary association of chirality with this "order parameter". So it becomes hard to explain the apparent inconsistency with Kozyrev's work.

To detect torsion fields Kozyrev used sensitive torsion pendulums, and followed their rotation in either clockwise or anti-clockwise direction. Comparing two types of experiment may reveal an important point. In one (Swanson Fig. 73, p. 279) the torsion field is seen as either an attractive or a repulsive force. In the other (Swanson Fig. 74, p.280) it is seen as a twisting, or rotational, force. This second diagram is reproduced below from Swanson's book (Fig. 8).

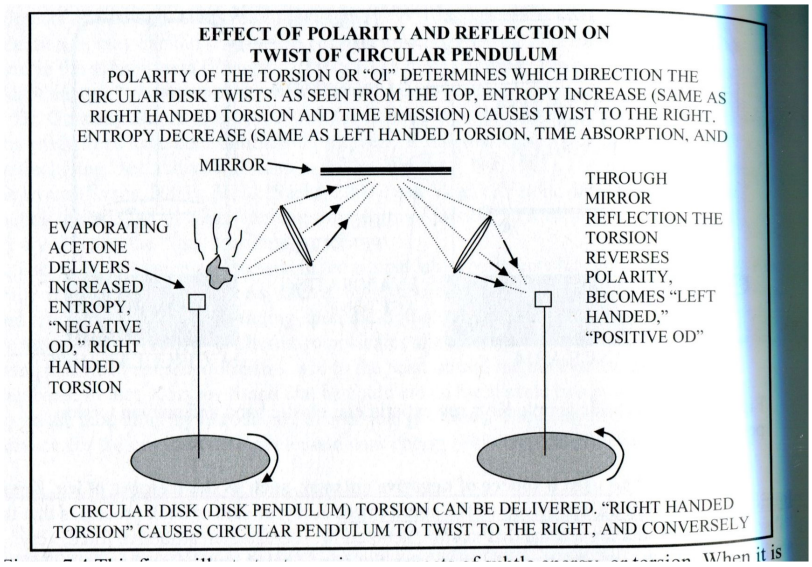

Fig. 8. Kozyrev's experiment with a disc pendulum.

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In this case reflection from a mirror is seen to reverse the order parameter from "negative od" to "positive od" as in my experiments. Kozyrev uses this result to argue a necessary association of torsion chirality with the "order parameter": syntropic/entropic. How to explain the inconsistency with my results? The difference may lie in the method for detecting direction of chirality. Thus where Kozyrev is detecting a the minute physical force, I have used molecular chirality filters. And the movement of Kozyrev's pendulum need not be due to a torsional force, since it was also observed to be an attractive/repulsive force. But even this is only a partial explanation: why would reflection reverse a linear force? I am driven to suggest that Kozyrev may have been (unconsciously) moving the pendulum with his mind. It is extremely sensitive – even being surrounded by vacuum. In fact psychokinesis is a well-known phenomenon - although without scientific explanation. Indeed I have my own experiences. I built a similar torsion pendulum – but not being in vacuum, was less sensitive than Kozyrev's. Determined to move it, I sat holding (or imagining) the intention for clockwise rotation. After quite a long time (~15 min) it did eventually move – but only about 10 degrees. After failing to obtain further movement that day, I continued trying on succeeding days, and got it to move, but only once, each day for a week. On each of the last three days it was even making a full turn. My wife was also able to move it with her mind.

Finally, in relation to the effect on torsion fields of reflection from aluminium, it remains to draw attention to the revolutionary work from Russia with the effects on individuals of enclosure in an aluminium chamber (so-called "Kozyrev mirror"). These include out-of-body experiences, remote thought-transmission, etc. (8, 9).

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