Books by Albert Roy Davis and Walter C. Rawls, Jr.

The Magnetic Blueprint of Life

The Rainbow in Your Hands

The Magnetic Effect

Magnetism and Its Effects on the Living System

MAGNETISM AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE LIVING SYSTEM

by
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and
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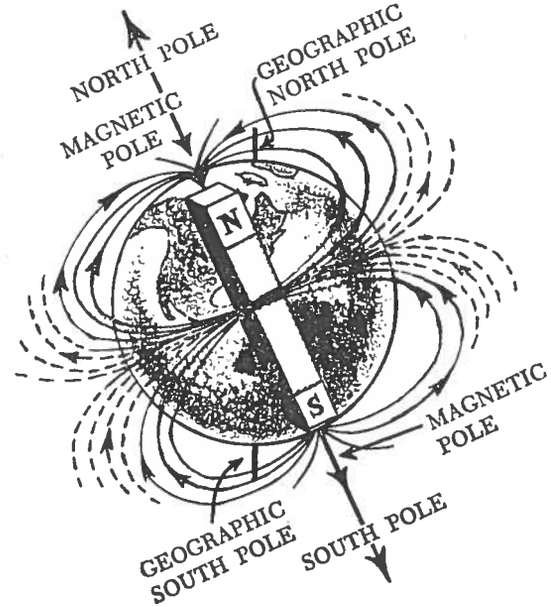

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PREFACE

This book was written to aid in the understanding of the Science of Magnetism, and its effects on mankind and all biological systems. We shall discuss how magnetism, that natural energy we find surrounding the earth, acts on living systems. Further, we shall in part discuss the effects magnetism and magnetic fields have on inorganic and organic materials, genes, cells, airs, and gases, as well as protein structures. To this day magnetism holds many unknowns and we shall present some of these answers to assist the reader, whether student, professor, doctor or physicist. We have tried to avoid complicated math and complex formulas in this edition, yet present new research findings that will afford a better comprehension of the effects of non-homogeneous magnetic energy. After many years of practical laboratory and clinical research encompassing the mechanics of practical and applied investigations in and with magnetism and magnetic fields, this research has developed new laws, theories, and new and practical understandings in all phases of the physics of magnetism and magnetic fields. This also includes electromagnetic fields generated by alternating voltages and currents, to direct currents and voltages, the solid state, and the standard metal magnets with their two poles of energy.

One of the breakthroughs discovered a number of years ago was that the two pole energies of any magnet are not homogeneous as to effects to any and/or all subjected materials, organic or inorganic in nature.

In the past few years your authors have continuously urged those in influential and senior positions with the government and scientific departments to reexamine the accepted theories and concepts of magnetism. However, our efforts have been unsuccessful and at this time many researchers at all levels of scientific

research refuse to acknowledge or utilize this new discovery for guidance in their work.

The purpose of this book is to assist all of the men and women now engaged in magnetic research. We hope they will benefit from the research and new discoveries presented in this book, the extension of new uses for magnetism in all of its many fields and applications, even those not now thought possible, yet which within our foreseeable future will be understood and used by all nations of the world for the benefit of mankind.

April 28, 1974

Albert Roy Davis

Walter C. Rawls, Jr.

INTRODUCTION

Biomagnetism, biological use of magnetism, to aid and treat human and/or animal ills, is far older than the ancient science of acupuncture.

Acupuncture was brought into the open when the United States during 1973 reestablished relations with the People's Republic of China. This science is now under serious investigation here in the United States. After his rise to power in the People's Republic of China, Chairman Mao Tse-tung initiated the announced China Scientific Reconstruction Program, in which the Chinese are now making even further advancements and discoveries in this ancient science.

Although the Science of Biomagnetics predates acupuncture and holds many secrets man has yet to unfold and discover, we in the United States are not proceeding as we should to further develop this science.

Many of the writings and parchments were long ago destroyed by those ancients who researched and used this natural science. These parchments were destroyed, as were many others, to prevent them from falling into the hands of warlike people invading their lands and cities.

It is recorded that Dr. Hua To, one of China's most advanced medical men, born between A.D. 140 and 150, was the developer of acupuncture. China was then under the rule of Emperor I Tsung of the Tang Dynasty. This recorded evidence places a date that we can use as a reference to the ancient accepted use of the medical science of acupuncture.

To determine when magnetism or magnets were used in medicine, we refer to the works of the Greek physician Galen. We find that in Galen's ninth book of his writings entitled *De Sim-*

plicium Medicamentorum mention is made of a magnet's energies being used in purgative arrest and openings. This writing can be dated as far back as 200 B.C.—far older than the recorded science of acupuncture.

More recently, the works of Louis Pasteur tell of his research by placing a magnet next to fermenting fluids and wines and the marked rise in fermentation processes as a result. There are also the important writings, reports, books, and papers of such men as Von Reichenback and Walter Kilner and many others too numerous to mention. Hundreds of papers, books, and manuscripts have been written on magnetic fields and their effects on biological systems and man's environmental surroundings, animals and lower forms of creatures. In the investigation into any of these papers, there are exceptions to the rule, yet for the most part, these papers, books, and manuscripts indicate the failure to properly reproduce many of these experiments time after time with the same success, and many writings totally fail to show any effects of a magnet's poles and its energies on any forms of life, biological systems, serums, gases, or fluids.

Failure to properly develop the ancient science of magnetism is partially due to improper investigation of this important science by the scientific community. It is necessary to better understand magnetism before understanding and entering into physical or biochemical research and the practice of this research.

To assist the layman or student—with the forbearance of doctors, physicists, and scientists—we will present elementary data to acquaint the reader with the fundamentals of accepted magnetic theories, concepts, and principles which will provide a basic understanding of magnetism.

This book is not intended to cause any reflection on the work of individuals or groups who have written many books on magnetic effects, laws, physics, or principles without the little known and advanced concepts and discoveries that we have made during our research. We all must accept advancements to our knowledge of, and to all, sciences and scientific principles.

The authors give full and due credit to the years, even lifetimes, of the many men and women who have dedicated their lives to the study of the mechanics of magnetism in all of its many fields; also all of those whose work, papers, books, manuscripts,

have been written to enlighten mankind by their findings, as by this effort on their part they have aided in the interest and progressive understanding of "What is Magnetism?"

In this book we intend to show the vast and far-reaching effects that may be obtained again and again, duplicating these tests and experiments anywhere at any time by any person equipped with the proper knowledge of how to proceed, making such presentations new scientific facts and not simply theories. All new discoveries, applications, and understandings presented in this book are by Albert Roy Davis or under his guidance and supervision from the Albert Roy Davis Scientific Laboratories in Green Cove Springs, Florida. This book is presented as a scientific paper as well as a book. There are excerpts in this book taken from patents that have been filed by your authors.

It is your authors' most sincere desire that the publication of these new concepts that are reproducible, the discussions and applications of these concepts, will advance the scientific knowledge of the understandings of applied magnetic fields and their effects.

Albert Roy Davis

Walter C. Rawls, Jr.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Full credit and acknowledgment to all the dedicated men and women who throughout the years have researched the science of magnetic effects would require a book in itself, and then not be complete. We present here those researchers who primarily have assisted our work. Many of these scientists, in cooperation with our laboratory research, have duplicated in their laboratories our findings presented in this book. Some of these scientists were initiated into the science of magnetics through our efforts and then on their own made outstanding discoveries in their own right. In general, their combined assistance in duplicating new facts, disclosures, and experiments contributed to the establishment of magnetics as a basic important science to all sciences.

Any new breakthrough in any field of science, the discoveries that advance a science, must be reproducible at any time or location with consistent results by qualified persons. We have worked with other scientists in this country and other countries in this regard.

The fields of research mentioned in these acknowledgments are descriptive and not intended to be inclusive.

Dr. B. E. Roessling, University of Berlin. Magnetic wave propagation. Dr. Roessling's work in 1936-1937 brought about the first full understandings of the principle later to be discovered as the polarization of light waves—the now existing laser principle. His work also extended into the effects of magnetic wave emissions on and to living systems.

Dr. William Cambell, University of Cambridge. High frequency effects on living systems, 1935-1937. Dr. Cambell's work covered the physical effects of magnetic fields to rodents and small animals.

Dr. Yerkes, The Yerkes Primate Biological Laboratories, Orange Park, Florida, extension division of Yale University. Animal behavior

in the presence of natural environmental magnetic biosphere, 1936-1937.

Dr. Blasengame, electrical stimulations of living systems and their effects, 1937 to 1938.

Dr. H. Bingenheimer, Germany, extension research. Applied electromagnetic energies to living systems to stimulate physical development.

Dr. N. S. Hanoka, University of Israel; resident, Harlington, Texas. Studies in natural sciences including food stimulation, product growth, seed treatments by magnetic fields, 1956-1971. Research into removal of toxic infections by magnetic fields. Assisted in our uncovering the reason why many wild animals can eat decayed and infected food with no ill effects due to the inner development of an antitoxin fluid. Aided in research into wound healing by magnetic field applications.

Dr. A. K. Bhattachura, West Bengal Clinic, India. 1959-1970, researched the effects of magnetic fields on living systems in the free clinics in India. Our joint research resulted in acknowledgment by Prime Minister Gandhi.

Dr. Edward Stadel, Applied Sciences, 1960-1967. Extension research, University of Oregon. The effects of magnetic fields on sugar beet seeds that resulted in a higher yield of natural sugars, and in tomato research the production of less acid end products, improved flavor, and better growth patterns, when using the proper pole of applied magnetic fields, supporting our findings of the dual effects of a magnet's energies.

Dr. George de la Warr, The Delawarr Laboratories, Oxford, England, 1966-1967. Research into intermodulation of electromagnetic frequencies in application to the human living system for the detection of biological effects, as a result of carrying other imposed electromagnetic frequencies together with a magnet's pole energies. Human and animal reactions to natural electromagnetic energies as found in the biosphere. Mrs. de la Warr was an active participant in this research.

Dr. Robert J. Morgan and Mrs. Hope Morgan, Delaware Clinic. Dr. Morgan, supported by Mrs. Morgan's untiring efforts, acted to reproduce research of the separate magnetic poles on inner ear defects, drainages, nerve responses, and forms of ear and biological infections. Further research toward the reduction and arrest of overactive acid conditions and the arrest and control of

excessive acids produced by the digestive system of the living system. These were proved to be supporting on the results of the proper application of only one of the two poles' energies of a solid state magnet.

Mr. George Meek, Research Scientist and Engineer in Thermodynamics and Applied Sciences. Research into the effects of water treated with magnetic energies. Both he and Mrs. Meek made possible the field of researching the possible beneficial effects of a single pole's energies in the arrest and control of stages of cataracts and glaucoma. Experimental research on eyes of living systems affected with these conditions was outstanding both in efforts and results. Mr. and Mrs. Meek have during the past few years toured nearly all countries of the world investigating many new concepts in natural and biological sciences.

Dr. Ralph U. Sierra, Director, Puerto Rico Scientific Research Laboratories, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. Dr. Sierra has reproduced over 100 actual experiments that afford us scientific supporting evidence that the magnetic energy of each pole of the magnet is completely and totally different in its effects on the living system. Dr. Sierra's work and international lectures have provided many researchers with the results of our combined work into magnetic energy effects. His work in agriculture, medicine, medical, clinical and animal research has supported our work. He is one of the most active researchers in biomagnetics in the world today. His work, research, and lectures are known in many South American nations, as well as the University of Puerto Rico. Dr. Sierra has assisted in the duplication of our research findings now for some five years. He has afforded us with certain major discoveries that he has made in his laboratory in Puerto Rico in addition to his reproduction of our research developments and experiments here in Florida. His work has been shown in many nations of the world and he has given freely of his time and efforts to enlighten scientists who have visited his laboratory from these nations of the great values that this natural science of biomagnetics offers all mankind.

Dr. W. D. Chesney, Janesville, Wisconsin. Dr. Chesney has worked on development of many photosynthetic organic chemicals, the first fluorescent light and many other firsts in the field of applied science. He has assisted us in the research of applied biomagnetic energies and helped call this new science to the attention of the medical community.

Dr. L. Thornton Owen, Jr., Director, The Owen Clinic. Dr. Owen has undertaken research to duplicate our research in the application and promising results of arresting many complaints of the living systems. His work has been of great support and assistance in our research.

Dr. Harold H. E. Brownlee, Oshawa, Canada. Dr. and Mrs. Brownlee at their clinic in Oshawa have aided in the duplication of our research findings of the two effects the two poles of a magnet's energies have on the living system, each being totally different in nature and effects. Untiringly they have assisted us in proving that the two poles' energies of the magnet can and will effect a definite and scientific reaction when these energies are correctly applied to the human living system suffering from a complaint. Further assistance in nerve reactions seen or measured with suitable electronic instruments that indicate the location of these many complaints in diagnosing clinical investigations by the means of applied magnetic pole energies. The discoveries that have resulted from this research finding are now under full investigation in colleges in Canada. Dr. Brownlee's research into biomagnetics has been outstanding and valuable in the greater understandings of magnetic effects to the living system. Dr. Brownlee's work and untiring efforts to lecture and teach this valuable science to the medical and associated sciences in Canada have been received with great interest.

Dr. Ruth Wenrich Emerson. Dr. Emerson's work in the reproduction of our findings and research has been outstanding and rewarding in every respect. She is dedicated to the study of natural arts and sciences and performed an important part in opening new doors of research into biomagnetics in that magnetism, as that of a magnet's energies, is very similar if not exactly the same as the earth's magnetic fields, assisting us in this science as a natural science.

Dr. Frederick Doughty Beck. Dr. Beck's interest in the development of natural sciences, directed toward the improvement and development of a better understanding of natural methods or means of relieving suffering, prompted him to undertake to reproduce many of our experiments to establish this new science. Dr. Beck's work in kidney complaints and arrests has been outstanding, his own personal work supporting the singular effects of magnetic

energies when applied to many complaints of the kidneys and other ailments. Also in magnetic effects on blood pressure.

Dr. Stanley Hall, Queensland, Australia. Dr. Hall's research and life's work has been dedicated to the natural arts and sciences. Dr. Hall's efforts in the reproduction of the effects to the living system by the singular effects of each pole of a magnetic to the living system have been of the upmost importance in supporting our work.

Dr. E. W. Hidson, London, England. Dr. Hidson, dedicated to medicine and allied sciences, has undertaken to prove a number of our findings and is now proceeding to explore still other new discoveries for the reason of duplication of findings to further support our research into the values of biomagnetics.

Dr. Leslie O. Korth, London, England. Dr. Korth's research into biomagnetics in his own right and in exploring and duplicating our findings has obtained some outstanding and remarkable scientific results on the effects of the two single and separate magnetic effects of the poles of a magnet in applying magnetic energy to living systems. He has been responsible for releasing information of our research work through such official journals as the *British Naturopathic and Osteopathic Journal,* 1973-1974.

Dr. George Walters, Florida. Dr. Walters' work on the effects of biomagnetics on the living system has been outstanding and he has undertaken to discuss and introduce this science to many scientific-minded men and women researchers throughout the United States. His aim is to make known this science to those dedicated to research and investigation of natural sciences, as has Mrs. Walters.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have devoted their work to presenting educational materials and research data to all interested in the natural sciences. They have also supplied much information and actual research findings in many fields of this science. Their work has been untiring in the exploring of the applied sciences including research into biomagnetics.

Dr. Leonard J. Allan, Margate, Kent, England, Osteopathic Clinic. Dr. Allan is the author of a number of books on natural sciences and diagnostic methods and systems in health care. He has assisted us in many ways to come to know and understand the effects of biomagnetics in many fields of biological research.

Professor Bessie O'Connor, Midnapore, Alberta, Canada. Professor O'Connor, an outsanding educator in Canada, has devoted her life to science, teaching, and applied research into the natural arts and sciences of the earth. She co-authored a book entitled *Magnetically Yours,* in which she presents a scientific look at the natural laws of magnetism in the study of plants, animals, and man in their magnetic biosphere. Professor O'Connor has assisted us in many research investigations that have supported and duplicated the work outlined in this book.

Dr. D. N. Khushalani, Rehmatbai Vadnagarwala General Hospital, Calcutta, India. Dr. Khushalani has researched biomagnetics with us for a number of years and is an outstanding medical and natural science teacher, investigator and researcher.

Dr. Earl W. Conroy, Kaita, New Zealand. Dr. Conroy's willingness to undertake and fully investigate sciences related to aiding health and locating new methods of combatting disease has been both outstanding and rewarding to our work. His help in researching the two singular effects of magnetic energies has been outstanding in every respect.

Dr. Yoshio Seki, Tokyo, Japan. Dr. Seki undertook the study of biomagnetics three years ago and has formed a new research program in Japan, far exceeding any work now being undertaken in the effects of the two singular pole energies of the solid state magnet to biological systems in Japan. While many doctors and scientists have visited our laboratory from Japan, Dr. Seki stands out as having the greatest potential of presenting this new scientific breakthrough in Japan and in other nations in Asia and Europe. He undertook this research under the most difficult conditions and has, as the result of his dedicated research and allied work, opened the doors to the further exploring of this vitally important science in Japan and now in other nations of the world. Dr. Seki has duplicated much of our work. Dr. Seki has undertaken to establish an international educational trade and post of scientific material exchange in many nations of the world.

Dr. Victor Beasley, North Carolina and Guyana, South America. Dr. Beasley is an outstanding scientist who has investigated most of the natural arts and sciences we find existing today. In one of his papers Dr. Beasley presents an outstanding review of scientific work now going on in most nations of the world, including the study of ancient beliefs, ancient medical sciences, man and his

behavior, and also parapsychology investigations. Dr. Beasley has reproduced many of the basic discoveries we have made and has been of the greatest importance and value in this applied research.

Mr. Joseph F. Goodavage. Author of *Man, the Biomagnetic Animal, The Fabulous New Science of Biomagnetic Healing,* and other books and articles. Mr. Goodavage has assisted us in making contacts, in meeting and working with a number of fine scientists, researchers and investigators in the field of natural and applied sciences.

Dr. R. H. Gordon. Dr. Gordon, author of *Basic Studies on Monopolarity* a scientific discussion and review of magnetic effects on biological systems. He has obtained some remarkable discoveries as to magnetic effects. His work with his very talented sister throughout the years has resulted in obtaining patents on magnetic instruments now under research in a number of countries around the world. Our laboratories researched with Dr. Gordon in the field of photocolormetric investigations of visual studies of magnetic fields and developed a means of detection for visual display of magnetic fields in color for electron emission studies.

Mr. Clifford E. Swanson. Mr. Swanson is a publisher and one who through his untiring efforts after retiring from the publishing field has dedicated much time and effort to researching the effects of magnetic fields. He has been responsible for contacting and making possible many meetings with those interested in furthering their effective investigations into the science of magnetics.

Mr. McDonald Newkirk. Mr. Newkirk has over the past years shown a great interest in this science. He is known in India and in New York circles of research into natural sciences. He has made it possible for us to establish many new avenues of communications with a number of fine scientific men and women in New York and cities in other nations of the world.

Dr. Bernard Jensen. One of the developers of the science of "Iris-ology"; author and foremost authority in many discoveries into the investigations of the iris. Dr. Jensen has filmed some of our work. He hopes soon to present a film on his research into the environmental attitudes of man. He has been the guest of rulers of many countries. In his travels he has investigated the above-the-average life span of the people of many nations, including the people of Hunza and others. He has investigated the possibilities that where the earth's magnetic fields are the greatest, the highest, man's life may be

affected in many ways. One effect very well could be the longer life span that certain countries' people show as the overall averages of normal to extended life cycles. Hunza has long been considered the long sought Shangri-la, as this nation which is located in the beautiful valley in the heart of the Himalayas and its people have shown the marked extension of man's normal life span. Dr. Jensen's films and books will present for the first time little-known facts regarding these subjects. Dr. Jensen has assisted us and we hope we have in part assisted his research, as we have found that life in years can be extended 40 percent or more with increased magnetic surroundings researching with many forms of blood-circulating animals and rodents, then why not mankind?

Dr. Marcus McCausland, London, England. Dr. McCausland has assisted in many ways in the introduction of our work and has aided in establishing many worthy contacts for us within the scientific community of researchers in England. He is an outstanding student of the arts and sciences and one whose help has proven of extreme value to our work and research here in the science of applied biomagnetics.

Mr. Chester Hurlbut. For many years Mr. Hurlbut has actively participated in continuing this field of research. Mr. Hurlbut comes from a long line of medical specialists and had it not been for circumstances would have followed in their footsteps. His untiring efforts held together for long periods of time the continuance of this work and research. No man would ever hope to have a finer friend. His outstanding work and research have shortened the time it has been necessary to spend to prove the effects of the singular yet totally different effects to biological systems of the two separate pole energies of all magnets. Mrs. Hurlbut has been an inspiration in his dedication and work in the many fields of research he has entered and undertaken. As a co-worker and advisor he has more than demonstrated the meaning of the word friendship.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Larson and their sons, Roger, Donald and James, and their daughter Crystal, for many years of assistance and dedication in our research work.

Mrs. E. J. Leonard. Mrs. Leonard has provided us with technical and editorial assistance. Her active part in preparing the contents and layout of this book, her assistance and dedication to details, scientific projections, and presentations have been of valuable assistance to our efforts.

MAGNETISM AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE LIVING SYSTEM

Chapter One

UNDERSTANDING MAGNETISM

LEGENDS AND RECORDED HISTORY

According to ancient legends a shepherd named Magnes was tending his flocks. Here the legends vary greatly. It is told that his staff made of iron was pulled by an unseen force toward a large rock where it was held and resisted the boy's efforts to free it from the surface of the rock. This rock mineral became known as The Magnes Stone. Today we call this magnetic natural material Lodestone. From the young shepherd's name, Magnes, we have magnet and magnetism—an unseen, untouchable energy that is the basis for the development of electricity as we know it today that furnishes the power for our lights, radios and television sets.

Since that time in ancient history scientists have probed this invisible force of nature that produced the first magnet, Lodestone.

To show the length of time this study and its legends have been known to man let us quote the following: "A.D. 597, St. Augustine came to Britain at the insistence of Pope Gregory I and as he viewed the magnets attracting one to the other and when they were reversed, the magnets opposed each other, with no hand touching either magnet, he stated out loud, 'When I first saw it I was thunderstruck.'" The magnetism of the shepherd Magnes has presented a great scientific question over many past and present centuries. To this day the true nature of magnetism is still far from being understood. Outstanding space researchers and world-renowned scientists are not applying the true nature and understanding that this important science has for application not only for magnetism itself but also for the application in the other sciences known to man.

Lodestone is magnetic iron ore or iron mineral ore; it is in part

the composition of the lava, the molten hot flowing lava of a volcano. As this hot lava flows up, then down the sides of a volcano, it slowly cools, and as it cools the earth's magnetism, the magnetic fields that flow from one pole of the earth to the other pole, passes through the lava and impresses on the lava these fields of magnetism. When the molten lava is cold it has accepted, stored and has in itself that amount of energy that existed on the earth at the time the mineral rock was formed.

THE MAGNETIC COMPUTER

The fields of magnetism stored in the rock have been used as a data computer that has told us a great deal about the history of the earth and its biosphere (biological atmosphere). Scientists utilizing their knowledge of the earth's gravitational magnetism during the history of the earth can more accurately date the evolution of fish and animal species. Science has pondered what effect magnetism, existing on earth in its fields of force and energy, had directly on evolution, the genes, size, life span, development of these species.

It is now accepted that fields of magnetism, strengths and weaknesses, have themselves not been constant but changed during the earth's history.

The initial important scientific work in this regard was by Dr. Normal Prime with the U.S. Geological Department. Also, the French physicist Dr. Bernard Brunhes in 1906 undertook to examine volcanic materials taken from the sides of many great volcanoes. He went deep into the sides, removing cores drilled from the volcanoes. Dr. Brunhes discovered that the lines of force in the removed cores of the magnetic rock changed directions in relation to the north and south poles of the earth's magnetic fields, by establishing the depth and related computed time with the lines of force or direction existing. After considerable testing and reexaminations this presented the fact that the earth's magnetic poles had reversed a number of times over millions of years in the earth's history.

Here Dr. Prime and his survey party, by means of atomic carbon dating, determined when these magnetic pole reversals took place. Later, oceanographic scientists, in dredging samples of shell and

bone structure from the bottom of the seas and using atomic carbon dating, were able to approximate more accurately when certain types of fish and mammals different from those now present in the oceans and seas existed on the earth. The same concept was used on the earth's surface, taking the remains of fossils, mammals and giant animals. Computing their period remains on earth to the levels of magnetic energy then existing on earth we can see that magnetic energy, amounts, and the magnetic pole relationship at that approximate time to many types of animals, fish, mammals, from beginning to end of their existence on earth and the beginning of new strains of animals, plants, fish, mammals. In many respects this allows us a magnetic time computer to obtain, understand, and gain knowledge of the earth's history and its changes, many in part, if not all, related to the changes of the earth's own natural magnetic fields.

PRESENT USES AND APPLICATIONS

It is not difficult for man to make a metal magnet of a solid state. You may take a piece of iron or steel and place it in a winding of insulated wire, or wind a number of turns of insulated wire around a nail. Connect to a good storage battery for about 5 seconds, which allows the battery's voltage to flow through the coil and impart to the steel, iron or nail the lines of magnetic energy that the coil produces when connected to the battery. The result is a magnetized material, a magnet.

Commercial and industrial magnets used in biomagnetic medical and biological research vary in intensity. The measurement of magnetism is termed a gauss. A gauss is a unit of magnetism as a volt is the unit of measurable voltage and as an ampere is the unit by which current is measured. The gauss is one unit of measurement in the most elementary manner of units in the measurement of magnetic force.

In many accepted discussions of magnetism it is advised that the earth and a magnet are alike in nature in that lines of force transmit from the North (N) pole to the South (S) pole. Other text references advise the lines of force transmit from the South (S) pole to the North (N) pole. However, after many years of research into the physics, physical and applied research, and in-

vestigation into magnetic behavior, we must correct this impression. Practical examples and laboratory research conducted many hundreds of times show that the lines of force that travel between the poles of the earth or those of a magnet travel not in one major direction but in both directions at the same time. This and other findings we will present at length.

It is of the utmost importance that you understand how we arrived at identifying the poles of a magnet, as many present-day magnet manufacturers do not code or identify the poles correctly. The two poles of any magnet are the N pole and the S pole. As does the earth, a magnet also has its two poles. The simple means of identification of the two poles is to take a long straight bar or cylinder magnet and tie a string or thread at its center. Then tie the thread to a support that will allow the magnet freedom to swing freely, keeping it away from all metal objects. The magnet will turn and slow, then stop turning. The end of the magnet that is pointing to the N pole of the earth is "the S pole of the magnet." You may code it for identification with red fingernail polish or red paint. Many references are given to the north-seeking pole of a magnet. This would mean that, since dissimilar poles attract and similar poles repel, the end seeking the N pole of the earth's magnetic pole is the S pole of the magnet.

The making of any magnet is the aligning of the atoms of the material. When you place a nail, steel or iron rod or bar, or other materials that are magnetically sensitive in a coil of current you align the atoms so they spin. Their electron spin is all in one direction. Therefore, the strength in gauss units of magnetism a magnet can be made to have, depends on the number of atomic shells within that material that contains a varied number of atoms that can then be magnetized or polarized. Now, while the electron spin of the atoms is aligned in one direction, each resulting pole of any magnet gives off energies that spin in opposite directions. The S pole spin is always to the right, while the N pole electronic field spins to the left.

Magnets today, with the advancement of magnetic material research, are made of plastic compounds mixed with certain magnetically acceptable materials. There are also magnets made from many kinds of minerals, noted and referred to as rare earth magnets. Therefore, it is now possible to make nonmetallic magnets

and magnets that are flexible in the form of magnetic ribbon, tape, etc.

The use of a flat piece of paper with iron fillings placed on its top and the bringing up under that paper a magnet to show the magnet's lines of force is incorrect and should not be used in textbooks of many types to educate students, because each fine particle of the steel or iron fillings when placed in the field of the magnet under the paper becomes a miniature magnet in itself; thus the total picture is incorrect and misleading. As each miniature magnet then attracts and repels, the picture is distorted to present a mistaken concept.

Modern educational concepts and teachings of the principles of magnetism are to a great degree incorrect. Textbooks today still present the energies coming from a magnet as leaving the North or the South pole of the magnet to circle the full length, or between the poles, if the magnet is shaped like a horseshoe, and reenter the magnet at the S pole or in some texts the opposite. Again, here we have two errors that should be updated in all textbooks that teach this very important science to students and new scientists.

The first of the two errors is the belief that the energies always leave one pole of the magnet and travel to the other pole. This we have researched with practical and scientific studies, and the findings are that the energies leave the S pole and then flow to the N pole, the gravity and/or magnetic vortexes (circling cable-form-like energies) actually flow from the S pole to the N pole showing energies, waves of gravity held motion, in that direction. However, the vortex (circles) of magnet energies travel in both directions, S to N and N to S. This we proved in the magnetic flux (lines of force energies) as seen in the movement of the hydrogen bubbles in the two poles magnetic field movements. This test consists of a microscope slide, a few drops of diluted sulfuric acid, a medium power microscope, placing a magnet at each end of the slide, the diluted acid touching each magnet. Microscopic viewing after a few minutes allows one to see the energies of the two pole effects and the two directional movements of the sulfuric acid hydrogen bubble movement. A similar test using whole blood shows the spin of the red blood cells when placed in the field of a magnet. Taking whole blood, then spinning off the fluids and plasmas, leaving the red cells, presents a very remarkable piece of evidence as to the

effects of magnetism on life fluids. Take some of the resultant red blood and place on a microscope slide in a good powered microscope, focus, bring up under the slide's bottom one end of a magnet. Note that the red blood cells all spin around the same direction. This is polarization of the red blood cells. Reversing the pole of the magnet to the blood sample reverses the spin or polarity.

We will show later how this enforces the red blood cells as to the electrical cell effect and the organic iron complex effects of the blood in part.

The first error in present teachings in part, of magnetism, as we have presented, is the failure to teach the opposite direction of flow of these energies.

The second error that is taught is that magnetic energies flow in a semicircle from one pole to the other pole. Again, this is incorrect. The simple test to support this incorrectness is to take a three- to six-inch bar or cylinder magnet and place it on a wood or plastic table, any base material that is not magnetic. Next, take a straight pin and, holding it between the thumb and index finger, place it at one end of the magnet. Moving the pin very slowly the length of the magnet, maintaining the slight upward pull, yet keeping the pin in contact with the magnet, at the exact or almost exact center the length of the magnet you will find one fractional place at that center where there is NO PULL. Therefore, no measurable amount of magnetism exists at the direct center of the magnet. This experiment will apply to all magnets in principle. In fact, the magnetic vortex (cables of circular energies) when leaving the S pole of the magnet travels to the center of the magnet and changes its degree of rotation by 180 degrees, then spinning in the opposite direction, continues on to reenter the magnet at the N pole. When the energy leaves the S pole of the magnet its vortex is spinning to the right. On reaching the center of the magnet the energy changes from positive to negative by a phase change of 180 degrees. Then, at this point, the vortex is spinning to the left. The left-hand spin is negative in energy to the right-hand spin which is positive. The lines of force are then divided into two different pole energies, north being negative in respect to the south being positive in electrical biological and potential force effects.

This completes the two errors in the presentation of magnetic principles as now taught in textbooks and many accredited schools

and still followed by many scientists and research persons in the scientific world.

A further discovery from many experiments and years of research is that each pole of a magnet has a completely different effect to all subject material to which they are applied or come into contact. The common belief that the energies flowing between the two poles of any magnet are homogeneous, the same, is totally in error and is incorrect and has led for hundreds of years, if not thousands of years, many researchers, scientists in the wrong direction as to effects they obtain when exposing living systems, biological matter, to the fields of a magnet or magnetism. The present books written in Russia, Japan, and by members of colleges, universities and government-sponsored biological researchers fail to accept these discoveries as fact. Not until the birth of the Space Age have government scientists been able to test, see, deep in space, that the division of magnetic energies exist. In the Albert Roy Davis Scientific Laboratory the correct divisions of a magnet's energy were first discovered in 1936. This discovery, and many of the applications from this discovery, were brought to the attention of scientists in the government and to a number of other well-known and respected members of the scientific community. The results have not been satisfactory to the advancement of this science. There is ample indication that government-sponsored scientific investigations as well as the scientific community in general do not inquire in the proper manner into new developments of magnetism. Scientists suffer with the fault of many in that they find it difficult to learn new principles and accept changes that are contrary to their textbook teachings and their accepted theories in the research of magnetism and related sciences.

However, if we consider the thousands of years acupuncture has been in use serving the people of Asia, and mainly China, then we might see how new concepts not native to certain countries and serious investigation into these new concepts may have a very slow start regardless of their importance to man.

Biomagnetics is in this class of delayed action on the part of all nations not now investigating its potentials to serve all mankind with new and important discoveries. The Russian scientists have since World War II made outstanding and highly progressive steps in the new and unknown applications of magnetism in all of its

many fields and possibilities. Yet scientists in America and other countries are slow even to consider serious research into magnetism. We hope this situation will soon change.

There are many forms and types of magnets. There are besides the standard metal magnet many forms of electromagnets. These are made of soft iron cores with many windings of wire over the core, each layer or winding insulated from the other. These electromagnets are considered just that and nothing more. However, electromagnets differ greatly from the solid state magnets, metal magnets or composition magnets in that they have a different effect, as has been shown in many research applications using both types of the same power in gauss units of magnetic energy.

In this book we shall endeavor to show these differences and explain in part the effect phase differences as well as the biological effect differences. We plan to show in a later book the more advanced discoveries concerning research findings from imposing other energies on the existing magnet poles in securing greater effects to many forms and types of living systems. Further writings are also planned concerning the more advanced effects on chemicals by the use of certain magnetic field forces. Here we point out that there must be a better scientific climate toward magnetism than now exists for these detailed discoveries to take their proper place in science. In general, laboratory findings show that chemicals change weight under certain magnetic field forces. The gravitational pull is altered, therefore, the weight of material, fluids, airs, and gases. This laboratory work also encompasses the tissues, chemicals, and fluids of the human and animal systems. Part of these findings are discussed in a later chapter.

There have been some noteworthy and rapid breakthroughs recently in magnetics and biomagnetics. An example is the manufacture of electricity without generators or turbines. Other important work has been accomplished in medicine, chemistry and physics. The discoveries presented in this book should assist the scientific-minded person, the student, doctors, scientists, researchers, toward a new and greater understanding of how to better develop this great and important science, and to this end we intend to open our research files and release certain new data that is in need for further research and development into the true nature of magnetism and what it can offer for mankind.

Chapter Two

DISCOVERIES MADE INTERNATIONALLY SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL WORK IN BIOMAGNETICS

Today no research of importance "should be undertaken" in an isolated atmosphere, because, to avoid duplication of work, contact should be maintained with the rest of the world and one's country as to the many fields of research and developments undertaken by scientists and investigators. It is for this reason we advise you of the research work and progress that we are aware of in magnetics and that is now being carried on in many nations of the world today. We base these statements in part on direct visits from many scientists from many nations who have come to our laboratory to see and study our research into biomagnetics that we have been conducting for many years.

Our findings as to present-day research are based on actual and factual discussions with men and women from many nations and their understanding and knowledge of the work being carried on throughout the world today. We have also carefully investigated papers, books, manuscripts, scientific publications, releases, made by other nations through their own publications. This is also research, and it continues to take a great deal of time to check into all of these reports. However, the results have furnished information that has saved much duplication of effort and research in our work. It gives a better understanding also how far advanced we are in certain fields of development in this science. In this regard, the results of these studies have been very rewarding.

Should you ask, "Who is leading in biomagnetic research, what scientific group or scientist, what nation?" Based on the information released by publications (1960-1974) reflecting the research work-

ing being carried on in the Soviet Union, we find that Russia and its scientists have since World War II made remarkable progress in this work. The United States has, through its advanced space program, made a number of important discoveries and developments dealing with low fields of magnetism on man's environmental biosphere (biological atmosphere) in space, weightlessness, and the moon's low gravity and magnetic fields. Still little is made known by the U.S. on any work in the research toward aiding mankind by the use and applications of magnetic energies to man's biological system.

England for a number of years has lowered the barriers to research in many fields of medical work. Research scientists in England have also done some work in magnetics but not as much as one would have hoped considering the importance of this science. In France, the research work is also lagging in keeping up even to a small degree with the rest of the nations now investigating and researching magnetic energies. However, Russian and French scientists have now started to exchange information and work together in some fields we are aware of and these are in marine biology, the physical sciences, and biological sciences in general. The Russian and French marine and oceanographic scientists have discovered that fish have a built-in magnetic computer allowing them to orient themselves to the earth's magnetic poles and the earth's magnetic fields. This is a navigational system of nature superior to many of our technology achievements.

One interesting experiment the Russian-French team undertook was to transport a number of fish from France to Kaliningrad, Russia, a considerable distance from France. They were placed into a path-finding aquarium system. It was shown that the fish oriented themselves and would swim in directions to avoid the earth's magnetic meridian (0 to 180 degrees). Birds also have a magnetic compass and use it for their navigational flight systems and directions in storms, bad weather, as well as normal flying. Birds, crickets, bugs, beetles, it was found, when landing after flight movements, come in for a landing from either a north-south direction or east-west orientation, using the north-south direction of the earth's magnetic pole directional flow path as a guide.

Scientists from France, Germany, England and the United States, and other countries are aware of the noticeable affects of

attaching a magnet, as an example, to a bird where the navigational system refuses to work. Many papers by world scientists have been written on close relative subjects to magnetism so we cannot give all the credit here to the Russian or French scientists. It is regrettable that many leading French scientists have refused to adopt magnetic effects to aid mankind since in their own country some very excellent work has been conducted in biomagnetics and magnetic sciences on biological systems, including man, that show it can be used as a great new tool in the field of applied medicine and the medical arts and sciences.

Japan's scientists and investigators fail to undertake serious and practical research into the effects to the biological system. Their work is so divided between the varied sciences as to make it difficult to understand what direction they are taking other than commercial developments.

We have had visitors from Japan, medical doctors and scientists, interested in learning more about magnetic effects who consider their own work the most important. This is natural, yet it fails to show the proper interest for one of the greatest sciences man has yet to uncover. In northern Japan, manufacturing and commercial interests have designed, developed, manufactured and presented to the world market instruments for the treatment of many of man's complaints. In investigating these instruments we find that little practical knowledge, medically or scientifically, is understood. This is not the kind of instrumental designing and offerings to the public that should be made without proper and detailed knowledge of the biological and medical scientific findings, as we have discovered in our laboratories.

However, we must remember that today the understandings in all respects as to what is, how does, acupuncture work still must be investigated to present the answers. Why and how scientifically does acupuncture work? The explanations are not complete. Comparing with many drugs that have been used for years in the world, no governmental agency can tell you how they actually work. While this is far from the proper approach scientifically, these matters now stand for all to question. How do they work? One of the reasons this book was written was to present certain facts that are new facts. Why and how does biomagnetics work? To aid in clearing misunderstandings, lack of basic knowledge, and further to

introduce new discoveries that may further explain. We hope to show why biomagnetics will open the doors to new approaches in all fields of medicine and sciences.

In Canada we find that private research is outstanding in many fields of research. However, government is still not very interested. They are still to understand what this science holds for all mankind. At this time, through the efforts of a number of fine scientists, two universities have undertaken to research biomagnetics and its effects on man. We have had visitors from Canada, scientists who have made outstanding discoveries in biomagnetics, who cannot reach the government scientific community. This is equally true at this time in the United States. Many of our own scientists cannot get through the old and well-worn bureaucratic departmental roadblocks to show, explain, present many new sciences. This is not a new story as history records this very clearly throughout the ages of man's struggles to advance the arts and sciences.

A number of Israeli scientists have communicated with us and they show a great interest in biomagnetic research and development, so there is hope here that some new discoveries may be forthcoming soon. We would like to see other nations in Asia and near Israel take an interest and get more involved in the investigation of this science.

India shows promise; yet, again, independent scientists are doing the greater part of the research work. The science of biomagnetics was introduced to India's clinics about 15 years ago by the Albert Roy Davis Research Laboratory and much good has resulted from dedication to the understanding of this science in India. However, little attention is given to this science by government agencies or government scientists or the nation's leaders. Again, we have found in all cases, the governments of all nations, except Russia, depend on their senior scientists delegated the responsibility of investigating new sciences. Scientists need to be educated to understand and accept new concepts, leaving the old and outdated modes behind them. This is not now the case.

With the assistance of Dr. A. K. Bhattacharya of West Bengal, India, we undertook to introduce biomagnetics as a humane science. After a number of years of work we co-authored and published a book in India entitled *Magnets and Magnetic Fields*, which was directed to biological use and understandings. Since publication

in 1970, it has been presented in many nations of the world. However, its contents present limited concepts that need updating and should no longer be used as any degree of effective present-day research.

On May 7, 1971, we received a letter from the Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, in reply to a personal letter advising her of the magnetic materials, information, direction and assistance to India over a number of years and with the assistance of Dr. Bhattacharya how we had introduced the research of biomagnetics as a humane science into that nation with the resultant publishing of the book *Magnets and Magnetic Fields*. Prime Minister Gandhi's reply was one of great interest and she pointed out the future was in the hands of the scientists and politicans of the world and the responsibilities for future generations in their hands to use wisely.

A copy of the book mentioned above was requested by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., where it is now on display.

German scientists engaged in private research into biomagnetics are the only ones active in this field in Germany. Germany has always been a leader in new scientific developments; however, like other nations, Germans have lost their eagerness to explore the unknown. We have had visits from and active communications with German scientists. Nevertheless, they are far behind in this research program.

Again, we find no government interest in biomagnetics in South America, yet more work has been done in these countries by private researchers than in many Asian and European countries. One researcher in Puerto Rico has gained much attention for his dedication to this science, Dr. Ralph U. Sierra.

A number of South American scientists and an American in South America have done outstanding research in presenting the science of magnetic effects to their respective nations. Dr. Ralph U. Sierra of Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, has accomplished much work and great interest in that country, as has Dr. Victor Beasley, the American in South America. These men have shown outstanding understanding of the biological effects of magnetic fields to the living systems and have devoted much time and effort to promote interest in this science.

There is no doubt that other work in the field of research and

development is being carried on in other small and large countries today, yet it is for the great part unknown. We will direct our attention to that work and research now in progress in those nations allowing some of their work and research to be published.

Electromagnetic Fields and Life written by Dr. A. S. Pressman of Moscow, Russia, is one of 30 books written by Dr. Pressman covering a wide range of well-conducted research reports into magnetic, electromagnetic effects of magnetic waves, and encompassing many phases of electronics in medicine. His work covers and includes microwave effects to the biological system and hygenic evaluation of high frequency electromagnetic fields. However, no information on the effects of the two separate poles of a solid state magnet energy source can be found. Also, we find no reference to the splitting of the magnetic poles at the equatorial axis of the magnet and/or the independent pole effects. Therefore, it is our belief that this discovery made in 1936 by Dr. Albert Roy Davis is not known nor has it been investigated by Russia or any other nations of the world that are investigating biomagnetics. This discovery we made and have worked with for numerous years will, we feel strongly, promote the advancement of magnetic research and developments in medicine, chemistry, and biological physics, as well as applied physics of magnetism. As we have previously stated, the accepted concepts and laws of magnetism are that both poles of any magnet or electromagnet are homogeneous. This we will establish in this book is in error. This basic discovery should be introduced into the physics of magnetism as a new law, principle, and concept, with approaches of better applications and understandings of magnetism and its effects on all modes, systems, developments, and also its great value and importance in the fields of medicine and biological sciences.

As we continue to review the work that has been done and is now underway in the Soviet Union, let us remember that all comments made, tests, experiments disclosed, treatment of the human system, animals, etc., are conducted with both poles of an applied magnet, as they do not have the information we will release herein as to the two separate pole effects. They assume, as do most scientists, that the two poles of the magnet produce a homogeneous energy.

In certain Soviet releases references are made to very important

research conducted in 1948 when Red Army specialists used magnets to reduce and relieve advanced leg pains after and/or before amputation. During World War II Russian doctors, also reported in some of the Soviet papers, used magnets to relieve pains from wounds suffered during engagements on the battlefields. They also refer to the application of powerful solid state metal magnets to speed and/or reduce the length of time for healing of wounds that nature normally requires to make such recoveries.

Canadian doctors during the world conferences on electrosleep and electroanesthesia held in Bulgaria, September, 1972, read their papers on the use of magnetic energies to speed wound healing. This then allied the prior work by the Russian scientists.

Russian scientists have heretofore established the term "magnetobiology" as a new and important practical working science. The Russian scientists have developed a form of magnet that can be attached to the wrists of patients, again using poles equal in strength and opposite in potential. At the Rostov Medical Institute these magnetic wrist-connected magnets are used to assist in the treatment of certain types of heart and nerve diseases.

The Russian scientists continue to report that when a magnet's fields are applied to blood there is a rise in the effects as to coagulation and have also noted profound effects and changes during blood transfusions.

At the Leningrad Military Medical Academy they have shown effects to water when water is subjected to magnetic fields. They further show in the application of a magnet's poles to a human system the lowering of certain types of high blood pressure conditions. In several Soviet press releases it has been stated in no uncertain terms that aspects of their research findings are classified due to military use. No doubt they have discovered that biomagnetics and magnetobiology can be directed to new concepts in military applications. The terms biomagnetics and magnetobiology mean the same yet are described in Russian works as semi-universal terms —words that have the same reference meanings. The Soviet scientists are at this time very interested in low magnetic field effects as to possibly making some outstanding discoveries in the probes now underway of Mars and Venus. It is interesting to note that where the biological subject is in an environmental attitude of low magnetic field for extended periods of time the results can be

deadly. There are midranges of magnetic fields of certain strengths where the best or worst effects can be found. Above or below these strengths there could be little or no effects in evidence to the living system.

There is no question in anyone's mind that the Russian research and developments are outstanding in every respect. During 1972-1973 the Soviets sold to American industrial manufacturers patent rights, leases, in advance use of a magnetic magnet's energies as a better way to produce aluminum finished stock. Their work in the development of hydro-magneto-dynamics (HMD) again presented their advanced concepts and applications of the two poles of a magnet's energies. HMD is the passing of a super hot gas, in the beginning the gas was seeded with cesium, through the two poles of a magnet. After leaving the magnet's fields it forms D.C. electricity and is thus collected on two electrodes, one a positive collector and the other a negative collector. We then have the generation of electricity without boilers, turbines, or generators. At this time American transformer manufacturers are building the largest electromagnet ever made for a giant HMD generator which will surpass several large city power generator systems. This is but another development in the many new discoveries in magnetism. Our laboratory has a number of new developments that offer great promise in a number of fields. Magnetism is acting to slowly change man's concepts for designing power systems and also new concepts in all fields of industrial, chemical, and biological uses and applications all revolutionary to accepted scientific understandings.

It would require several volumes to properly cover the research work and developments of all the known discoveries of the past 10 years. Russian scientists have and are making great strides in the research and development of magnetics.

At this time certain Japanese firms are manufacturing a magnetic dual pole, magnet bracelet, and making claims we cannot, nor can the U.S. government investigative agencies accept, as little or no practical medical evidence is offered that would technically support such claims. However, we do know that when magnetic energies are correctly applied to any part of the body there is a reaction and this reaction may be used, if properly applied, for the aid and/or relief of many animals and possibly human disorders. The work in our laboratory has been confined to all types and kinds

of large and small animals and bacteria strains. As a result we can refer to reactions of blood-circulating animals, those that are similar to the human system, and make direct comparisons as to possible effects that may result when applied to man. Many of our findings as a result of animal research have been duplicated by doctors and scientists in other countries with outstanding and rewarding results.

We have had lengthy conferences with a number of Canadian scientists and doctors engaged in new work in biomagnetics. One is Dr. Harold Brownlee located near Toronto, who has researched with us and in the development of a system for the detection of human and animal ills and diseases. This is founded on the reaction of the affected organ or segment of the body to the field of an applied magnet unit. The fields that are designed and applied then act to cause a physical body response to indicate the area where the condition exists. Its possibilities as an analytical tool are very promising. We understand several universities in Canada are soon to test Dr. Brownlee's and our development on human subjects.

Canadians engaged in biomagnetic research are increasing each month and year. Another dedicated researcher is Dr. Bessie O' Connor, who is undertaking to study magnetic effects on and to agriculture and biological tracings by magnetic fields as to genetic effects.

Many doctors and scientists connected with colleges and universities in Canada are working to improve seed germination by exposing seeds to magnetic fields. The results indicate a 10 percent or better plant yield of its products on harvesting. Seeds when exposed to a magnet's energies can and do show remarkable effects of this energy. We will in forthcoming chapters describe from our research and findings how and why this stimulation takes place, how it can be more effectively used and how improved results may be obtained in applying our discovery of the singular use of each pole of a magnet rather than the use of both poles at the same time as is now the procedure used in these types of experiments.

The living system, regardless of type, kind, size, or nature, is subject to the added life stimulation seeds are, and comparisons will be made later in this book. There is a limiting and controlling energy application also.

We have only briefly presented work now underway in the bio-

magnetic sciences in many nations of the world. We will discuss some of the countries we have not covered in later chapters. We will present our research, compare it to work being done by other countries, and show where advancements can be made by the use of what we have researched and discovered in the same fields.

While we have not named all the doctors, scientists or countries engaged in this work, we stand ready to acknowledge any and all persons, their work and their country's efforts in this field of scientific research.

Chapter Three

MEASUREMENT OF THE EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD—THE OLD AND THE NEW CONCEPTS—THE DIVISION OF THE POLES

On page 22 we present a graphic series of drawings to show what is found in textbooks for instruction of students in the accepted theory of magnetic energies as they surround the earth and also a magnet. This is the popular belief concerning the movement of magnetic energy around the earth and also a magnet.

On page 22 we present the updated concepts from our findings, initially made in 1936 as to the division of the two poles' energies, each separated one from the other and each having a different potential, value, in electronic magnetic currents. The south (S) pole is positive in respect to the north (N) pole, which is negative.

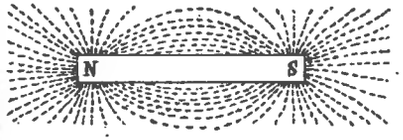
Referring to page 22 you will see that in the use of a straight bar or long cylinder magnet, the two poles can be used each separated one from the other, and only the pole you wish to work with is then applied for exposure of any system you may wish to apply it to.

The conventional horseshoe magnet is not suitable for use in the application of only the one pole's energies as the poles of the horseshoe magnet are too close together to allow isolation to the degree we can have, by the use of the straight type of magnet.

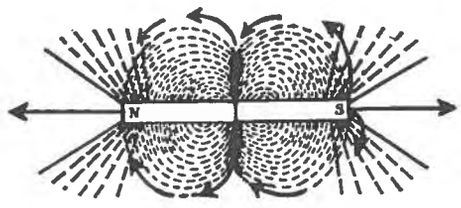
The strength of the earth's magnetism in gauss is now only approximately one-half of one gauss, a very low magnetic field when we compare what the earth's magnetic strength was many millions of years ago in relation to the core drilling results from the sides of the great volcanoes and the atomic dating employed. The earth's magnetism has been many hundred times higher than its present strength.

Earth's Magnetic Field

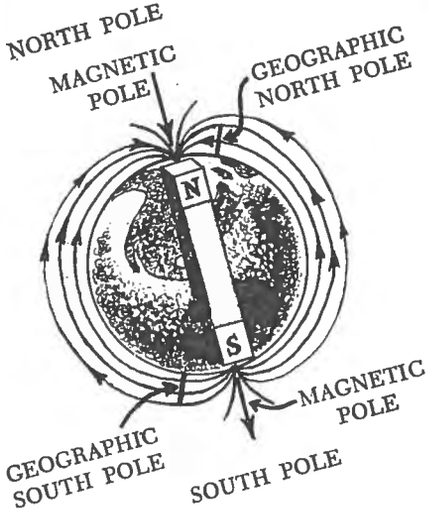
–THE OLD CONCEPTS–



–THE NEW CONCEPTS–

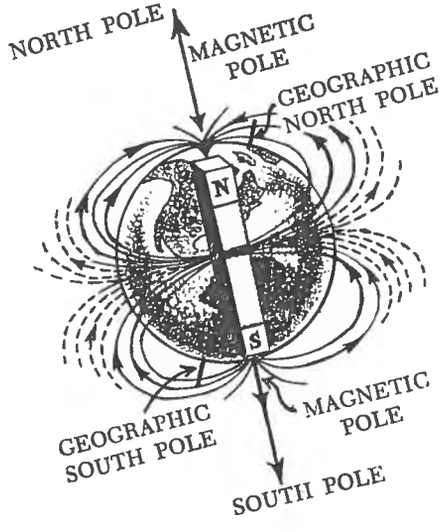


–THE OLD–



The Old Concepts of the Laws of Magnetism

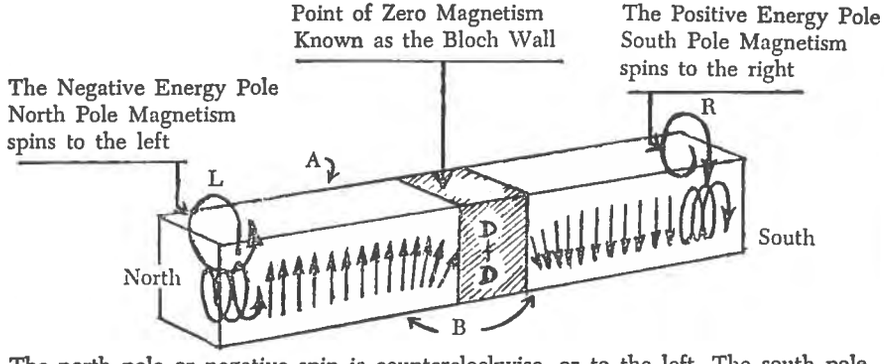
–THE NEW–



The New Concepts of the Laws of Magnetism

The direction of flow of the field of magnetism that surrounds the earth is shown on the drawing of the world, page 22, as traveling from the S pole to the N pole; see arrows indicating direction of flow. Many textbooks refer to the direction of flow from the two poles as from the N pole to the S pole. However, this is incorrect, and this new discovery can be supported by laboratory and space findings in the last few years.

The drawing shows a bar magnet having the conventional two poles. In the direct center of the magnet is the Bloch Wall, or the point of division of the circling vortex (spin) of electronic magnetic energies. The small arrows shown on the bar magnet indicate the direction of the spin of each pole's energies. The center of the magnet shows the phase change of the spins.



The north pole or negative spin is counterclockwise, or to the left. The south pole or positive spin is clockwise, or to the right. With the use of a straight bar or cylinder magnet we may then have access to the two separate forms of energy for our application of just that energy form and/or type. The illustration and discussion on this page is an outline of our initial 1936 discovery.

The biological effects of the application of the poles to biological fluids in a living system also show the path of travel to be from the S pole to the N pole, and this also includes all magnets as we have presented in the drawings herein. We have superimposed a magnet over the drawing of the earth on page 22 to show this flow. For the correct division of the poles refer to the drawing on page 22.

As mentioned earlier, the energies leaving each pole of a magnet form a line of almost straight energies that appear to travel great distances from the end of the magnet and appear then not to return to the magnet. This we believe accounts for the loss of

energy of any magnet that does not have a keeper. A keeper is a simple shorting bar of steel or iron placed across the poles of the magnet to keep the magnet's energies circling within the structure of the magnet and avoid the loss that would happen should we not apply the keeper bar. The lines of force described as straight lines of force that leave the end of the magnet and do not return to the magnet end in no way alter the circling force field that remains the main attracting and repelling forces as presented in the drawings on page 22.

We are closing Chapter Three with the discussion and drawings presented only to better explain magnetism, the rate of flow direction, the two poles, the division of the two poles, and the potential force as to the electronic charge potential of each pole. This allows a reference to scientists who may not have continued into the physics of electrodynamics. Students and instructors should attempt to upgrade and correct any older text materials that differ from today's concepts and understandings of the basic science of magnetism as presented herein.

Chapter Four

THE EFFECTS OF THE TWO POLES ON THE LIVING SYSTEM—THE DISCOVERY OF THE TWO EFFECTS

The primary discovery that the two poles of a magnet act to change and alter biological systems in two completely different ways was made by Dr. Albert Roy Davis in 1936. This discovery was quite by accident, and the noticeable effects on two cardboard containers of earthworms led to undertaking a serious study of this change to the biological systems.

The accidental discovery was made in a small home laboratory built upon leaving grade school and prior to attending the University of Florida. A large horseshoe magnet was on a wooden work bench near work on a small electronic oscillator used in the old superhetrodyne radio circuits in early days of radio. The afternoon had been planned for fishing, and three cardboard containers of earthworms were on the workbench. The earthworms in the cardboard containers were in adequate amounts of black rich soil, with sufficient moisture, and air holes had been punched in the containers. The covers of the containers were securely fastened to prevent escape. In the process of moving equipment on the workbench the containers of worms were placed unintentionally with one container resting against each end, or pole, of the magnet, and the other was a distance from the magnet. As the day progressed additional laboratory work cancelled the fishing plans. The earthworms and containers near the magnet were left in their positions for the remainder of that day and night until the following morning. The next morning there was an unexpected occurrence. The worms had eaten through one side of the container that was resting against the S pole of the horseshoe magnet, while the other containers were in no way changed.

The remaining earthworms were placed in fresh containers, again in the same positions in front of the magnet's poles—leaving one container away from the magnet. It was anticipated that if the poles of the magnet had any significance to the worms in the one container next to the S pole eating their way to escape, the result would repeat itself in another day. This did not occur. The experiment was forgotten for other laboratory work until three days later. At that time it was discovered that the earthworms next to the S pole had again eaten their way out of their cardboard container. They were lying on the workbench, had lost their moisture, and were dead. The phylum annelida, earthworm species, opened the door for further investigation and research.

Prior to this time there had been research in the laboratory to determine if electromagnetic energies had any effects on small animals, with no promising results until the earthworm incident.

In reproducing this experiment today it is noted that containers for earthworms are of heavy wax construction or other sturdier material than available in 1936. Experiments with the usual wax container on today's market take seven to ten days for the earthworms to chew their way to escape from the S pole energy field of a large horseshoe magnet.

By further experiments of trial and error it was discovered that the size and strength of the magnet and the temperature of the room surroundings contributed to the length of time for the escape of the earthworms.

For subsequent experiments the project of the magnetic worms received containers marked N for north pole, S for south pole and C for control. The control container was always placed out of reach of the magnetic fields of a magnet. Fresh soil and a few drops of water for moisture were added in each experiment and also a few dried leaves for food in each container.

Using heavier cardboard containers to prevent the earthworms escaping, the following results were after a twelve-day period of exposure to the magnets.

In the S pole container the earthworms were still present and alive, though they had been very busy chewing on the inside of their container. They were approximately one-third larger, longer in length and larger in diameter and were extremely active. Evidence of young worms in the soil showed a number of babies had been born.

The N pole container produced different results as many of the earthworms had died and those still alive were thin and showed little activity.

The control container showed no difference one way or the other.

The room temperature of this experiment was approximately 65 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, as the earlier first incident occurred in a room temperature of 80 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

The magnetic worm project was continued and many experiments conducted for accuracy in results, always with the undeniable conclusion that the separate poles of a magnet had a different yet deciding effect on the subject. Investigations were broadened into other living systems, and laboratory records are available although too extensive for this accounting on the different effects on other living systems. The discoveries enlarged since the year 1936 are in many instances classified, and other developments are in further research before their publication. The classified material and continuing research show much optimism for great advancements in all fields of scientific investigation into the better understanding of the behavior and nature of animals and man and the world in which they live.

Our principal laboratory in Florida and our associated laboratories with other scientists under our direction have continued to release new discoveries in magnetism for the scientific community. Many of our discoveries considered nonsense years ago are now in use throughout science, yet there still remains in the scientific community a lack of appreciation as well as a lack of understanding of the true nature of magnetism and its application in our present world, both in health and industry.

As the magnetic worm project continued there was no doubt as to the totally different results obtained by placing the worms in the different pole fields of a magnet. Each test became more technical and time was lengthened or shortened. The strength of the first magnet used was 3000 gauss. The close relationship of each pole in a horseshoe magnet was not conducive to more accurate results in distinguishing the different effects by the S or N pole energies. Regardless of this, the experiments were significant.

In later research long, straight bar or cylinder magnets were used and this allowed a far greater separation of the poles and far more effective results. This type of magnet is now used in all tests

and experiments in our laboratory research. Chapter One of this book describes the energy separation of the poles in various shaped magnets and presents certain graphic differences.

During the past few years scientific publications have announced a number of findings related to magnetic fields made by U.S. scientists. One such article in part disclosed that Drs. A. A. Boe and D. K. Salunkhe, two horticulturists from Utah State University, placed green tomatoes inside a magnetic field and discovered that they ripened four to six times faster when exposed to the S pole of a magnet or the open end of a horseshoe magnet. No mention was given to the effects or work done when applying the tomatoes to the N pole of the magnet since present accepted concepts of magnetic fields still rely on homogeneous, the same, which is incorrect.

THE CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE TREATED WORMS AND THE RESULTS

The study of the biological effects to the earthworms of the two pole magnetic fields was supported by the fact that the protein that makes up about 90 percent of the earthworm's system contains many types of amino acids. This indicated a sharp rise in the amounts available and also a reaction that caused unavailable proteins to become more available to the earthworm's system. The total results of the above indicated that acceptance of almost a total protein exchange was taking place in the subject's system.

These protein amino acids were an indicator of a form of life exchange encouragement to the worm's system, body, and physical development.

The S pole's magnetic energies had affected the sharp rise in protein amino acid development and active transfer to physical strength and developments. The N pole treated worms presented the findings that, unlike the S pole worms, the N pole worms were acted upon to reduce food intake, lessening the protein amino acid exchange, closing digestion of the lowered food intake, and this affecting a lower exchange of amino acids to physical strength and/or development.

The control worms, untreated, presented the same normal protein amounts much higher than the N pole's reduction effect and

much lower than the S pole's treated worms. This index curve continued to present itself with the power energy curve of the limits of high to low gauss strength of the applied magnets and their pole energies. Where the low effects were sought, slow, longer time of treatment was necessary. Gauss of 100 to 300 were found to be the lowest effective energies or strengths preferable. This would enable a reproduction of the experiments with the same results time after time supporting this as a scientific discovery.

The highest level of energy found to be effective was 3,500 to 4,500 gauss. Above this the effects changed and even slowed in the effects that occurred. These experiments and further research showed a curve of effective strength that will then result in the highest degree of changes to any and all living systems placed under or in these separate fields.

It should be noted also that the waste matter discharged from the bodies of the worms contained a sharp rise in oils and fats and certain proteins as a result of the S pole or positive energy being applied in the prescribed manner to the subject.

When the magnetic energy was lower than 100 gauss, at levels lower than the earth's present one-half gauss of magnetic fields, very harmful effects were noted on the subject.

THE MAGNETIC EXPOSURE OF SEEDS

Hundreds of experiments were conducted at our Florida laboratory located in Green Cove Springs on the magnetic exposure of seeds. The results here proved to be another outstanding series of biological discoveries. The seeds treated before planting responded as did the earthworms—larger plants as a result of the seeds' exposure to the S pole and smaller plants as a result of exposure to the N pole of a magnet. The control, untreated, seeds acted as a guide and reference as to the opposite effects that were the results of these experimental magnetic treated seeds' growth and development.

The biological and analytical testing of the seeds at various stages of germination and development plus plant growth and development stages allowed even a greater understanding of such development results, such as the use of oxygen results and other results.

Exposing the seeds to the magnetic fields of the S pole and the N pole from eight to ten hours, to 80 to 100 to 280 hours, gave a great range of effects. Shorter periods of exposure from one to four hours did not effect the changes as much as the longer time periods. Quick exposure from several seconds to several minutes to one hour prompted certain improvements when the seeds were exposed to the S pole. Here we found the same reduction in strength and energy when the seeds were exposed to the N pole. The overall curve of graphed effects does not differ too greatly when the same time and strength are used to expose the seeds to either pole's energies. The effects in each and every case follow the same resultant pattern.

In these experiments the seeds were placed in small envelopes, the exact size of the pole's diameter, with the seeds lying flat in the envelope. The envelope was taped on the end of that pole of the magnet, marked and so identified. The control envelopes were kept in another room, far removed from any possible effects of the magnet's energies.

There was found to be marked differences when one group of seeds was treated for seven hours and another of the same kind of seeds for eight hours. Length of exposure is of the utmost importance in treating each type and kind of seeds. Radish seeds were selected for the first group of experiments, round, red types, as radishes germinate and produce a product quicker than other types of seeds that produce plant and vegetable products.

At various stages of germination, growth and development, laboratory conditions as to atmospheric and other environmental controls were carefully watched to insure an accurate result that could be reproducible subject to certain planned and controlled experiments.

INCREASE OF IMPORTANT PROTEIN, SUGARS, OILS, FOUND AFTER PLANT SEED DEVELOPMENT WHEN SEEDS ARE EXPOSED TO THE SOUTH POLE MAGNETIC ENERGIES

Laboratory analysis revealed the following. When exposed to the S pole energies the seed plant development to the end product, vegetable, fruit, root plants such as sugar beets, and all others

planted, checked, replanted and harvested many times indicated that the plants produced remarkable results from the positive energies exposure of the seeds. The S pole energies tended to show rise in temperatures. Oxygen was liberated at over normal amounts. Intake of carbon dioxide was increased. Acceptance of organic matter, fertilizers, was increased and root products were greater. The length and size of roots were longer, having also a wide range in growth under the earth, and cycles where growth was speeded then slowed, unlike other untreated plants used as controls of the same types and kinds.

Sugar beets yielded more sugars. Peanuts presented outstanding increases in oils. Protein in the amino acids indicated increases as to the plant type and kind over normal amounts shown in hundreds of seed treatments, plantings and harvestings.

The opposite results occurred when the N pole energies were used to treat the seeds. This presented stunted growth patterns, products less than normal in all activities in opposition to the effects of the S pole energies.

Therefore, we have two types of energy—one that arrests life, growth and/or development, and one that increases life, growth and development.

The S pole or positive energies effects on the seeds show there are advanced and quite noticeable cycles to the growth and development of the plants. On planting there is a rapid germination period, then a period of rest where no development is indicated. On checking the root development there is a marked rise in root production. The top or surface development of the plants slows, then speeds up in very remarkable advance stages, not at all like seeds not treated or during their alternate periods of cycles in their development. Here we find another change over the norm of plant growth and development.

Again we find a similar effect from the two pole effects as seeds radiated within the two pole's energies. The product yield depends on the time and environmental surroundings of the plants during growth and development. The outstanding fact in research of tomatoes indicates that we could produce a tomato with less acid which as a result could be eaten by the many people who cannot eat usual tomatoes due to their high acid content. This lower acid effect is not due to the lowering of the other vital

chemical contents of the tomatoes but is a result of a genetic change of the biochemical development of the tomatoes themselves. The experiments mentioned above were again obtained with the use of the S pole positive electronic energies only.

The S pole magnetic energies when used to radiate the tomato seeds produced tomatoes with even higher acid content than the untreated or control tomatoes. The use of the N pole to the tomato seeds prior to planting results in a less acid tomato. The resultant effects of the seeds in a number of cases reverse the effects one may expect as a result after radiation of either energies as to plant content, the biochemical constants.

Chapter Five

THE TWO POLE EFFECTS ON SMALL ANIMALS, SNAKES AND BIRDS

In the introduction of this chapter we would like to present an outline of one very important experiment where a magnet became a mother to a group of baby chicks.

We believe this to be an outstanding discovery that deals with the inborn intelligence of small animals, birds, and in this case newborn chicks still wet from the egg. The highly inborn sensitivities and the psychological reactions proved to be very unexpected and accidental, yet important and very rewarding series of research findings.

Moving from earthworms to seeds, laboratory research was focused upon altering any aspect in the development of small animals, as this would be further proof of what the two pole discovery had to offer mankind. Eggs of the normal white leghorn chicken were chosen. Taking two dozen fertile eggs they were treated in groups of eight to each group. One group was treated with the N pole energies, a second group with the S pole energies, and the untreated group was kept away from the magnetic fields. All were kept under laboratory environmental controls. The untreated group were the controls.

For the S pole energies each egg in a group of eight was placed in front of the S pole of a 2500 gauss magnet, using a separate magnet for each egg and placing it in front against the S pole. The eggs were turned every three hours. The same procedure with the N pole energies was used with the second group of eight eggs, and the third group of eight eggs was placed well away from either pole's energies. Magnets used were straight cylinder magnets. Temperature during treatment was steady at 80 degrees F. Three small electronically controlled incubators were used, one

for each group, to facilitate treatment at the same time under exactly the same conditions except for exposure or nonexposure to the pole's energies.

The incubation period was two or three days sooner than the normal time with the S pole treated eggs. The N pole treated eggs were slower to hatch, from one to two days. The greater importance of this experiment was yet to come; on the removal of the chicks exposed to the magnetic energies and placing them in suitable cages, each group in separate cages under the same environmental conditions, a horseshoe magnet of about 5 x 6 inches with a pole distance of 2½ inches was placed in each cage. Also, a dummy magnet made of wood of the exact same size and painted wtih the same paint as the real magnet was placed in the cages. The wet chicks just leaving the eggs were immediately transferred to the cages containing the magnets. Each cage had water, baby feed, and floors covered with soft white paper. The chicks in the cage marked S pole treated, as soon as they were half dry from leaving the eggs, took turns and one at a time entered between the poles of the real magnet only. Each chick would remain between the poles of the real magnet about two minutes, then leave and retire as far as possible from the real magnet. Then another chick would enter and reenact the same process. This continued until each of the chicks had entered and lain down within the two poles of the real magnet, rested for two minutes, then left the magnet. Not one went near the wooden dummy magnet. This was a lesson and a discovery as to the inborn instinctive intelligence of the baby chicks. This experiment was repeated many times using eggs of other breeds of chickens. The reenactment was exactly the same in each case. Their inborn intelligence acted to attract them to the magnet as a chick would seek out its natural mother for heat and comfort. This psychological intelligence did not come from experience or prior training. It was quite clear that the chick's natural instinctive reactions sought out and directed it to a source of strength and comfort. However, giving strict attention to the time each chick remained in the fields of the magnet allows us to see that the chick was aware of the intensity, power, energy of the magnet, and its inborn sense reacted to time the exposure to the magnet, then leave that energy source and travel to the farthest point possible within the confines of the cage. This timed the amount of energy that the chick's inborn

system told it was enough. These series of experiments were termed The Magnetic Mother. It was clear the chicks identified the real magnet's energies as a comforting, strengthening source much the way they would seek out and stay within the protection, warmth, and energy provided by their natural mother. The N pole treated chicks stayed in the field slightly longer, for periods up to three minutes as they were reflecting the arresting, limiting, reactions of being treated by the N pole fields prior to incubation. The control chicks waited until they were dry of their shell's wetness before entering the magnetic energies. Time was longer than the S pole treated chicks. The chicks from the control group seemed to need more energy. They remained between the poles of the magnet from two and one-half to three and one-half minutes before leaving the magnet for a remote area of the cage.

The experiments with the chicks were important laboratory findings in the use of small newborn animals to detect changes in the normal attitudes, behavior, intelligence, psychological behavior, mental activities, and developments. At this time, and as a result of many subsequent experiments, laboratory findings indicate it is now possible to program degrees of intelligence in not only animals but also man by the proper controlled use of regulated magnetic fields of energy. Some of our laboratory findings in this regard will be discussed later in this book.

THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TREATED CHICKS TO CHICKENS AND ROOSTERS

Watching and recording with great care the development of the chicks into hens and roosters brought many new and important developments and discoveries. The development of the S pole treated chicks—hens and roosters—presented these facts. They grew faster and stronger than the N pole chicks. They ate more and near maturity took on a trend toward being cannibalistic in nature. Their intelligence was lower in all respects than the other two groups of chickens and roosters.

The N pole treated chickens and roosters were light eaters. They developed slower than the control chicks. They were sensitive to all surrounding noises, heat, cold, wind, sun, weather. This was opposed to the boldness, dull thinking and reactions, and overly

strong S pole chickens and roosters. The S pole hens and roosters were indifferent to any surroundings when their behavior was compared to those of the N pole. The control hens and roosters were in every respect normal to the accepted behavior of hens and roosters. The great differences the birds presented was in fact outstanding. As in the experiments with the earthworms and with the seed experiments, similar findings yet different developments took place. The chicks were studied from birth to maturity to death. The S pole roosters during the last stages of maturity attacked and ate the flesh of the hens and their own kind. It was necessary to remove them and place each in a separate cage. The sizes were much larger than the control chickens. The N pole species were thin, nervous, very sensitive, very clean and ate sparingly. This group was completely different from the control group, which were active and scratched for their own food, and drank less water than either of the treated types. Their growth was larger in all respects than the N pole group and far less in growth development than the S pole group. The S pole treated group (eggs to mature hens and roosters) were the leaders in the cannibalistic attitudes. The birds accidentaly left the confines of their cages a number of times when the helpers failed to properly latch the pens. They were found running dogs, cats, and in one case attacked a cow grazing in a nearby pasture. The attacks were all of the same nature—mounting or flying on the animal's back and laying open the back. In their own pens when this was discovered for the first time, it was believed that an animal had somehow got into the pens and killed two of the large hens. Upon careful examination and watching the attack was repeated. The S pole roosters mounted the backs of the other birds and then proceeded to peck, scratch and dig into the center of the back of the other birds, exposing the internal organs, and death then was the result of bleeding and internal organ damage.

During the last stages of development the N pole treated birds lowered their water intake and increased their food intake. This made no difference to the weight, showing here the control effect of development of the birds so treated at conception and prior to conception. The effects then followed through the stages of development from the embryo. These experiments were reproduced many times. It was very clear that certain genetic changes affecting

the growth, development, attitudes, physical development, mental attitudes, and psychological attitudes had been altered or changed by the magnetic separate pole radiation of the eggs.

Now we move to a new series of tests encompassing the use of mice and rats with generally the same effects, although these experiments presented new facts in the development of abnormal sex encouragement.

THE EFFECTS ON AND TO MICE AND RATS

In the treatment of mice and rats we built suitable cages to allow treatment of the males prior to intercourse with the females. This was necessary so the sperm would carry the pole effects and the active transfer of the sperm could be timed, checked and recorded.

Three groups of white lab mice were carefully selected. One group acted as controls and the other two groups were marked S and N treated mice respectively.

The male mice were treated in a single cage, one to each cage, with the S pole energies. Here 2500 gauss was used for eight hours. The cage was designed to keep the subject in the S pole energy of the large 2½ x 6 inch bar or cylinder magnet. At the same time in separate cages, well away from the S pole treatment cages, the male mice were treated with the same type and strength magnet except with the N pole of the magnet described.

We then placed the males and females together and normal intercourse took place. In a few weeks we again saw a shortening of the time the babies were developed and delivered by the S pole treated mice. Again, new and important findings were made. The births were easier and the babies were larger than the N pole treated mice. The controls were the same as normal delivery. The N pole treated mice babies were more difficult to deliver than the controls. The babies, as in the S pole treated mice, were larger and in some cases took longer to deliver.

The S pole mothers were stronger, and less effort for delivery was noted. This was opposite to the N pole mothers, which seemed to be lower in strength, and the babies were smaller compared to the controls.

Before the birth of the mice each cage was equipped with

separate huts and with two openings. This allowed the mothers to protect their young and keep them warm and away from any source of danger. While this danger condition was not anticipated, the care and safety factor had to be noted and was made available to each mother.

On birth, the S pole babies developed faster than the controls. The N pole babies took longer to develop, were weak, thin, and did not feed as much as the controls. The S pole babies were fed continually. They were stronger in every respect than the controls.

The same experiments were conducted with white lab strain rats, which are similar to the white rabbit strains and come close to the blood system of man.

The rats followed the exact behavior in development stages as the mice. It was noted that one important result of the mice and rat tests showed that the control mice kept only a fairly clean cage, nest, and hut. The S pole treated mice and rats kept their cages, nests and huts in a very dirty state; they did not seem to be concerned about sleeping in their own mire and filth.

The N pole mice and rats were very neat housekeepers and often took a great deal of time washing and keeping themselves and their cages clean, including their nests and huts. On the other hand, the S pole mice and rats were always stained, dirty and careless. The controls were not extreme one way or the other, their cages, huts, nests and cleanliness ordinary for their species. The apparently high sensitive behavior to lights, sounds, motion, movement in the laboratory, by the N pole mice and rats as opposed to the boldness, strong, nonfearful behavior of the S pole mice and rats showed a remarkable difference in the psychological behavior pattern of the rodents. These differences coincided with our findings relative to the particular pole energies.

The discovery of these revealing changes in the mice and rats was duplicated in the work that followed with white Australian rabbits, which have a blood type similar to man. The effects were so far-reaching in this work as to point directly to genetic changes. This was shown by the sensitivities, physical development, nervous reactions, and the trend toward cannibalistic behavior. There were also effects on the sexual behavior of the rodents.

SEX LIFE AND AGING

The sex life of the mice and rats of the control groups was considered to be normal and we used their behavior as norms.

The sex life of the N pole rodents was limited and less active than the controls. It was noted that experiments with the mice, rats and rabbits all resulted in the same percentage of exactness in resulting behavior. The S pole rodents, encompassing all of the above-mentioned types, reacted to a far greater sex life with frequent activity. In some instances the males killed the females by their sex activity of actual viciousness.

The exposure of the rodents to the S pole energies acted to inspire strength and vigor and when applied to the sex organs encouraged their overdevelopment. This was also later discovered in cats and dogs. The amount of sperm produced and the larger percentages of resultant fertility were responsible in part for changing the rodents and animals in their inborn habits, personalities, behavior, and encouragement of sexual activity and reproduction.

In treating animals after maturity that had not previously been subjected to the pole's energies, the result was increased strength and sex activity. These experiments were by exposure to the magnet for one hour a day for four days, the curve of effects varying with the size and type of animal or rodent. The exposure was to the male testicles and to the female reproductive organs—S pole 2500 gauss strength.

The result, if left unchecked, of the condition of oversex stimulation was to shorten the life span of the rodent or animal. The heart was affected, shortening the life span, and death resulted.

In our research of rodents and animals to arrest the oversex activities, it was found much could be done if the N pole energies were directed to the male, exposing the testicles and the ureter with N pole energies one hour a day for three days. This resulted in a noticeable downgrading of the number of sex acts that were performed in a definite period of time.

Of equal interest during these experiments was the measurement of the amount of sperm produced by the male animal. In treating the sex organs with N pole energies less than normal

amounts were produced. We again used a similar animal as control—one that produced the same amount in close percentage to the animal selected for the measurement experiment. Here we note that the sperm is for the better part protein; therefore, should the exposure of the S pole produce more measurable sperm after a series of exposures to the animal we can then see that this acted to encourage the production glands to effect a higher production of the protein sperm fluids.

Quite the reverse was found in the treatment of animals with the N pole energies. We found a sharp lowering of the production of sperm and a lowering of the amount of protein.

We can see the possibility for the same reactions taking place with man, since man and these selected animals have the same or similar organs.

THE INCREASE OR REDUCTION OF THE NORMAL LIFE SPAN OF ANIMALS

The life span of rodents and animals can be extended up to 50 percent. Mice and rats proved this possibility. In larger animals it has been more difficult to note this due to their normal life span reaching 18 to 25 years, as in the case of cats and dogs.

However, the larger rats, as did the smaller mice, allow a good reference in themselves and in comparison to the normal life spans in other animals when they were treated with magnetic energies before active transplant of the sperm, after the transfer, and/or during conception of the embryo. On applying the S pole fields prior to the first stages of development, on birth the animal carries the changes effected by the S pole exposure. If after birth of the rodent the applications of the S pole energies are made there is a lowering of the life span due to oversex results.

It was concluded that if the animal's genetic mode is altered to one of a higher strength, the life span would be extended by the fact we have altered the genes and the resultant strength of the rodent. The main and most difficult matter to cope with is that due to the oversex resultant condition to extend life one must isolate the male animal or rodent for lengthy periods from the female or place restraints on the sex activities of the male. If

not, then depletion of strength acts on the heart and organs and reduces the life span one may expect by many experimental results.

The N pole rodents and animals also show an extension of life but by different approaches. The use of the N pole energies to extend life is quite different. During these N pole experiments it was discovered that the extension of the life span was the slowing down as opposed to the strengthening of the rodent's or animal's system. This presented a slowing of maturity, thus resulting in a longer life. This should open many new avenues of research as in each experiment the perception and intelligence of the rodents and animals were upgraded as a direct and positive result. The N pole exposures resulted in a weaker, smaller rodent or animal of slow development by extending its normal life span and upgrading all sensitivities, including intelligence, reflexes and environmental reaction, inferring the brain's ability to be more sensitive in recalling information and environment.

The N pole animal or rodent was then more intelligent than the dull-witted, overly strong, slow to learn, animal or rodent we have found is the result of the S pole exposure. The strength-giving results of the S pole energies and the resultant changed animal while being overly strong was in no way slow to move and respond to activity, yet there was a failure to have the quickness of mind that the controls presented or the increased mental activities of the N pole animals or rodents.

These were the results in each of over 300 experiments conducted within an eight-year period in our laboratories. From these experiments and their results, a reasonable possibility exists to program certain and very advanced degrees of intelligence to rodents and animals and, therefore, within the possibility to consider the same for man.

There is a similarity with these experiments and the proverb "the wiser, the weaker." Concerning the changes and effects in the rodents and animals this was the result of the application of the N pole energies.

The extension of life systems to live beyond their normal life span has received much discussion in scientific reviews. Men and women advance in their development to become outstanding

authorities on important subjects and then die. If they had lived longer more information from their efforts would be available to aid mankind.

The laboratory work with rodents and animals indicates that the life span of man can be extended. Yet, who will decide who is to receive and who is not to receive such treatment, if perfected? What effect on society by the have and the havenots would there be? The restrictions upon these men and women that were programmed for extended life could be impractical.

Laboratory results indicate that the proper magnetic fields applied could aid man as they did the rodents and animals. The results also indicate the opposite effect with improper or opposing magnetic fields. Many diseases suffered by man, simulated in laboratory experiments with rodents and animals, were contained by applying magnetic forces. The possibility of strengthening the heart and mind of man and arresting illness and disease exists with the proper use of magnetic energies. In the many years of working with magnetic energies on animals, our laboratory has arrested illnesses and diseases in more than several hundred subjects. Many of these ailments are common to man, and a number have not responded to modern medical treatment.

In scientific research we try at all times to avoid duplication of work. Our studies have shown for some time that vast improvement in the animal's circulation of blood can be obtained by the proper application of magnetic energies. The scientists in Russia have also found this reaction to the application of a magnet's energies. However, the scientists in the Soviet Union are working with both poles of the magnet at the same time, and they consider that the two pole energies are homogeneous. We have discovered that the use of each pole when properly applied has presented us with a go or no-go, in computer language, method and/or system to work with, using the two different electron spin potentials for better results. The approach of using the two poles at the same time should not be discounted as they are a very valuable tool in that form of energy presentation, but this approach is not as accurate as the two separate pole system which can be computed and programmed for desired effects.

As a result of our discovery we can attack the cause of poor blood circulation and relieve the condition, if we know what caused

the condition to exist. In any case of abnormalities to the system, knowing what caused it to exist and why it is happening is one of the utmost importance. Having an analysis of the condition, the energy that will effect an arrest, control or relief can be properly applied and a certain degree of results may be expected and generally occur as expected.

Much can be done to relieve many heart disorders. This and the possibility of relieving certain types of kidney disease can now be accomplished in blood-circulating animals. Because of the similarity of the blood and organs of animals to those of man, we can clearly see the possibility of our research in relieving man of these certain ailments and diseases.

The possibility of aid and relief of many liver complaints has also been indicated as showing positive results. These findings show in part the aid to the extension of the life span of man, as death is caused to a large degree by the above-mentioned illnesses and diseases.

While heart failure may be considered as the main reason of death in man, this is due to the life system becoming overworked with worry, nerve reactions, loss of strength, and the aging process of man. When the total system slows down, life slowly comes to an end.

Laboratory findings indicate we can, to a certain degree, arrest this weakening condition by the use of the energies we now have to work with—those that have shown that animals can live longer. Even mature rodents can be acted on to extend their life when these energies are used to reinforce to a degree their strength and protein exchange of the foods eaten. All this acts to assist the heart's actions and improve circulation, thereby removing a good degree of the cause. This and other measures may be taken to aid the living system by retarding the aging process.

The physical appearance of a rodent exposed to the S pole or the N pole energies while very young or during or before conception presents the picture of extended prime life even at the end of the period that the rodent's life span may be considered at an end. The appearances are outstanding in every respect. The fur is that of a middle-aged to younger rodent or animal. Aging has been retarded. There is no doubt in our minds that this is the result of exposures to the magnetic fields. Too many repro-

ductions of these research experiments have been duplicated to conclude otherwise.

In man, as in rodents and animals, as age progresses many systems indicate loss of certain mental activities, sensitivities and interests. In our laboratory experiments we have seen these actions delayed, arrested, and much activity restored—all important findings.

Would extending man's life span overburden the earth too much to allow life as we now know it? The reason health matters are growing worse is that too many people are in crowded conditions. The cities are overpopulated. The world has millions and millions of acres of unexplored and undeveloped land and has the potential to properly feed all the world. Still, thousands die each year in poverty and starvation. Should we consider means of extending the life span of man it would require an international planning board to open new lands and new housing developments. It would demand increased national development of many nations of the world that today cannot provide sufficient food for their people or proper housing.

In the U.S. alone there are millions of acres of undeveloped land. We see the possibilities of great new government and industrial areas of new and promising developments. This also applies to many nations that are not in the development stages of America and other well-developed countries. The world is now undergoing drastic changes, and there will have to be better planning, more properly educated men and women in government positions to effect these developments. Wars as we have known them must stop, and sensible approaches must be applied to end world conflicts—man against man, nation against nation.

Today, and this includes all nations, countries, states, and also the U.S., it is doubtful if the men and women in political leadership are suited to handle the vast new concepts and developments the world needs for proper, sensible government and sensible development of their resources. Extending the life of man is a possibility if properly planned and committed to action.

As scientific advancements are made, the people of the world also change in their daily lives, eating habits, housing, activities and comforts, yet we see little improvement in government procedures directed in keeping up with the changes all nations face today, other than reacting to crisis after crisis. The present trend

to social controls has never worked as people must have the right to think and act for themselves, and this is fast coming to an end in all countries of the world. The same is necessary in research and development.

The world today is uneducated in keeping current with scientific developments that are made to aid the people of the world. The political leaders are not informed on scientific breakthroughs or, if they are, for unexplainable reasons, they do not properly follow and aid these breakthroughs for the betterment of mankind. Passing more laws and placing greater regulations on their people by all nations is not going to be the answer or in any way provide us with the answers we need now more than at any other time in history. We need a fresh, new approach to science and its uses for mankind.