

# PSYCHOENERGETIC FIELD STUDIES USING A BIO-MECHANICAL TRANSDUCER

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## Introduction

Over the course of the past century, a variety of psychoenergetic devices for monitoring "non-physical" energies have been investigated. These devices include the Eemans relaxation circuit,<sup>1</sup> the Cayce appliances,<sup>2</sup> the Lakhovski oscillator,<sup>3</sup> radionics instruments,<sup>4</sup> and a host of others.<sup>5</sup> However, the development of these devices has been severely limited by our inability to clearly define all the functioning elements involved in the device operation and to delineate the essential protocol to be followed for wide-spread reproduction of the results by others.

In general, there are three categories of psychoenergetic devices to be understood and developed:

- (A) A human being who has already reliably constructed these extra-sensory systems within his own organism. He observes a phenomenon and then gives one a verbal description of what is "seen."
- (B) A living system, plant, animal or human to which is attached an electrical or mechanical readout device. Here, the living system transduces the "non-physical" energies into either electrical or mechanical correlates which then stimulate a meter or chart response on the readout device. In this category, we have
  - (1) The polygraph machine hooked up to a plant a la Backster,<sup>6</sup>
  - (2) Acupuncture point monitoring devices attached to humans or plants,<sup>7</sup>
  - (3) Kirlian photography devices attached to humans or plants,<sup>8,9</sup>
  - (4) Biofeedback devices attached to humans,<sup>10</sup> and
  - (5) A dowsing wand in the hand of a dowser, etc.
- (c) The third category of devices are direct reading devices built from non-living materials according to the logic of these "non-physical" dimensions rather than to the logic of the physical dimension with which we are all familiar. Here the device might sit on a table, and we would mentally concentrate or emotionally express ourselves from perhaps five to ten feet away, for example, and we would produce a direct response on a meter or chart in the device. At the moment, the only devices in this category appear to be the Soviet psychotronic generators and the Sergeev detector.<sup>8</sup>

The present paper is concerned with the second category of devices and specifically with a biomechanical type of device which is similar to that used by dowsers. The main human subject in the study was the second author [Wayne Cook] who will be referred to throughout as WC. Although the first author was not initially able to function as the human transducer in the device [to be referred to throughout as WAT], he was eventually able to do so, and some joint studies will be reported on. In this first paper, we will limit ourselves to the description of results that shed light on

- (A) The suspected mechanism of operation of the device,
- (B) Human body polarities and main body energy circuits,
- (C) Responses from different materials, and
- (D) The global interaction principle operating between different elements of the study system.

We offer these results, not with the conviction that identical results will be produced by others but with the realization that we are dealing with an exceedingly complex experimental system, a portion of which is some adaptive circuitry within the human part of the instrument and that, even if only partially reproducible by others, these results may help someone else to give a more proper and complete description of that universal reality we are seeking to understand.

#### Device Description

WC, in his water dowsing, generally utilizes three types of instruments which are illustrated in Figure 1. The most familiar type of divining rod (Figure 1a) may be made from 3/32-inch steel welding rod, parallel or intertwined over about a 6½-inch length at one end spot-welded with silver solder. Copper sleeves (~ ¼-inch diameter) about 6½-inch long are located two inches from the opposite free ends of the welding rod. The joining is made using either epoxy or silver solder (normal solder gives strange effects). The full length of the instrument is about 36 inches, and the copper handles are mainly for comfort. To hold the instrument, the hands are held palms up with forearms bent at roughly right angles out in front of the body (arms relaxed). The fingers are wrapped around the copper sleeves with the thumb on the side of the rod (pointing back towards the body). This is generally used first in the sequence to locate the general vicinity of an underground stream.

The second step in the sequence is to utilize the angle rods illustrated in Figure 1b. These are made from 1/8-inch welding rod about three feet long. The six-inch open sleeve may be made from copper, brass, steel, etc., which rests on a half-nut stopper joined to the welding rod by epoxy or silver solder. An angle rod is held in each hand by gripping the copper sleeves and holding them vertically in front of the body at the same distance from the body with the tips slightly depressed below the horizontal. Thus, the rods extend horizontally in front of the body and are free to swing in a horizontal plane. This is used to locate the edge positions of the stream and to map out the detailed path.

The third step in the sequence is to utilize the counter rod illustrated in Figure 1c. It consists of a 1/16-inch diameter spring steel rod about 26 inches long with a half-nut epoxied on one end and a ½-inch diameter, five-inch long, thick-walled steel tube epoxied to the other end. This device is held

in the right hand and is used for indicating both the depth of the stream, its linear rate of flow, its volume flow rate and the direction of flow.

In the present study, we were not involved in the location of water and thus will not discuss how one proceeds to accomplish that end. For our studies, we utilized only the counter rod or wand type of device and thus will restrict further comments to it alone. Most of the investigations were made utilizing the wand as depicted in Figure 1c; however, for a special experiment, a handle such as illustrated in Figure 1d was attached.

The experimental procedure was generally to grasp the wand with the right hand which is firmly braced against the right side of the body with the left hand held either free of the body or touching the left side of body above the beltline. The tip is located in the immediate vicinity of the object or body location under test and the motion of the tip of the rod observed. The general mode of tip motion is elliptical with either clockwise or counterclockwise steady rotation or oscillatory rotation. In the extremes, this leads to five distinctive periodic modes--clockwise circular rotation, counterclockwise circular rotation, oscillatory circular rotation, vertical linear oscillation and horizontal linear oscillation--as illustrated in Figure 2. On a finer scale of tuning, information distinction is present in the angle of linear oscillation relative to the horizontal and in the degree of ellipticity of the motion (aspect ratio of the ellipse). In our studies, we discriminated only the five simple modes of wand motion shown in Figure 2.

#### Some Polarity Results on Different Materials

We have found four different categories of materials which we have listed as bipolar, unipolar (positive), unipolar (negative), and oscillating polarity.

##### Bipolar:

This is the most common material or object response and (for the wand held in the right hand and placed close to the object as in Figure 3) produces a right-hand (clockwise) rotation (Figure 2a) on the right side of the material, a left-hand (counterclockwise) rotation on the left side of the material (Figure 2b), and vertical oscillations directly over the top of the material (Figure 2d). With the wand held on the same side of the material or object for too long a period of time, then after rotating to the right (positive) for a period, the motion becomes erratic and the operator begins to feel both tension in his arm and his body begins to feel strange. Next, the wand begins rotating to the left (negative), and he finds that his body polarity has been reversed (see next section). Most household objects and materials fall into this category. These designations of positive and negative were chosen to correspond with the motion observed with the north pole (positive) and the south pole (negative) of a magnet.

##### Unipolar:

For this kind of material, the wand exhibits only right-hand rotation or only left-hand rotation no matter what the location of the wand relative to the object. Most unipolar materials are of the positive variety and generally fall in the category of beneficial herbs; i.e., ginseng, gotukola, fo-ti-ting, etc. The male gonads and the male sperm are also of this polarity. To date,

the only unipolar material of the negative variety that we have located is the female gonads and the corresponding secretion. The two secretions combined on a glass slide yield the familiar bipolar response.

### Oscillating Polarity:

With this class of material, it does not matter where the wand is spatially located with respect to the object (so long as it is close). One observes that the tip rotates to the right and then stops and rotates to the left and then stops and reverses again, etc. In this category, we find a variety of metals such as mercury, lead, cadmium, arsenic and a variety of poisons like rattlesnake venom, etc. In the food category, we find that pork, shellfish, rabbit, insecticides, etc., fit into this pattern.

In all of these studies, if the wand is in the right hand, the left hand needs to be held within six to 16 inches of the object in order to have any motion generated in the wand tip. The exception to this is when the operator either holds some of the same material in his left hand or it is in contact with certain parts of his body or if he contains the substance within his own body.

Another point that should be made at this juncture is that although WC and WAT obtain identical responses in most materials tested, there are some materials that produce different responses for us. One example is the mineral azurite (hydrated copper carbonate) which always yields a positive polarity for WAT but always yields an oscillating polarity for WC. A second example is ordinary black coffee which is bipolar for WC but is an oscillating polarity for WAT. (Decaffeinated coffee is found to be bipolar for WAT.) A third example relates to WAT and his wife (who has a slight hypoglycemic condition) and their individual response to a can of soda pop. For WAT, it is bipolar; but for his wife, Jean, it is an oscillating polarity--presumably because of the high sugar content.

Finally, the results obtained with combinations of different materials are worthy of comment. It is found that two-member combinations (produced by placing jars of each side by side) can lead to a wand response that may be the same as one of the members or different from either of them. For three-member combinations, the same options hold. In Table I, the results for WC and WAT with a variety of material combinations are given.

### Some Polarity Results on the Human Body

The polarities of all people studied to date fall into two categories: (A) macroscopically bipolar and (B) macroscopically unipolar (positive) with wand motions such as illustrated in Figure 4. For these results, the experimenter was facing the subject and holding the wand in his right hand. For most people, one finds that the left sole, left palm and left eye exhibit a positive polarity. Likewise, the right sole, right hand and right eye exhibit a negative polarity. In 1% to 2% of the cases, the polarities were reversed. Along the centerline (front and back) of a bipolar person, a vertical oscillation (Figure 2d) is observed. No such centerline effect is observed for a unipolar person. On a positively unipolar female, one finds (front and back) a negative polarity region centered on the gonads and having a radius of about six inches. Unipolar adults are a fairly rare event. Bipolar nature is the more common.

The finger tips of both the bipolar and unipolar person are the same. On the left hand, the thumb (negative) is opposite to the palm; the index finger is the same as the thumb (negative); the forefinger gives a vertical oscillation; the fourth finger shows the same polarity as the palm (positive); and the baby finger also shows a positive polarity. It should be noted that, on the index finger side of the forefinger, it shows negative while on the opposite side it shows positive, yielding a combination result like Figure 2d. On the right hand, the results are exactly the opposite of the left. On both hands, these results are obtained by holding the wand tip close to the fingerpads with the fingers outstretched and well separated from each other. The back of the hand is opposite in polarity to the palm except for the left hand of a positively unipolar person. One is tempted to try to correlate these polarity results with the acupuncture meridians that end at the finger tips. However, although there are some correspondences and relationships between the presently discussed energy polarities and the yin and yang polarities of acupuncture meridians, there is no absolute correlation. This can be seen, for example, by noting that the meridians ending at the finger tips alternate yin and yang and are symmetrical on the left and right hands. Here, these polarities are opposite on the two hands and do not alternate with adjacent fingers.

Moving to the feet, the wand response is simple for a unipolar person--it is the same adjacent to any part of the foot (except the sole) as the macroscopic polarity. For the bipolar person, the story is different. At the sides of the foot, as one makes a complete circuit around the foot, one finds alternate polarities in each of the four quadrants with vertical oscillations along the midline as shown in Figure 4a. There is also a split along the midline between the feet and the polarities of the feet which are mirror images of each other. On the top of the feet (at the base of the toes) the polarity is the same as the macropolarity for that side of the body.

At other joints of the body, there are no dramatic changes for a unipolar person. However, for a bipolar person, the polarity reverses in the middle of a bone and reverses again at a joint with another bone. Further, around the circumference of the bone, the polarity reverses in adjacent quadrants of the four quadrants just as was seen with the feet.

It was possible to determine in which direction the energy that gave rise to these polarities was flowing by the following simple experiment. If we pick up an object, say, a jar of oscillating polarity material, in the left hand and hold it for a minute before setting it down, then, with the wand in the right hand and the tip close to the oscillating polarity jar, we obtain the proper tip motion even with our left hand far removed from the jar. After a few minutes, the amplitude of oscillation dies down to zero. If we repeat the experiment but this time pick up the jar in the right hand, then (after having set it down and trying to check for wand motion) we find no wand motion unless the left hand is placed in the vicinity of the jar. This same experiment was carried out with the foot circuit wherein the oscillating polarity jar was contacted via either the left or right sole of the feet (with socks on), and similar results were obtained: i.e., contact with left sole led to wand motion whereas with right sole no motion occurred. From this experiment, we have concluded that energy streams enter the body via the left hand, left sole and left eye and exit the body via the right hand, right sole and right eye. Waves of right-hand circular polarization flowing in the direction of this energy stream would be consistent with these polarity results. From this experiment and the one outlined below, it seems that we are dealing with three main circuits of the body for this type of energy. These

circuits have an easy and a difficult direction of flow and are somewhat interconnected, rather than being totally isolated from each other.

The circuit pathways have been somewhat delineated by following the experimental setup shown in Figure 5 when WC was still bipolar. A molecule foreign to the body is placed on a table and monitored by the wand while another sample of this molecule is placed at various locations of the body. If it is placed at Location 1 in the left hand, wand response (bipolar) occurs, suggesting that a linking circuit via the air has been made. With the sample fastened to the leg at location 2, no wand response occurs provided that both feet are on the ground. If only the left foot is raised 18 inches off the ground, there is still no wand response; however, if only the right foot is raised 18 inches off the ground, wand response occurs. This series suggests two important factors:

- (1) The leg circuit consists of energy entering the sole of the left foot from the ground travelling up the leg across the groin, down the right leg and back to ground via the sole of the right foot.
- (2) If the sample is not linked in a critical energy loop with the sample s, then no wand motion can occur.

When both feet are on the ground, the sample at location 2 is linked only with circuit (a) (see Figure 5) which is isolated from the source s. When the left foot is raised, energy can flow in circuit (c), but this does not link 2 with s. When the right foot is raised, energy can flow in circuit (d) which links with s. If the location of the sample is shifted to point 3, wand response occurs no matter what is done with the feet, which suggests that the hand-trunk circuit and the leg circuit interconnect at point 3. If the location of the sample is shifted to either ear (point 4), then no wand response occurs, which suggests that there is a local head circuit that is not linked with s. Finally, if the sample is placed at point 5 at the back of the neck, wand motion occurs suggesting that the hand circuit and the eye circuit can couple at this location. Our conclusions based upon this and other studies is that only the circuits (a), (b) and (e) of Figure 5 are detectable in the human body; i.e., we found no ear circuit, navel circuit, etc. Now that WC is unipolar, a slightly different character of wand response has been found. This will be discussed in later papers of this series.

As a final comment in this section, it has been noted by one of us (WC) that all young babies tested to date have exhibited a positive unipolar wand response. At some later point in life, the body becomes bipolar. However, it does seem to be possible to return oneself to the unipolar state since both WC and WAT were bipolar when these experiments were begun almost two years ago, but switched to unipolar about eight months ago. Some of the protocol factors involved in this body polarity change will be discussed in Part II of this series.

#### Interconnectedness

It has already been noted that the wand response is not just a function of the material under study but is also a function of the inner circuitry of the wand holder. When conducting studies with certain unknown materials, new shape configurations or extended sequences of operations, one or several of the operator's three main circuits may temporarily cease to function, i.e., give no wand response. We have learned a number of techniques for reinitiating the circuits,



(see Part II), and we can soon repeat the experiment. However, on many occasions, WC can be experimenting on one side of the room while WAT is sitting 12 feet away making notes. Then, one of WC's circuits will suddenly go out, and WAT can feel a sensation in his own body 12 feet away. On checking his circuits, it is found to be out also. Thus, not only are WC and the material being studied part of the measuring energy circuit, but WAT is also part of that same circuit even though he is 12 feet away. It has been found that members of the same family generally exhibit a similar connectedness; i.e., an energy circuit effect on one member gives rise to a similar effect on the same energy circuit of a closely linked member.

Whatever kind of energy is being dealt with here, it seems to connect all members mentally or emotionally involved in the experiment as part of the human component of the measuring circuit.

#### Postulated Mechanism of Device Operation

There are five key observations that allow one to speculate on the essential elements of a mechanism. These are:

- (1) If the wand is gripped by its handle (Figure 1d) in a vise, with fingers wrapped around the steel sleeve and with objects brought into the vicinity of the tip, no motion of the tip is observed; however, if taken out of the vise and held normally, tip motion of an organized character occurs.
- (2) If the wand, without the handle (Figure 1c), is held by the steel sleeve (fingers wrapped around it) and the tip is pointed directly at the center of the object (along a radial line), then negligible motion of the rod is observed. However, if a finite perpendicular exists between the wand axis and the object being studied, then motion is observed.
- (3) The mode of motion exhibited by the wand tip is independent of the spatial direction of approach to the object by the subject; i.e., N, S, E or W, etc.
- (4) If a specific element is brought up to the wand and this same element is contained in the body to a measurable degree, motion ensues even though the left hand is held removed from the element sample. If the specific element is not contained in the body to a sufficient degree, no wand motion is detected. If one holds another sample of the same specific element in the left hand, wand motion ensues and increases in amplitude above that for the former condition.
- (5) The tip motion results determined by different operators studying the same object are sometimes different even though the results are consistently repeatable for the same operator.

Observation (5) suggests that at least one necessary element for wand response is energy passage through the operator, i.e., he is an integral part of the information response system and the specific type of response depends upon his internal energy structure. Observation (2) suggests that more than energy passage through the operator is needed for wand-tip motion, i.e., energy

must also react directly on the wand tip. Observation (3) suggests that the type of energy being sensed by this device is being emitted radially by the object. Observation (4) suggests that our internal circuitry functions somewhat like a double-detection or superheterodyne receiver of the type used in AM, in FM, and in microwave radio. Simplistically, the energy stream, acting as a carrier wave, is rippled with information relative to the specific element (either external to the body or internal in the body) and enters the left side of the body via the left hand, etc. In addition, the element information enters the right side of the body via the wand. Via processes of frequency mixing, amplification and detection at an unconscious level, the left side information is matched against the right side information. If they match, then a new signal is generated at the unconscious level which is then brought to conscious registration via some specific involuntary mechanism of the body. This registration signal could be on one of several different frequency bands, each designated to yield a different specific type of registration response at the conscious level. The magnitude of the registration signal is determined, in part, by the magnitude of the signal on the carrier wave passing through the body, and, in part, by the amplification capacity of the individual's internal circuit (can be increased by practice).

Observation (1) suggests one possible involuntary registration mechanism for transferring the unconscious result signal to the conscious level; i.e., that physical movement of the muscles of the hand and thus of the wand handle is triggering information display by the wand tip. In all, we seem to be dealing with a kind of biofeedback loop involving very small signal strengths. The body seems to have weak sensors for these signals which are effectively amplified by the motion of the wand. As we all know, one may excite a very heavy swing to large amplitude excursions by a sequence of properly phased but very small amplitude pulses. We seem to have the same principle operating here.

This possibility is emphasized by taking the modified wand (Figure 1d) and holding it firmly in a vise. In this case, the wand yields no motion when an object is brought up to it even though the operator has his fingers wrapped around the steel sleeve. However, if the vise is detached from the edge of the bench and placed on a resilient substance which, in turn, rests on the bench top, then one does begin to see a slow buildup to large amplitude and motion. One also sees very small undulations of the vise on its flexible cushion. Of course, conservation of momentum would require this.

Before moving on, it should also be noted that when the modified wand (Figure 1d) is held by the U-shaped guard rather than by its normal handle, the steel sleeve, tip motion still occurs and, for some people, the motion seems to be better regulated than that found using the unmodified wand of Figure 1c. It should also be noted that other readout mechanisms besides involuntary hand muscle movement may be possible.

#### Some Other Relationships

##### To the Eemans Relaxation Circuit:

Eemans<sup>1,2</sup> developed a circuit that could be used as either a relaxation or a tension circuit. This is illustrated in Figure 6 and consists of an individual plus copper mats and copper wires. The back of the head and the right hand were found to be of one polarity. The base of the spine and the left hand were found to be of the opposite polarity. The individual (clothed) is aligned along the magnetic flux line with head to the north and feet to the south (ankles crossed).



If he is right-handed and connected in this way, he will just relax in this particular circuit, and this brings about a balancing of the energies in his body. If the hand connections are reversed, a tension circuit is built which right-handed people find almost unbearable after a little while. If the individual is left-handed (energy-wise), the situation is reversed. These were the findings of Eemans<sup>1,2</sup> and they have been substantiated by this author using a variation of the basic technique.<sup>11</sup>

From the point of view of our results discussed earlier, we would attribute the utility of the Eemans circuit to an equalization of some "biological potential" within the three main body circuits. The left hand draws energy from the head circuit, feeds it through the trunk of the body and into the leg circuit. In this way, one might expect that the three circuits would be essentially "shorted out" and equalize their potentials. This would be so, provided that departures from the relaxed state led to higher potentials existing in the head circuit than in the leg circuit. Of course, for truly left-handed people, the situation would be reversed.

If our theorizing is correct, then the copper serves only as a conductor, and one can obtain similar effects by just using the bare hands. This has been tried by WAT, and it definitely works! A simple protocol is as follows: If the body is stressed or one has a headache, lie on a bed or floor, somewhat on one's left side, with the left hand at the back of the head (base of skull) and the right hand at the base of the spine. Cross the left ankle over the right and try to relax. In about 15 minutes, the body will begin to comply and, with continued time, one progresses into a deeper and deeper relaxation state. The body orientation with respect to north does not seem to be of major importance. This can also be carried out with the body in a sitting position.

It is worthy of mention that male and female lying in an embrace, each with left hand on partner's base of brain and right hand on partner's base of spine, should tend to produce a deep harmonizing attunement with each other as well as a relaxation state. We would speculate that this is caused by our partner's "vibes" flowing through our body and vice versa. This special sense of attunement seems to last for several days to a week for WAT and wife. There exist other beneficial circuit connections that will be discussed in later papers of this series.

As an extension to these observations, we have noticed that the conventional method of hand shake, right hand to right hand, does not allow energy to flow from body to body and, in fact, depletes the energy current through both bodies. If one wishes to truly greet another via energy exchange, then right hand should hold left hand of the partner and left hand should hold right hand of the partner. In this way, an energy circuit is formed, and "current" flows through both from one to the other. A similar situation exists with respect to eye to eye contact.

#### To the Cayce Appliances:

Both the "wet cell" and the "radioactive appliance" described by Cayce<sup>2</sup> utilized a solution jar in the circuit with the human body. This jar contained particular solutions depending upon the condition needed: i.e.,

- (1) gold chloride to supply nerve energies for rebuilding nerves,

- (2) spirits of camphor to supply general healing forces, and
- (3) Atomidine to supply cleansing of the body.<sup>2</sup>

It seems that, for healing, it is not so necessary to have the physical substance present--rather, it is important to have the vibratory quality of the substance. When the current flows through the solution, the energy stream picks up the vibratory quality of whatever is in the solution jar and moves this quality into the body on the current acting as a carrier wave. If there are centers within the body, or molecules which absorb and radiate in the frequency band of these vibrating qualities, then they will just absorb the resonant wave patterns. These elements, molecules or glands will gain, in fact, the value that they would have gained from the minerals themselves. Thus, the function of the solution jar is to serve as a current modulating device.

With respect to the body connections for the electrodes from these devices, Cayce advised the following:

"Attachments are made as follows: Mark the terminals and always attach the same terminal first to the body. First day, right wrist and left ankle. Second day, left wrist and right ankle. Third day, left ankle and right wrist. Fourth day, right ankle and left wrist. Then you repeat this about three or four times."<sup>2</sup>

We can note that, in all cases, the current would flow through a portion of the leg circuit and the trunk-hand circuit. By changing the electrode locations from day to day, all portions of these circuits would have been irrigated by the current flow.

#### To the Pendulum and to Vivaxis:

It has long been known that using a pendulum held from the hand by a string, one is able to obtain a set of pendulum motions which confer information. These motions correspond almost exactly to those illustrated in Figure 2. We can thus conclude that the pendulum is also able to respond to the same energies that stimulate the wand. However, fewer people exhibit sufficient body conductivity for this energy to produce wand motion than those who can produce motion of pendula. The number should really be the same but, since the pendulum can be moved by a smaller force, mental interference (conscious or otherwise) is greater for the pendulum. Correlations between these two techniques will be discussed in later papers of this series.

The techniques of the subject, Vivaxis,<sup>4</sup> utilize angle wires of the general type presented in Figure 1b. It is felt that the wand technique discussed in this paper responds to the same energies as the Vivaxis angle wire. In future papers, this correspondence will be explored.

#### Utility for Healing

By placing one's left hand on his own body or on someone else's body, energy (of the type discussed in this paper) can be removed from that location. By placing one's right hand on his own body or on someone else's body, this energy can be introduced at that location. If an individual has a pain at a

particular location in his body, then he or someone else can diminish the pain by placing the left hand on the location with the right hand held out from the body to release the energy stream into the atmosphere. The left palm acts somewhat like a fan or suction pump to pull the energy stream from the subject's body at that location and passing it out through the right palm. It is presumed that this energy stream carries with it some measure of the energy causing the pain.

Several important factors modify the efficiency of this process:

- (1) If the individual removing the pain is a poor conductor of this energy, then the impedance to current flow will be high, and only a small current will flow and the process will take a very long time: i.e., it will be inefficient.
- (2) If one makes contact with the acupuncture meridian and acupuncture points for that pain area, the impedance will be lower and the current flow higher.
- (3) If one presses on the acupuncture points with the finger tips, the impedance seems to be further decreased, yielding higher current flow.
- (4) Although one can discharge this energy into a variety of media, a type of polarization or saturation quickly occurs so that the potential difference driving the discharge current decreases and the magnitude of the current decreases.

The best type of sink for this energy discharge found to date is an oscillating polarity material. A combination of oscillating polarity materials, presumably providing a much broader frequency band than any single member, seems to be the most efficient.

The most effective procedure seems to be to place the wand in the right hand and hold the tip four inches to six inches from a jar of oscillating polarity material. Then, with the left hand, locate those acupuncture points that seem tender to the touch (even through clothes). An oscillating motion will appear at the wand tip, the radius of the circle being directly related to the severity of the condition. The left finger is maintained on the point until the amplitude of motion dies down to zero (which may take several minutes). Often the finger touching the point may feel almost painfully hot and often the hand holding the wand will respond likewise. A sharp sound report, "crack," is often obtained by WC when he releases the wand. It is beneficial to break the circuit every few minutes to eliminate any internal polarization that may have been set up. This procedure is continued periodically until no further wand motion is noted. From the small amount of experience we have had to date, almost any subject can relieve many of his aches and pains by using the wand technique. Even though he may not be a good conductor, holding the wand in the right hand and letting the tip touch the oscillating polarity jar is sufficient to produce a small leakage of discharge current. One may do this while watching television or reading, talking, etc. The discharge sink should always be placed on the right side of the body and at least 18 inches from the body (and handled with the right hand only.)



### Reservations

The authors have two main reservations about this work:

- (A) The motion of the wand can be influenced by the operator's mind through voluntary muscle action, and
- (B) We seem to be an adaptive organism whose essential circuits for this measurement are still in the process of change so that results obtained a year or two from today may be slightly different from those obtained today.

When WAT first began to obtain wand motion, it was extremely easy for him to make the wand move in either direction by only slight mental concentration. It is not at all surprising that this should be so and that mentally generated voluntary muscle signals could swamp out the sensor signal generated involuntary muscle signals. Fortunately, with practice, the magnitude of the sensor signal seemed to increase and the ease of mentally "cheating" decreased. It is extremely important to try to remove any mental bias during a measurement because it is relatively easy to let voluntary muscle control slip in if we are looking for a preconceived result. Conversely, if we approach a measurement with a detached mental state, we may obtain clear and unambiguous readings.

We have also found that these energy circuits become fatigued after several energy reversals so that, if insufficient time is allowed between repeats of an experiment, the results are found not to be reproducible. It seems that a type of internal polarization can be developed in the energy circuits with repeated use and time must be given for the system to relax to the same initial state before repetition should be tried. Certain foods taken into the body can also influence the measurement reproducibility shortly after eating.

### Summing Up

Our attempt here has been to merely outline some of the basic principles involved in this biomechanical transducer measuring system. We think that a new type of energy is involved and, although there appear to be some interesting considerations here, we recognize that nothing definitive has been proven yet. In the human body we seem to be working with the following general type of reaction equations:

Structural States	$\rightleftharpoons$	Chemistry States	$\rightleftharpoons$	Energy States	$\rightleftharpoons$	Mind States
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Medicine has, in the past, largely focused on the link between chemical states and structural states. Now it seems that we are about ready to take the next step of working directly with the energy state level. We feel that the biomechanical transducer is a useful tool for learning something specific about these energy states and how they interact with both the chemical and the mental states of man.

Perhaps the most significant point to be emphasized is that, concerning the energy studied here, we are an integral part of the flow pattern and spectral distribution. In the measurement of the process, we cannot be separated from the process. Thus, our mental, emotional and physiological states have a subtle influence on the details of the process. This must be understood and accepted if we are to make progress in this type of research area.

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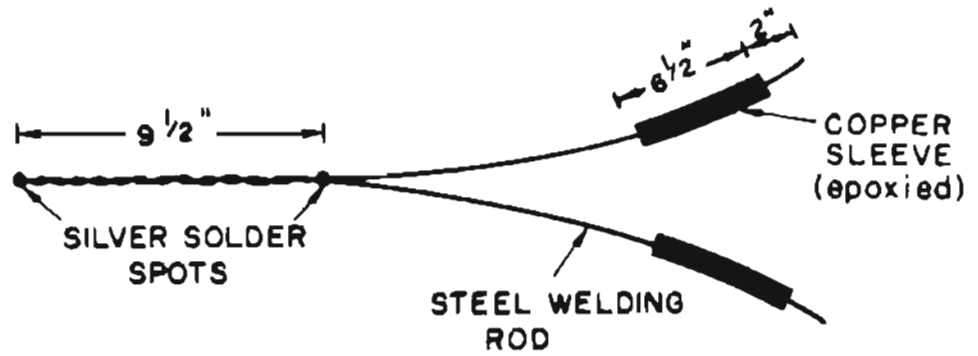
WILLIAM A. TILLER, PH.D., Stanford University professor and Chairman of the Department of Materials Science at Stanford from 1966-1971, is a consultant to government and industry in the fields of metallurgy and solid state physics. He has published more than 100 scientific papers, has five patents issued, has a definitive text on the science of crystallization in preparation, an area in which he is an international authority. Dr. Tiller has toured extensively in Europe and recently returned from a visit in Czechoslovakia. He is interested in psychoenergetic problems and their relationship to healing.

Information on Mr. Cook's background and inquiries regarding subsequent publications on this subject matter should be directed to Dr. Tiller at Stanford University, Stanford, California.

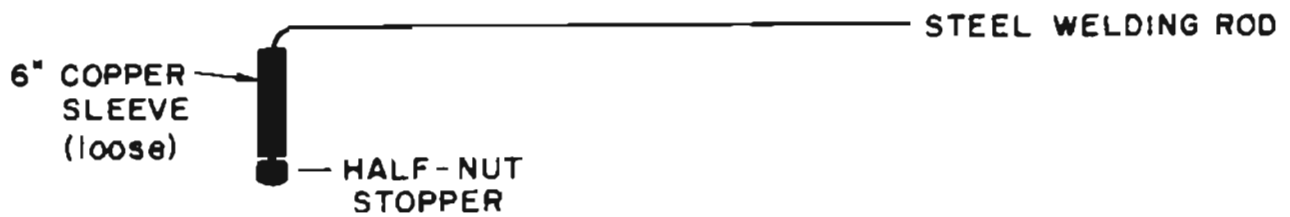


Table I

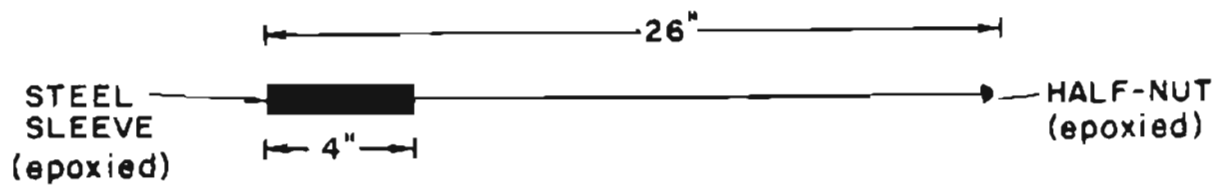
Material	WC Observation	WAT Observation
Peg leg mineral	Bipolar, body circuits OK	Bipolar, body circuits OK
Isotone	Positive polarity, "	Positive polarity, "
Discharge material	Oscillating polarity, "	Oscillating " "
Peg leg + discharge material	Oscillating " "	" " "
Peg leg + discharge material + isotone	Positive " "	Positive " "
Azurite	Oscillating " "	Positive " "
Li	Positive " "	Positive " "
Mo	Positive " "	Positive " "
Azurite + Li	Positive " "	Positive, but less than azurite above
Azurite + Mo	Zero polarity - body circuits knocked out	Positive, and stronger than azurite + Li
Azurite + Mo + Li	Zero polarity, body circuits OK	Zero, and body circuits knocked out
Isotone + Azurite + Mo + Li	Zero polarity, body circuits OK	Positive polarity
Diethylstilbesterol	Oscillating polarity, all body circuits oscillate; feel shaky in body, etc.	Oscillating polarity, all body circuits oscillate, and one feels shaky.



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Figure 1

The different types of sensing devices used by a dowser.

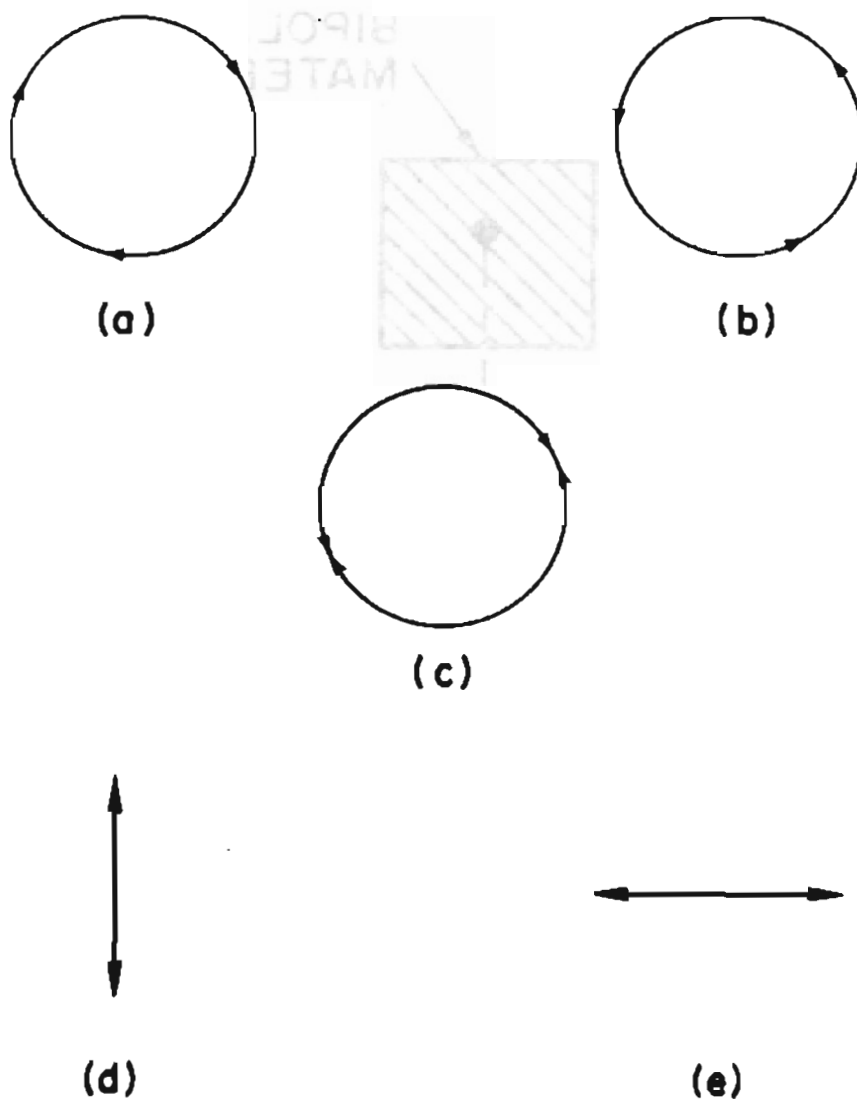


Figure 2  
The five most distinctive types of wand tip motion

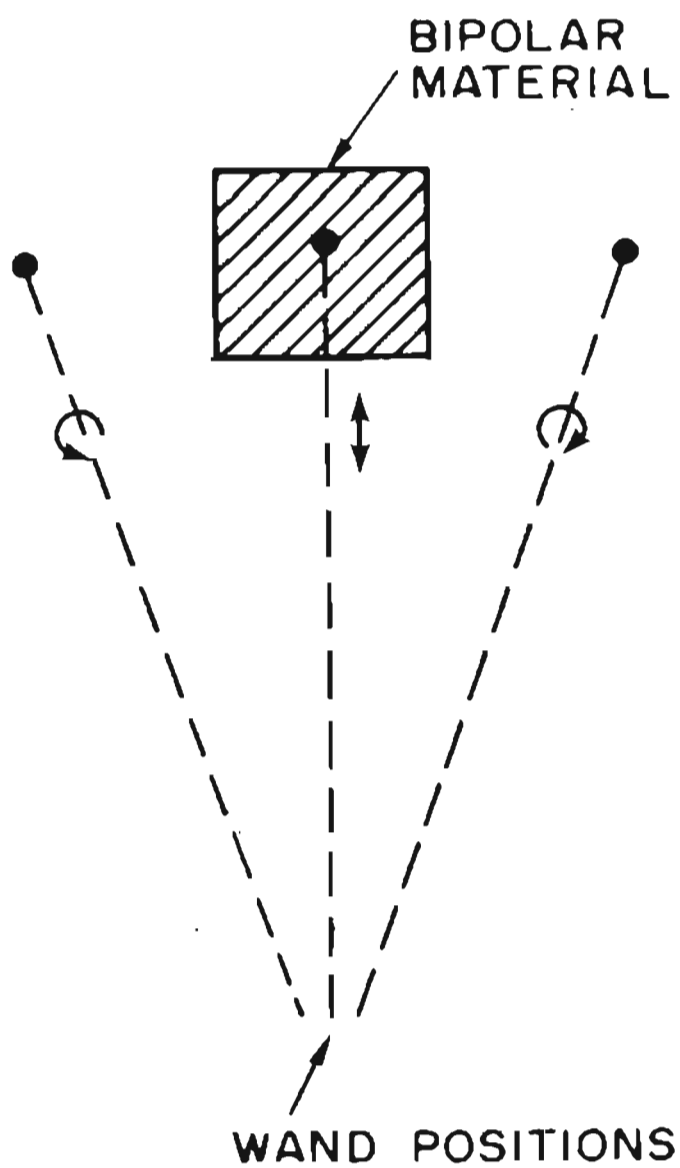


Figure 3

Illustration of wand tip motion about a bipolar material

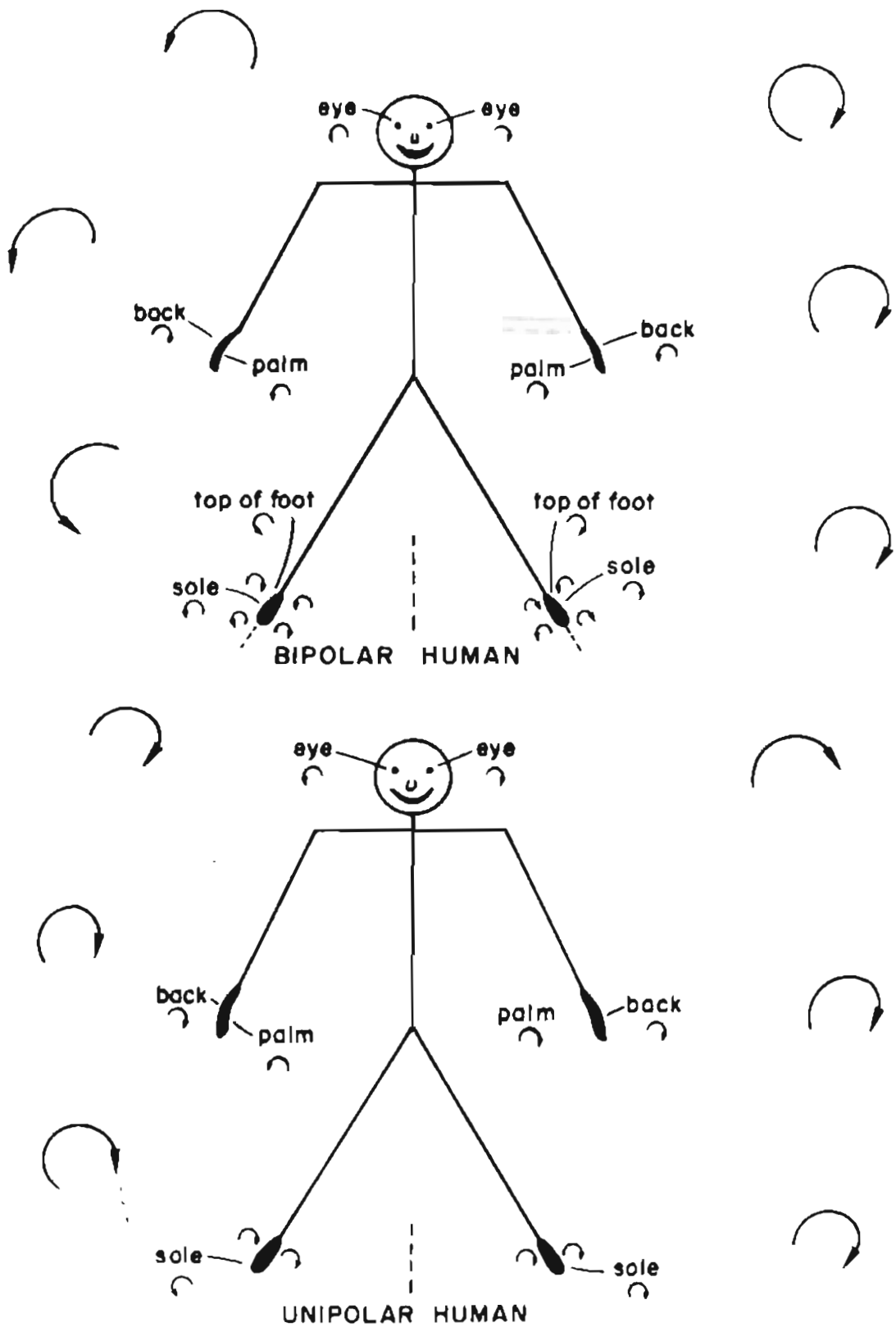


Figure 4

Polarities around the human body for  
(a) a typical bipolar human and (b) a unipolar human



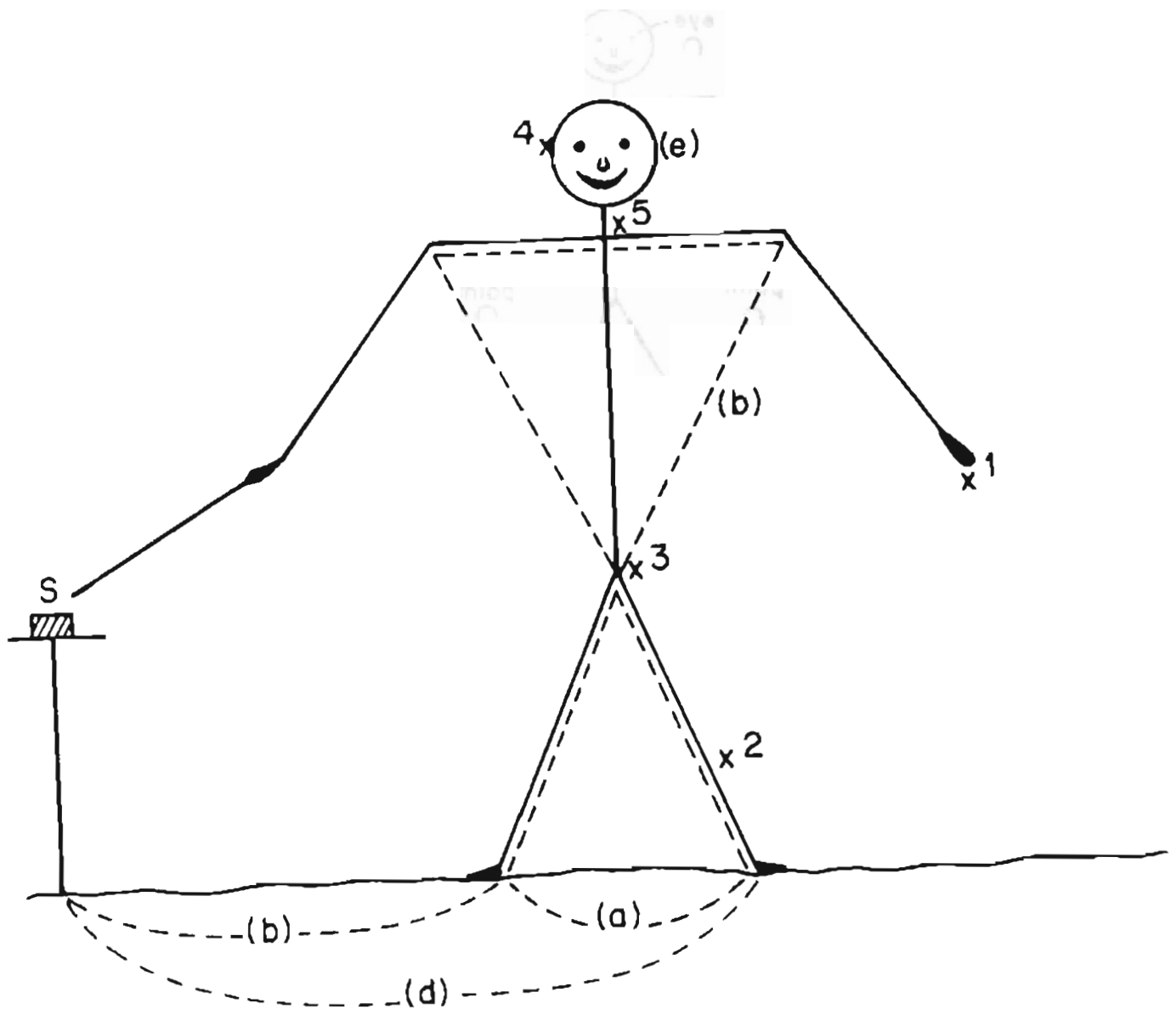


Figure 5  
Sample locations used to discover the pathways  
of the three main body circuits

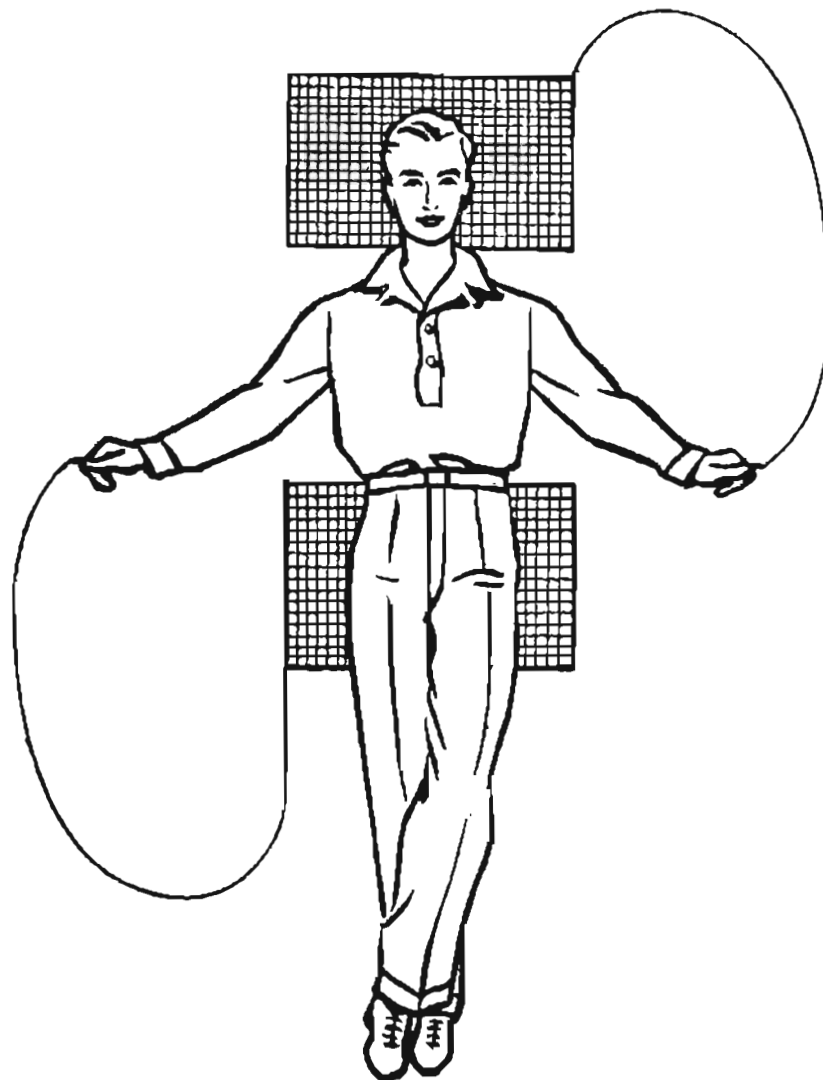


Figure 6

Illustration of the Eemans relaxation circuit