

# Three Pioneers in Agricultural Radionics

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Since Abrams' discoveries at the start of the last century, much has been written about the use of radionics in a medical sense and its prime use has been for the analysis and treating of human diseases. Agricultural radionics, although equally as important, has had far less coverage and books on the subject are hard to come by. Below is a very brief attempt to address the situation by describing some of the discoveries made by three famous pioneers, Curtis Upton, George de la Warr and T. Galen Hieronymus.

## *Curtis Upton*

Curtis Upton graduated from Princeton University in 1904 and became a successful businessman in the oil industry. He was fascinated by Abrams' discoveries in radionics and thought it possible to transfer Abrams' ideas to the diagnosis and treatment of plant diseases. Upton went about developing his own radionic instrument and was one of the first to use a rubbing plate instead of a human abdomen in the analysis of disease. Instead of a blood spot Upton would use a leaf as a witness or, if he was treating a field, a photographic negative, and place it on a collector plate which was attached to the instrument. Upton's experiments with the instrument were successful and crops that were treated were reported as richer in colour and more vigorous in growth. Treatments would last from 5 to 10 minutes a day and were repeated once to three times a week depending on the condition of the crop.

To treat plant pests Upton would place the witness (leaf or negative) on the collector plate together with a small quantity of reagent which was used as a repellent to the pest being treated. Reagents used were often natural poisons such as pyrethrum, nicotine and hemlock as these appeared to be the most effective. In one example he treated a cornfield for Japanese beetle. Upton took a negative of the cornfield and cut a corner off to create a control area. He then placed it on the collector plate with a suitable reagent such as rotenone. The instrument was then switched on for a few minutes a day. After a few treatments he found that 80 to 90% of the beetles had gone from the treated area but they continued to infest the control area.

Upton's work was interrupted by the outbreak of the Second World War and it was not until 1947 that he enlisted the help of his friends, Howard H. Armstrong and Brigadier General Henry M. Gross to form a research organisation to advance his work. The Homeotronic Foundation was founded in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

The word spread and farmers in the region were soon asking the Foundation for treatments. Results were so successful that the Foundation only took money from the farmer if the treatment worked and this would have been only a fraction of the cost of pesticides and fertilizers that the farmer would have paid out on.

Unfortunately the Foundation's success was noticed by the powerful U.S. chemical/agricultural industries. These huge companies, with their political influence, became worried by a possible loss of revenue and successfully discredited the Foundation. Although the Homeotronic Foundation continued to function treating crops on request it never received the recognition it deserved from the wider scientific and agricultural communities. Upton continued to experiment with radionics up until his death in 1966. A more detailed description of his work can be found in *Report on Radionics* by Edward W. Russell.

### *George de la Warr*

While Upton was busy with the Homeotronic Foundation, George de la Warr was carrying out his own experiments across the Atlantic in Oxford, England. Born in 1904 he became a mechanical and civil engineer. This enabled him to make fine instruments, a skill he would use later in the construction of his many radionic devices. Together with his wife Marjorie and a small team of researchers they formed the Delawarr Laboratories in Oxford.

His work with plants began when a friend suggested that plants emit radiations and de la Warr tried to measure them with a sensitive galvanometer and a pendulum. From this he made two discoveries. One, that a plant's electrical potential was affected by sound waves which could stimulate growth and secondly, that the plant's electrical potential seemed to change when the plant was rotated in relation to the earth's magnetic field. This led to the discovery that if a plant is rotated to a 'critical position' in the earth's magnetic field when it is planted in the soil it grows better.

By 1950, like Upton, George de la Warr realised that a leaf or photograph could be used as a witness when treating crops. He felt radionic energy could be used to stimulate soil bacteria which in turn would encourage growth. This led to numerous experiments, some more successful than others.

In one experiment de la Warr successfully treated a carrot crop over twice the distance used by Upton in Pennsylvania. On a farm in Scotland 22 acres of land was divided into 22 plots. All the plots were planted with carrots. Seventeen of the plots had photographs taken and were treated from a radionic instrument in Oxford. The five remaining plots were used as controls. After six months of treatment the carrots on the treated plots were said to be 20% larger than the control plants and in better condition.

Another experiment demonstrating the effect of the 'critical rotational position' (CRP) of a plant was carried out in London. Broad bean seeds were planted in three pots containing local soil. Two of the pots (1 & 2) were rotated to the same suitable CRP and the third 40 degrees out of its CRP. Only a photograph of pot 1 was sent for treatment in Oxford. When the beans had grown, pot 1 had the largest plants, pot 2 had slightly smaller plants and pot 3 had much smaller plants.

It seems de la Warr knew about the Homeotronic Foundation in Pennsylvania as most of his experiments were carried out after Upton's work. However, it is remarkable that he was able to carry out so many experiments considering the size of the laboratory at Oxford and the other areas of research he was involved in.

Some of his experiments were not so successful as he found out in 1956 with an experiment with vermiculite. He treated some vermiculite with one of his radionic instruments and mixed it with soil and grass seed. The mixture produced a crop 186% heavier in moist weight than a control. When the experiment was repeated under laboratory conditions without the presence of the de la Warrs it was not a success. To test this further de la Warr mixed vermiculite into the soil of potted oat seeds. Their assistants, who watered the plants daily with measured quantities of water, were told which pots contained treated vermiculite and which did not. However, none of the pots contained treated vermiculite. As the seedlings started to appear there was stronger growth from the pots the assistants believed contained the treated vermiculite. It appeared to de la Warr that belief was acting as a nutrient, encouraging the growth of the plants. De la Warr felt that this was of major significance, that the mind of a human being could affect cell formation.

### *T. Galen Hieronymus*

Hieronymus was an American pioneer in the field of radio and electrical engineering who developed his own radionic instrument which he patented in 1949. The instrument included a rubbing plate and a glass prism which, according to its inventor, was used to focus energy from different substances. Hieronymus called this energy 'eloptic' as it had both electrical and optical properties.

Hieronymus devised an experiment to demonstrate the existence of eloptic energy in the following way. He planted two groups of pots with identical seeds and placed them in a dark basement. From one group of seeds he ran a wire to an outdoor metallic plate exposed to sunlight. The other group of seeds was left as a control. Both groups of seeds were watered and both groups sprouted in the darkness. The control group was pale and weak in growth. The group connected to the outdoor plate was bright green in

colour and had grown normally. Hieronymus believed that the eloptic energy from the sunlight had been transmitted through the wire to the experimental group of seeds. He believed that an energy existed in nature that could demonstrate both the characteristics of electricity in its ability to be transmitted through the wires, and of light which was needed for the photosynthesis of plants.

Later, Hieronymus set up the Oasis Laboratory in Lakemont, Georgia with his wife Sarah. Here he was dedicated to the development of what he called 'Cosmiculture', the channelling of eloptic energy from the cosmos into the earth for the benefit of plant growth. He achieved this with what he called cosmic pipes, 10 foot plastic tubes, 3 inches in diameter which had their bases inserted 30 inches into the ground. On top of each pipe was a copper electrode designed to conduct the eloptic energy. The electrode was connected to a wire which ran down inside the pipe where it coiled around a quartz crystal. The crystal was connected to an underground amplifier below the surface of the soil which broadcast the eloptic energy for a mile or so in all directions.

Hieronimus also demonstrated that the pipes could also be used for pest control, by placing a reagent in a well inside the pipe. An example of this was the rejuvenation of an apple orchard near his home in Lakemont in January, 1986. The apple trees were in a bad condition and unproductive. The soil was heavily polluted with pesticides. By treating the land with his cosmic pipes he successfully rejuvenated the trees by the following Spring. To deal with an outbreak of apple aphid at the time, Hieronymus produced a solution of homeopathic red geranium and placed it in the wells of his pipes. The aphids disappeared.

Hieronimus stated that he had treated many pests successfully but, like Upton, he had to find a substance the pest disliked and this sometimes took time. However, he never used man-made poisons in his pipes for fear of lowering the vitality of the earth.

Hieronimus died in 1987 but his work was carried on by his wife Sarah at his laboratory in Lakemont, Georgia. Both Hieronymus and de la Warr believed that the person operating the radionic device was of importance to the outcome of the treatment. As Hieronymus wrote, 'Is the force and its manipulation basically in the realm of the psychic? We know that powerful psychics can produce results with no help whatsoever from a device, yet others seem to be helped by a radionic instrument even when, like the de la Warrs, they have well developed psychic powers.' So it depends on the individual, although a bad case of 'green fingers' seems to help in this area of radionics.

Upton, Hieronymus and de la Warr were true pioneers in this field and produced some ingenious instruments, but perhaps their greatest achievement was to show what the mind is capable of when it reaches a certain level of psychic development. As the Devas were reported to announce in the Findhorn garden in May, 1972, 'It does not matter if there is a message or not, it is the state that counts. Always it is your state that the nature world responds to, not what you say, not what you do but what you are!'

However for the rest of us the instruments and methods developed over the years gives everyone the opportunity to give this aid to agriculture and gardening a try, and for the sake of the planet that can't be a bad thing.

### ***Bibliography***

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