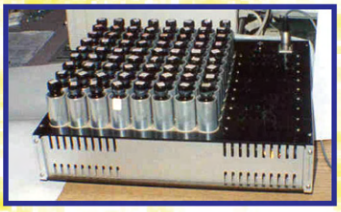
Syncrometer® Science Laboratory Manual 2



Experiments in Radio Activity

Hulda R. Clark, Ph.D., N.D.

WHAT IS SCIENCE?

True Science is a way of finding knowledge. You see, you hear, you feel, and you measure. Then you think. You organize. You create an idea to explain it all. This idea must be something that allows you to experiment further, not a dead end. You test your idea with challenging questions. You repeat your work. Others repeat your work. They find the same things, although they may explain them differently. You listen to everybody working on the same phenomenon. And finally, long before it is absolutely proven, and long before you are yourself convinced of its correctness, you share your observations and views.

You have pushed back the frontiers of science. You have contributed to knowledge. You are a true scientist!

Think hard, think a lot; work hard and work a lot. Have fun!

ABOUT THIS BOOK

When Dr. Clark wrote the first book on her testing device "The Syncrometer® Science Laboratory Manual" in 2000, she explained how to make and use it, along with 161 experiments and a multitude of other information.

Throughout the years, as she continued with her research using the Syncrometer®, she accumulated 61 more experiments that she wanted to share with her fellow testers. It has now been completed and we are introducing it as "Syncrometer® Science Laboratory Manual 2." There is some pertinent material repeated in this book from some of Dr. Clark's other books, but the experiments are all new.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Clark has a Bachelor of Arts, Magna Cum Laude, and the Master of Arts with High Honors from the University of Saskatchewan, Canada. Then she studied for two years at McGill University before attending the University of Minnesota and obtaining her Doctorate degree in cell physiology in 1958.

After doing government sponsored research for almost ten years at Indiana University, she began private consulting in nutrition in 1979. She continued her studies to earn a Naturopathy Degree and an amateur radio license.

The freedom to pose her own questions and pursue her own ideas led to the breakthrough discoveries described in this book.

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Dedication

To my parents, Jacob Peter Regehr and Maria Loewen Regehr, who fled Russia during the Russian Revolution. Arriving in Canada in 1926, their economic hopes were high but were soon dashed by the Great Depression. Yet their cultural standards endured namely education and achievement. Mealtime was the opportunity and sounding board for new ideas. My father regularly discussed his latest inventions, asking for input by any of his young children. My mother encouraged and praised his ideas and achievements. She reiterated, almost daily, the importance of education. And so these parents, despite abject poverty, and many years on Relief, raised a family of five children, all of whom would graduate from college. They showed me that the joy of imagination, creativity and plain work can surmount extreme stress and pain in life's circumstances in much the same way as religion and philosophy have over the course of human history. They also treasured music and any kind of intellectual activity. Their teaching and examples were my priceless heritage.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Linda Carter and Florence Parks for their dedication and expertise for editing this last work of Dr. Clark. Syncrometer® science was Dr. Clark's passion, without their help this manual may never have been published.

THIS MANUAL IS FOR THE EDIFICATION OF ITS READERS. IT IS NOT MEANT TO REPLACE MEDICAL CARE. IF YOU HAVE A MEDICAL PROBLEM, BE SURE TO SEE A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

THE AUTHOR TOOK REASONABLE CARE TO BE ACCURATE AND SAFE, BUT THIS DOES NOT EXCLUDE ACCIDENTAL ERROR. THEREFORE, SHE DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OF INFORMATION IN THIS MANUAL.

THIS MANUAL USES ELECTRICAL OR ELECTRONIC CIRCUITS. SPECIFICATIONS MUST BE HEEDED FOR SAFETY. DO NOT SUBSTITUTE LINE-POWER FOR BATTERIES NOR GREATER BATTERY VOLTAGE NOR USE MORE MAGNETS THAN DESCRIBED.

Please Note:

Some of the following experiments may be incomplete, as a few were still being worked on by Dr. Hulda Clark.

There have been many requests for more experiments to utilize the Syncrometer® techniques. We have decided to publish the Syncrometer® Science Laboratory Manual **2** to the best of our ability. New Century Press, LLC apologizes in advance for any omissions.

For those of you who are Syncrometer® testers, we sincerely hope that you will be able to utilize the information given, advance your own studies and perhaps somehow share your findings with the world.

That is, after all, what Dr. Hulda Clark wanted all of us to be able to do. She gave us so much knowledge, now is the time for us to use it for all mankind.

Contents

Introduction

There are two purposes in publishing this lab manual, one scientific and the other practical.

This laboratory manual contains the experiments that led to the statements made in my latest book, *The Cure And Prevention of All Cancer*s.

These experiments constitute about 1% or less of all the experiments I have done. They are the more significant ones. The remainder was written in my laboratory notebooks or in patient files. Those in patient files (about ½!) have been lost. Since most experiments were repeated many times, one version probably still exists in my lab notes. The loss of experiments is very much regretted, but there is ample science left to repeat.

Repetition of these experiments was my purpose in presenting them to you. As interesting as they are to read, only repeating them with new and additional interpretations will lead to real progress in our understanding of disease, health and life itself.

The second purpose is practical. It gives some of my current testing methods and treatment schedules in detail so any professional person can apply them with my own success rate. Others are not excluded; all that is required is an understanding of the hazards involved and an appreciation for details, accuracy, honesty, and note taking.

I believe such conscientious persons can begin to realize their own and others' hopes for self health: the ability to analyze and correct the body's dysfunctions oneself.

What You Can Do

There are seven kinds of investigations that can be made with a Syncrometer® so far.

1. You can detect entities in your body, taken as a whole. For example, mercury, aflatoxin, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Epstein Barre virus, orthophosphotyrosine, benzene. Such a test is not as sensitive as the organ test, described next, but for this reason allows you to select those entities most abundant in the body and therefore of special significance. I call it "whole body" test.

2. You can identify which organs contain a particular entity. For example, the mercury may be in the kidney, the streptococcus in the joints, and so on. This allows you to embark on a clean-up program for your body in a focused way such as improving kidneys or liver, etc. The Syncrometer® lets you monitor your progress with any health improvement program.

3. You can further refine your investigation of organs to include:

a) Searching for entities in the white blood cells (WBCs) of a specific organ. This is your local immunity. For example: ferritin on WBCs of the liver.

b) Searching for specific regions within an organ, such as a tumor, calcification, infected area, to identify entities here. For example: finding Clostridium in a breast tumor when it is not present in remaining breast tissue.

c) Searching for entities in the immune system of a part of an organ. For example: finding ferritin on the white blood cells of a tumor in the liver.

d) Searching for an organ near another organ. For example: finding a problematic lymph node near the tongue.

4. You can identify and analyze a particular skin site and what is directly under it, for example, what is happening inside and under a mole, blemish, painful spot, swelling, or discoloration.

5. You can search in a saliva sample for entities in a particular organ of the donor. Even the above refinements can be applied to saliva testing.

6. You can detect entities in products. For example, lead in your household water, thulium in your reverse osmosis water, asbestos in your sugar.

7. The search for entities can be pushed to the subcellular level. For example, heavy metals in the microsomes, lanthanides in the lysosomes, ferritin on the cell surface, and DNA in the nucleus. Viruses can be detected within chromosomes, namely in the latent form. This allows monitoring of the virus' presence after experimenting with different kinds of antiviral treatment.

All of these investigations require a Syncrometer®.

Making a Syncrometer®

Instructions for building a Syncrometer® are given in some of my other books (*The Cure For All Cancers; The Cure For All Diseases* and the original *Syncrometer® Science Laboratory Manual),* but will be reproduced here for your convenience. Although commercially made devices are available, the student is advised to build his/her own, using an Elenco 200-in-One Electronic Project Lab, and to follow the wiring for the Experiment "The Electrosonic Human" or to make a hard-wired model based on this experiment.

You can learn to use the Syncrometer® from doing the experiments reproduced here. A teaching video and DVD are also available; see the *Supplies Used For Testing* chapter.

Please note these precautions when doing Syncrometer® science:

1. Never open the test substance bottles; simply use the material in original sealed bottle.

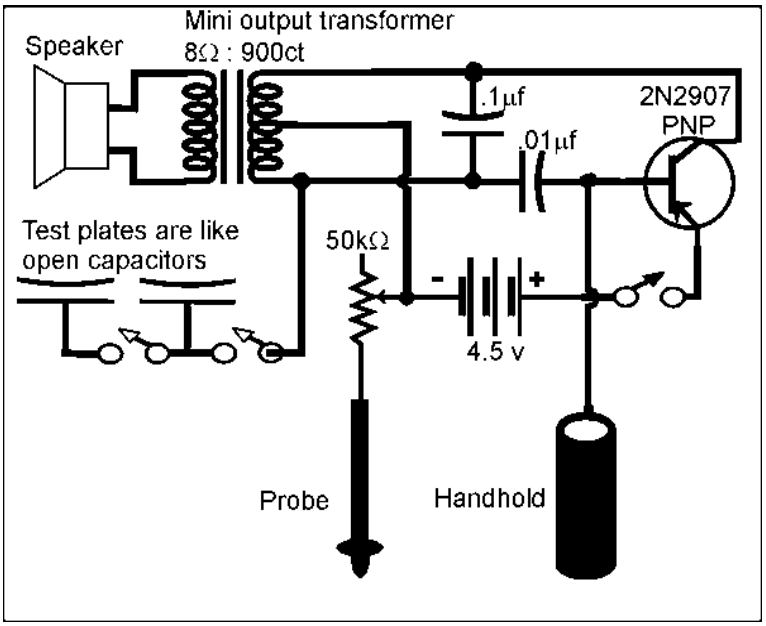
2. Don't do such research in the presence of children.

3. Keep your test substances locked up, labeled with poison signs so no accident could ever happen.

When you get to the more recent experiments, from number 30 on, it is important to interpret your results critically. Usually several interpretations are possible. Sometimes the least likely one proves to be correct later, so even very "far out" interpretations should be respected and written down to preserve them. I call these "speculations".

Speculations are especially valuable when experiments can be done cheaply and quickly. Imagination then becomes the scarcer commodity. Syncrometer® science lends itself especially well to new ideas. Be sure to add your speculations to mine at the end of each experiment.

This is an *audio oscillator circuit* in which you include yourself by means of a handhold and probe. You listen to the current in your circuit with a loudspeaker. Other oscillator circuits will work, too. A lot of fascinating opportunities present themselves with this concept.



Syncrometer® Schematic

If you are an electronics enthusiast, you can follow the schematic and solder it together.

If you are not, you can still assemble a Syncrometer® using a hobby kit. No soldering is required. Here is what you need:

Making a Hobby Kit Syncrometer®

Item	Radio Shack Cat. No.
200-in-One Electronic Project Lab by Science Fair	28-262
3 AA 1½ volt batteries	
Alligator clip test jumpers	You need 2.
Handhold. A four inch length of ¾ inch copper pipe, like for plumbing. These dimensions are critical to assure maximum skin contact.	
Probe. A banana plug.	Precision Mini-Hook Test Lead Set (contains two, you only need one) 278-1160A
Pencil, new.	

Syncrometer® Parts List

From time to time Radio Shack may change the catalog numbers it uses. If the catalog number is no longer current, identify the kit you need by searching for the project called The Electrosonic Human. Building it takes about ten minutes.

Attach the probe. The Archer Precision Mini-Hook Test Lead Set has a banana plug for the probe on one end and a mini-hook on the other end for easy attachment to the circuit. Tape a long, new pencil to the probe to make it easier to hold. Or purchase a ready-made probe with a straight banana plug tip. Connect the probe to one end of the potentiometer. You will not be using the two connections T_1 and T_2 the instructions tell you to hold.

Attach the Handhold. Clip the handhold to one end of an alligator clip lead, and clip the other end to the base (B) of the transistor used in the circuit. Eliminate the resistor and eliminate the wire to T_2.

> Later, when you use the probe to press against your knuckle you may find getting the right sound is painful. In this case try substituting the .005 microfarad capacitor for the .01 microfarad capacitor in the circuit.

Attach an alligator clip to the post of the transformer that connects to the two capacitors. This will go to the **test plates**.

Final test. Turn the control knob on and keep turning the potentiometer clockwise to nearly the maximum. This reduces the resistance to nearly zero. Make sure you have good batteries installed. Test the circuit by briefly touching the probe to the handhold. The speaker should produce a sound like popping corn. If it does not, check that your alligator clips are not bending the spring terminals so much that other wires attached there are loose. Leave the control knob at the setting you find that gives the right sound, which you will determine later when you are learning. Turn your circuit off and on by disconnecting a wire at the battery, not by turning the control knob off; that way you will save your setting.

Making Test Plates

This is the box you attach to the basic Syncrometer® circuit. It has test plates to put your test substances and tissue samples on. The wiring in it is arranged so that you can switch in either one of the two plates. You can also "short", that is, connect the two plates by means of a separate switch.

Only if the resonant frequency of an item placed on one plate is equal to the resonant frequency of an item on the other plate will the entire circuit oscillate or resonate! This implies the two plates have something in common. By putting a known pure sample on one plate you can reliably conclude the other sample contains it if the circuit resonates.

You may build a test plate box into a cardboard box (such as a facial tissue box) or a plastic box. Here are the instructions for the cardboard box model.

Test Plates Parts List

- Stiff paper.
- Aluminum foil
- A facial tissue box is easiest. A plastic project box, about 7" x 4" x 1½," makes a more durable product, but requires a drill, and you should discard any metal lid it comes with.
- 3 bolts (tapered heads) about 1 inch long, 1/8-inch diameter and 6 washers and nuts to fit
- Toggle switch with ON-OFF positions
- Alligator clip test leads

Test Plates Assembly

Cut two 3½-inch squares out of stiff paper such as a milk carton. Cover them with 4½-inch squares of aluminum foil, smoothed evenly and tucked snugly under the edges. You have just made yourself a set of open capacitors. Turn the box upside down and draw squares where you will mount them at the ends of the box. Don't actually mount them, to save wear and tear on them, until the rest of the box is complete.

Mount the ON-OFF switch on the front of the box, underneath the right hand plate. Line it up so ON is downward and OFF is up. (An electronics shop can determine this for you at the time of purchase.) Label the box with ON and OFF signs.

Two bolts will be reserved for the plates. The third bolt is used as a terminal where the current from the oscillator circuit will arrive. Make a hole on the side of the box, near the left hand plate and mount the bolt so it sticks halfway inside and halfway outside the box. It does not matter whether the head is inside or outside. Tighten it there with a nut on each side of the box. Label it TERMINAL. It merely means connecting place.

Mark the center of each square that you drew and each capacitor you built. Pierce first with a pin; follow with a pencil until a round hole is made at the center. Mount each plate with a bolt, fastening it below with a nut. Washers are optional.

The left side connection (terminal) gets attached to the left plate (bolt) with an alligator clip. Use another clip to attach the same left plate (bolt) to the ON-OFF switch (there are two connections, use either one). Finally attach the ON-OFF switch connection you didn't use to the right plate (bolt). Make sure the connections at the switch are not touching each other; you might tape them to guard against this.

All these connections should be checked carefully to make sure they are not touching others accidentally. But if you leave the box open so you can see any problems and use clear tape around connections to prevent accidental touching to the wrong connection, it should work OK.

Finally, trace your current. It comes in from the Syncrometer® at the main terminal on the left. It is brought to the left plate. When the switch is ON it is simultaneously brought to the right plate. Notice that the plates are not connected to anything else. They

are simply capacitors, letting current in and out momentarily and at a rate that is set by the frequency of the oscillator circuit, about 1,000 hertz. This frequency goes up as the resistance (of the circuit or your body) goes down.

The probe and handhold allow you to include yourself in the Syncrometer® circuit. You grasp these when testing. This makes you part of the circuit.

The speaker lets you "listen" to the current. As resistance drops, current goes higher and frequency goes up. As frequencies go higher in the circuit, pitch goes higher. You will be comparing the sound of a standard "control" current with a test current.

Using the Syncrometer®

Fill a saucer with cold tap water. Fold a paper towel five times and place it in this dish. It should be entirely wet.

Cut paper rectangles about 3x4 inches from a piece of white, unfragranced paper towel. Wrap one around the copper pipe handhold to overlap slightly. Run water over it. The wetness improves conductivity and the paper towel itself keeps the metal off your skin.

- Start with the test plate switch at OFF.
- Turn the control knob (potentiometer) on, and to near maximum.
- Touch each plate with the probe, while holding the copper pipe with one hand. Only the left plate should give you a sound from the speaker. Turn the test plate switch ON. Now both plates should give you a sound when the probe touches them.
- Turn the test plate switch OFF again.
- Pick up the handhold; squeeze it free of excess water.
- Pick up the probe in the same hand, holding it like a pen, between thumb and forefinger.

Dampen your other hand by making a fist and dunking your knuckles into the wet paper towel in the saucer. You will be using the area on top of the first knuckle of the middle finger or forefinger to learn the technique. Become proficient with both. Immediately after dunking your knuckles dry them on a paper towel folded in quarters and placed beside the saucer. The degree of dampness of your skin affects the resistance in the circuit and is a very important variable that you must learn to keep constant. Make your probe as soon as your knuckles have been dried (within two seconds) since they begin to air dry further immediately.

With the handhold and probe both in one hand press the probe against the knuckle of the other hand, keeping the knuckles bent. Press lightly at first, then harder, taking ½-second. Repeat a half second later, with the second half of the probe at the same location. There is an additive effect and you get two chances to listen to the current. All of this takes less than two seconds. Don't linger because your body will change and your next probe will be affected.

Subsequent probes are made in exactly the same way. As you develop skill, your probes will become identical. Plan to practice for one or two hours each day. It takes most

people at least twelve hours of practice in order to be so consistent with their probes that they can hear the slight difference when the circuit is resonant.

For reference you may wish to use a piano. The starting sound when you touch down on the skin should be F, an octave and a half above middle C. The sound rises to a C as you press to the knuckle bone, then slips back to B, then back up to C-sharp as you complete the second half of your first probe. If you have a multi-tester you can connect it in series with the handhold or probe: the current should rise to about 50 micro amps. If you have a frequency counter the frequency should reach 1000 Hz. You should arrive at C-sharp just before the probe becomes painful.

Two things change the sound of the probes even when your technique is perfect.

1. The patch of skin chosen for probing will change its properties. The more it is used, the redder it gets and the higher the sound goes when you probe. Move to a nearby location, such as the edge of the patch, when the sound is too high to begin with, rather than adjusting the potentiometer.

2. Your body has cycles, which make the sound go noticeably higher and lower. If you are getting strangely higher sounds for identical probes, stop and only probe every five minutes until you think the sound has gone down to standard. This could take five to twenty minutes. Learn this higher sound so you can avoid testing during this period.

You may also find times when it is impossible to reach the necessary sound without pressing so hard it causes pain. Wait for about 1/2 hour until it is normal again.

All Tests are Momentary

This means less than one second. It is tempting to hold the probe to your skin and just listen to the sound go up and down, but if you prolong the test you must let your body rest ten minutes, each time, before resuming probe practice!

For our purposes, it is not necessary to locate acupuncture points.

Resonance

The information you are seeking is whether or not there is *resonance*, or *feedback oscillation,* in the circuit. If there is, the test is **YES** (Positive). You hear resonance by comparing the second probe to the first. You can never hear resonance on the first probe, for reasons that are technical and beyond the scope of this book. You are not merely comparing pitch in the two probes. During resonance a higher pitch is reached faster; it seems to want to go infinitely high.

Remember that more electricity flows, and the pitch gets higher, as your skin reddens or your body changes cycle. These effects are not resonance.

Resonance is a small extra hum at the high end of the probe. As soon as you hear it, stop probing. Your body needs a short recovery time (10 to 20 seconds) after every resonant probe. The longer the resonant probe, the longer the recovery time to reach the standard level again.

Using musical notes, here is a NO (Negative result): F-C-B-C# (first probe) F-C-B-C# (compare, it is the same sound). Here is a YES (Positive) result: F-C-B-C# (first probe) F-D (stop quickly because you heard resonance). In between the first and second probe a test substance will be switched in as described in lessons below.

It is not possible to produce a resonant sound by pressing harder on the skin, although you can make the pitch go higher. To avoid confusion it is important to practice making probes of the same pressure. (Practice getting the F-C-B-C# tune.)

Test Samples

To do electronic testing you need to purchase or prepare a sample, pure if possible, of the item you plan to use.

Making Pure Water for Testing Purposes

In my other books describing these experiments, I recommended use of a carbon-filter pitcher. This is no longer satisfactory, since I detected benzopyrenes, potent carcinogens, in the filter and in the filtered water. Although a pinch of vitamin C clears the benzopyrenes it adds unknown derivatives to the water. Instead, I have chosen to use plain cold tap water that has run for at least 1 gallon, as the most suitable testing water. Test it first for the presence of lead, copper and cadmium, being aware that the results could be reversed if you, yourself, test Positive for these. Use the warnings and hints in experiments one and three to make your test results reliable.

Preparing Test Substances

It is possible to use a dry substance, like pure lead or silver as a test substance. It can be put in a plastic bag and placed on the test plate. However, I prefer to place a small amount (the size of a pea) of the substance into a ½-ounce bottle of water. There will be many chemical reactions between the substance and the water to produce a number of test substances all contained in one bottle. This simulates the situation in the body.

Within the body, where salt and water are abundant, similar reactions may occur between elements and water. For example, a strip of pure (99.9% pure) copper placed in water might yield copper hydroxide, cuprous oxide, cupric oxide, copper dioxide, and so

forth. These may be similar to some of the reaction products one might expect in the body, coming from a copper IUD, copper bracelet or the copper from metal tooth fillings. Since the electronic properties of elemental copper are not the same as for copper compounds, we would miss many test results if we used only dry elemental copper as a test substance.

Impure Test Substances

It is not necessary to have pure test substances. For instance, a tire balancer made of lead can be easily obtained at an auto service station. Leaded gasoline and lead fishing weights also make good test substances for lead. There is a disadvantage, though, to using impure test substances. You are including the extra impurities in your test. If your lead object also has tin in it, you are also testing for tin. Usually, you can infer the truth by some careful maneuvering. If you have searched your kidneys for leaded gasoline, fishing weights and tire balancers and all three are resonant with your kidneys, you may infer that you have lead in your kidneys, since the common element in all three items is lead. (You will learn how to specify a tissue, such as your kidneys, later.) In earlier books sources of impure test substances were given. But in this book we will use only pure test substances.

Pure Test Substances

Using pure chemicals gives you certainty in your results. You can purchase pure chemicals from chemical supply companies (see *Supplies Used For Testing*). Your pharmacy, a child's chemistry set, a paint store, or biological supply company can also supply some.

At this stage in Syncrometer® science it is not possible to measure, that is, quantify, the amounts detected. Therefore, it is not necessary to use a single standard set of test substances or to make them from scratch in a standard way. This will become important after a system of quantifying is discovered.

Until then, prepare your own by placing a small amount (a pinch, or about 1/16 tsp.) of chemical in an amber glass bottle. The amber color keeps out some rays of light that could cause deterioration of the chemical. Add water to approximately 10 ml. (2 tsp.). Close very securely. Use caps with a cone-shaped interior for extra tightness. Use Parafilm™ or tape as a final seal for the cap. Label and date the bottle. Add details to the label such as: Antimony trichloride (chemistry Kit II), 1/16 tsp. in H_2O. or Magnesium sulfate (Epsom salts, Von's Pharmacy), 1/16 tsp. in H_2O. Apply clear tape over your paper label to further protect it. No label or tape should reach so far down that it is within 1/8-inch from the bottom where the electrical force field will be felt.

Do not shake your test sample to dissolve it. It is not necessary to dissolve it.

A chemistry set for hobbyists is a wonderful addition to your collection of test specimens. Remember, however, the assumptions and errors in such a system. A test for silver using silver chloride might be Negative. This does not mean there is no silver

present in your body; it only means there is no silver chloride present in the tissue you tested.

Making Organ Specimens

To test for toxic elements or parasites in a particular organ such as the liver or skin, you will need either a fresh or frozen sample of the organ or a prepared microscope slide of this organ. Meat purchased from a grocery store, fresh or frozen, provides you with a variety of organ specimens. Chicken, turkey, beef or pork organs all give the same results. You may purchase chicken gizzards for a sample of stomach, beef liver for liver, pork brains for brain, beef steak for muscle, throat sweet breads for thymus, tripe for stomach lining. Other organs may be ordered from a meat packing plant.

Trim the marrow out of a bone slice to get bone marrow. Scrub the bone slice with hot water to free it of marrow to get a bone specimen. Choose a single piece of meat sample, rinse it and place it in a plastic bag. You may freeze it. To make a durable unfrozen sample, cut a small piece, the size of a pea, and place it in an amber glass bottle (½-oz.). Cover with 2 tsp. water and 1 tsp. of grain alcohol (Everclear™ in 750 ml or 1L bottle) to preserve it. These need not be refrigerated but if decay starts, make a fresh specimen.

Pork brains from the grocery store may be dissected to give you the different parts of the brain. Chicken livers often have an attached gallbladder or piece of bile duct, giving you that extra organ. Grocery store "lights or Offal" provides you with lung tissue. For kidney, snip a piece off pork or beef kidney. Beef liver may supply you with a blood sample, too. Always wash hands and rinse with grain alcohol after handling raw meat.

I use ½-oz. amber glass bottles with Bakelite caps to hold specimens. However, plastic bags or other containers would suffice. After closing, each bottle is sealed with a Parafilm™ strip to avoid accidental loosening of the cap. You may use masking tape.

To make a specimen of skin, use hangnail bits and skin peeled from a callous, <u>not a wart</u>. A few shreds will do. Make sure your specimen is touching the bottom of the bottle when you are using it, to be in the force field of the plate.

Making a Complete Set of Tissue Samples

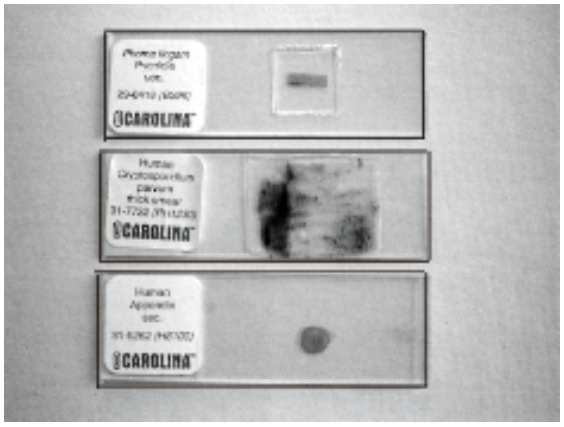
My original complete set was made from a frozen fish. As it thawed, different organs were cut away and small pieces placed in bottles for preserving in water and grain alcohol. In this way, organs not available from the grocery store could be obtained. The piece of intestine closest to the anus corresponds to our colon; the part closest to the stomach corresponds to our duodenum. The 2 layers of the stomach and different layers of the eye, the optic nerve and spinal cord were obtained this way.

Another complete set of tissue samples was obtained from a freshly killed steer at a slaughterhouse. In this way the four chambers of the heart were obtained, the lung, trachea, aorta, vein, pancreas, and so forth.

Purchasing a Complete Set of Tissue Samples

Slides of tissues unstained or stained in a variety of ways for microscope study give identical results to the preparations made by you in the ways already described. This fact opens the entire catalog of tissue types for your further study. See *Supplies Used for Testing* for places that supply them.

You now have a set of organ samples, either fresh, frozen, preserved or on slides. You also have a set of test substances, whether chemical compounds, or elements, or products. Your goal is to research your own organs and body tissues for the substances that may be robbing you of health, but also to understand the mechanisms underlying health and disease.



Some purchased pathogen and tissue slides.

Body Fluid Specimens

Each of these fluids should be prepared by putting about ¼ tsp. in a ½ oz. amber glass bottle. Add about 2 tsp. water and 1 tsp. grain alcohol for preservation. Undiluted specimens do not work because they carry the body spectrum of frequencies. These will interfere with your resonance findings. It is important *not* to shake the specimen, but to mix gently. This is to avoid potentizing it.

Urine. Wet a few square centimeters of white paper towel. Place in a zippered plastic bag and add enough water to wet the whole paper.

Semen. A sample from a condom is adequate. Aged specimens (sent by mail, unpreserved and un-refrigerated) work well also. Use one to ten drops or scrape a small amount with a plastic knife.

Blood. One to ten drops of blood should be used. Clotted or chemically treated blood is satisfactory. A blood smear on a slide is very convenient.

Milk. Cow's milk is too polluted with parasites to be useful. Pasteurization of the milk does not help. A human milk specimen is preferred.

Saliva. Chew a few square inches of white paper towel. Spit it into a zippered plastic bag. Add enough water to wet thoroughly. Add ethyl alcohol if you plan to store it.

Preparing Your Own Test Substances Electronically

A new way to prepare a sample is to copy it into a bottle of water as described in **Exp. 96** in the *Syncrometer® Science Laboratory Manual*. In this way, cumbersome items like actual bones or flesh specimens can be copied and recopied from the first "master" bottle made.

In the same way, slides can be copied as well as extremely toxic substances such as mycotoxins and hazardous chemicals like PCBs.

Copying devices made for homeopathy do not work in Syncrometer® systems. Make your own using your zapper. Be sure to check your copy against the master each time you make a copy. Otherwise you could be working with a blank due to some simple error!

Radioactivity Experiments

Exp. 162 - Magnetic Polarization can be Switched

PART A

Purpose: To show that our (human) magnetic polarization can be switched suddenly under the influence of U or Po.

Materials: Test substances: South, North, U (actual, Atomic Absorption Std. in HNO_3), Po (bottle copy of actual specimen from U.K.), radio clock

Note: Keep actual radioactive substances in original bottle in zippered plastic bags.

Method 1: Find your own polarization by placing the North bottle (actual, made on magnet for 5 min.) on R plate, nothing on L plate. It will be North by daytime constantly, not South. This is called "whole body test". It will be alternating North and South by the minute in the early evening. North occupies the even minute on the clock.

Method 2: Place U test bottle on L plate and test for resonance again with North Pole on the R plate. Note the time (near sundown: 6:09 p.m.). The resonance will immediately stop. Quickly place South Pole bottle on R plate instead of North. Test again. The resonance will now be to South Pole. The switch comes exactly at time :00.

PART B

Purpose: To show that U can suddenly switch North to South or South to North in the early evening when these states are alternating minute by minute.

Method: Find yourself in an even numbered minute. Place nothing on the L plate since it already displays your body's frequencies here. Place the North bottle on R plate. It will be resonant with your body. Switch to South bottle, all within the even numbered minute and test again. It will be *Negative* (non-resonant).

Add the U test bottle to L side. The resonance with North will stop abruptly and be replaced with resonance with South.

Next, find yourself in an odd numbered minute. Do all these experiments within this minute. Place nothing on the L plate. Place the North bottle on the R plate. It will not resonate. Place the South bottle on the R plate instead. It will be resonant with your body. Place the U bottle on L plate. The South resonance immediately switches to North. Verify this.

Remove the U test bottle. Repeat testing for North or South resonance at my whole body.

Note: If you are in an even minute you are North polarized and adding U to yourself on L plate switches you to South immediately. But if you are South starting an odd minute, adding U immediately switches you to North. The question arises whether your iron status is similarly affected.

PART C

Purpose: To show that the iron status can be separated from polarization status under the influence of uranium.

Materials: As before, but adding Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4.

Method: Choose an early evening time when your polarization alternates minute by minute. It switches at exactly time :00 and is North during even minutes and South during odd minutes.

Find yourself in an even minute resonating with North, not South.

Replace North with Fe_3O_4 sample. You will resonate.

Add U to L plate. The Fe_3O_4 resonance does not stop nor switch. Remove U. Put North on R plate. Add U to L plate. Note that you are immediately switched to South resonant. Remove U again. Return to the iron compounds, putting Fe_3O_4 on R plate. You will resonate with this during an even minute. Add U again. There is no change.

Next, find yourself in an odd minute. Place South on R plate, you will resonate as before. Replace South with Fe_2O_3. You will resonate with it as long as you are in an odd minute.

Add U to L plate. The iron compound does not change its status. You continue to resonate with Fe_2O_3 as long as you are in an odd minute.

Conclusion: The iron status and magnetic polarization can be unlinked during U exposure in the early evening when both polarization and iron status alternate minute by minute.

PART D

Purpose: To see if Po has a similar effect to U on magnetic polarization and my iron status. Repeat the U experiments using Po instead. The Po sample was a copy (first generation copy) of U.K. Po sample.

Results: Adding Po to L plate, namely my body, changes North to South and South to North when these have been the resonant polarizations. But adding Po does not change my iron status in either direction.

Conclusion: U and Po have some similar effects.

PART E

Purpose: To compare the effect of adding Pm to my body. This radioactive element might be expected to act differently since it normally blocks access to Ce when Ce is combined with Po.

Materials: North, South, Fe_3O_4, Fe_2O_3, radio clock

Method: Choose early evening time such as 6:35 on 10/06/07. Find your magnetic polarization during an even minute; it will be North. Add Pm to L plate.

Result: North resonance does not stop, nor switch to South! Next, find your South resonance at an odd minute. Add Pm to L plate. Resonance immediately switches to North. Next, find your resonance with Fe_3O_4 at an even minute. Add Pm. Your iron status will not be affected. Then find your resonance with Fe_2O_3 at odd minutes. Add Pm. Your

iron status will immediately switch from Fe_2O_3 to Fe_3O_4. There is consistency between iron status and polarization.

At this time, 6:42 p.m., my body polarization changed from North to South consistently. But fluctuations occur where even minutes become North polarized again.

PART F

Purpose: To see which type of radiation is responsible for the effects of Po.

Materials: Copies of α radiation (derived from natural radon), β radiation (copied from Cs 137 standard), γ radiation (copied from NAI from Spectrum).

Method: Place Po copy bottle on L plate. Test for resonance with α, β, γ bottles in turn.

Results: All 3 radiations are produced by Po.

Method: With Po and its radiations left in place, add Pm to L plate so it touches Po.

Result: All α, β, γ radiations stop.

With Pm alone on L plate, α, β, γ radiations are *Positive*. Adding Po ½" away has no effect. They must touch.

Conclusion 1: It appears that Po and Pm must touch to nullify each other's radiations. OR does it only stop Po-radiations?

Conclusion 2: Pm seems to have more favorable actions than unfavorable.

Conclusion 3: Iron status, though very closely linked to magnetic polarization, can be disassociated from it, during the early evening hours.

Conclusion 4: Changing magnetic polarization and iron status occurs at :00 time, the same time as metabolic shifts are made, and DNA is turned on. This suggest a large complex of linkages is involved, not just one molecule and one polarization.

Exp. 163 - Magnetic Polarization does not Alternate

Purpose: To show that magnetic polarization does not alternate during midday.

Materials: North, South, U, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, radio clock

Method: Choose a late morning to midafternoon time. This experiment was done at 12:19 a.m. 10/07/07. Place the North polarization test bottle on R plate. Leave L plate empty. Test for resonance. It will be there. Test for South polarization; it will be absent (Negative). Repeat 2 minutes. Replace the North bottle on R plate, removing the South bottle. Place the U test bottle on L plate and test again. Now there is no resonance with North; it has been switched to South. Verify this. Repeat everything twice, noting odd or even minutes, being sure to catch each.

Exp. 164 - Effect of Uranium on Traumatized Location

Purpose: To see the effect of U on a painful or traumatized location.
Materials: Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, U, South, North
Method: Follow this example using your own choice of organ.
Test at L groin lymph node (l groin LN):
: Fe_2O_3 *Pos* (wrong), South *Pos*
: Fe_3O_4 *Neg* (wrong), North *Neg*
Test at whole body (L plate empty):
: Fe_3O_4 *Pos* (on R plate)
: Fe_2O_3 *Neg*
These are correct. The organ is wrong.
Then add U to L plate: Fe_2O_3 *Pos*
: Fe_3O_4 *Neg*
: The iron status changes to wrong. Is this what happened in the organ? (To answer this question, place the organ at L plate, which carries the body's electronic data. Place U on R plate. Resonance implies the presence of U. You could now search for the tooth that is "connected" to the U and is, by implication, a source.)

Exp. 165 - Shed Light on Healing

Purpose: To shed some light on healing.
Place L groin LN on L plate:
: North *Neg*
: South *Pos*
These are both wrong.
- Fe_3O_4 *Pos*
- Fe_2O_3 *Pos*

This shows both present, a beginning of change.
- North *Pos*
- South *Pos*

This shows bipolarity, more evidence of change. Repeat these last 4 tests several times a minute. Note that this beginning change only is present in one minute out of 4 or 5. Find a minute when both parameters are wrong. Add Pm to L plate, about 1" from groin sample.

Results: Pm added to the body side (Left) changes resonance to North (South is *Neg*) and Fe_2O_3 to Fe_3O_4 (Fe_2O_3 is *Neg*). Does such healing actually occur?

Exp. 166 - Testing Teeth for Toxin

Purpose: To find out "if this is all there is" when testing teeth numbers for a toxin.

Materials: A body wipe showing a cancer lesion (with OPT on it), and the presence of a tooth (one or two tooth numbers resonating with the body wipe). Po test substance. Tooth set.

Method: Place body wipe on L plate. Place generic tooth on R plate, in amplifier tube and find resonance. Place Po touching tooth and find resonance. Separate the tooth from Po about 1 inch. Insert gum, gum margin, tip of papilla, tooth canal in the space, one after another, testing for resonance. Keep all bottles snugly against each other. Then insert nerve, compact bone, and cerium in turn. A resonance at nerve implicates the bottom of the tooth socket. The bone resonance implies the socket where tooth once was. Resonance with cerium implies a plastic tooth filling.

When you arrive at a tooth number with resonance, remove it from its sleeve and place it at a far corner, not hanging over the corner. This will give the bottle a "minus" location mimicking subtraction from the generic tooth. Replace the generic tooth and test again. If resonance is now gone, it implies there are no other teeth resonant at the body wipe. If resonance continues it means there is still another bottle (substance) that could be resonant with the body wipe. To find it, replace the generic tooth with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 and so forth again till it is found. Then remove it and place it in line (touching) with the first bottle in minus position. Now there are 2 substances in series being subtracted from the generic tooth. Replace generic tooth and test for resonance. If it exists, search again for the tooth number. Continue to subtract each resonating tooth from the generic pool of teeth until no resonance is found for the generic tooth. This means "there are no more" resonant teeth.

Verify that "there are no more" by testing each tooth not yet tested.

Conclusion: There will be none. But note this tests for a specific tooth combination at a specific location (body wipe).

Exp. 167 - Interaction between Polonium and Promethium

Purpose: To observe the interaction between Po and Pm with respect to radiation produced.

Materials: Assemble all underlined items, also cm ruler or calipers.

This experiment will be done in 4 stages. First, your own radioactive emissions will be tested. There could be some interference perhaps as there is for chemicals when an odd number of capacitors is in the circuit (see the early experiments). The nature of the interference may not be known until a future time.

The second stage describes the radiations produced by Po and Pm tested separately on the L plate.

The third stage describes the results of adding Pm to Po at varying distances apart. The 3 radiation types studied will be α, β and γ.

PART A

Test yourself for radiation by placing α, β, γ test substances on the R plate. Also test your lung, lymph, bone or blood.

Remove any barrier wrapping such as a plastic bag from the test bottle.

Use a minimum of 3 consecutive minutes to test each sample, testing at least once in 5 seconds.

Note: If you do have any of the 3 radiation types coming from your body, you may need to repeat this experiment to get valid data.

PART B

With Pm and Po samples placed across the center screw from each other on the L plate, test for α radiation for 3 minutes.

Measure the distance apart where the α radiation is abolished. Repeat several times, averaging the distance.

Results: The distance was 2 cm. Note the time, in case this effect is dependent on earth's magnetic field, time, your personal characteristics, or other variables.

Testing for β radiation, the critical distance to stop the radiation from Po was 1.3 cm.

Testing for γ radiation, the critical distance to stop the radiation is 1.0 cm.

Notes: These data were collected on a midafternoon in San Diego (actually Tijuana, Mexico) on a sunny warm day, 11/04/07. On this morning I had uranium disseminated throughout my body by E. coli bacteria, testing *Positive* only at lymph, however, and soon *Negative* after taking 6 fennel and 6 turmeric capsules.

Exp. 168 - Blocking Action of Polonium and Promethium

Purpose: To see the blocking action of Pm on Po or vice versa for the production of α, β and γ radiation.

Materials: Po, Pm, α radiation, β radiation, γ radiation test substances.

The 2 radiation nuclides may be bottle copies although certain details may be different for different kinds of samples.

My Po and Pm samples were obtained as museum samples in small glass vials, removed from their zipped plastic bags, but unopened.

My radon sample was a bottle copy of fresh cabbage leaves that tested *Positive* for radon but not its progeny. It gave off α rays but undetectable β and γ.

My β radiation sample was a copy of Cs 137 radiation used in an old military Geiger counter.

My α radiation sample was copied from a potassium iodide stock bottle that was labeled "NO COPY".

Method 1: Test your own radioactivity level by placing α, β, and γ radiation bottles on the Right plate, with nothing on the Left plate.

Method 2: Test your lymph by placing it on the L plate and repeating tests for α, β, and γ radiation.

Method 3: Place Po on L plate. Test for α, β, and γ radiation on the R plate.

Note: they should all be *Positive*. Test for about 2 minutes each, not to miss even a 5 second interruption.

Method 4: Add Pm to the L plate, about 1 cm away from Po. Test for α radiation on the R plate. It will be *Negative*. Test continually for about 3 minutes.

Move Pm and Po closer together, till α radiation becomes Po. Measure the distance apart they are with calipers. This "critical" distance" was about 2 cm.

Method 5: Repeat these tests for β and γ radiation.

Placing Po and Pm both on the L plate, find their "critical distance" apart.

Exp. 169 - Observe Beryllium-7

Purpose: To observe the production of radioactive Beryllium-7 and its disappearance at your "whole body".

Materials needed: Microwaved water, test substances North, South, cesium, α, β, and γ radiation, rubidium, beryllium, atomic clock.

Method 1: Test at whole body for North and South (expect both *Positive*), cesium (*Pos*), Cs/α (*Neg*), Cs/β (*Pos*), Cs/γ (*Pos*), rubidium (*Neg*), Rb/α (*Neg*), Rb/β (*Pos*), Rb/γ (*Pos*), microwaved water (*Pos*). Record the times of fluctuations for Beryllium-7 presence.

Results: Fluctuations in Be-7 presence are often within 10 to 20 seconds.

Method 2: Search for Be-7/α. Fluctuations are similar, 20 to 40 seconds apart.

Method 3: Search for Be-7/β. Fluctuations may not become *Pos* for very long time periods, perhaps never.

Method 4: Search for Be-7/γ. Fluctuations may be 20 to 40 seconds apart.

Note: I presumed the sudden appearance of beryllium could only be by transmutation from lithium after being struck by cosmic waves. Perhaps only Be α and γ are produced by some radioactive isomers.

Exp. 170 - Shielding Effect

Question: Does Pm absorb α from Po as an explanation for its shielding effect?

First see if Pm α already exists.

PART A

Put Po in distant corner. Put α in opposite corner. It is *Positive*. Move Pm across the diagonal slowly.

Check first if Po produces α all around itself. It does.

Check if Po combines with α. It does not.

Check if Pm is combined with α. It is not.

Move Pm across diagonal slowly, checking for presence of α. It is everywhere, from Po.

As Pm gets close to the midline, the effect on reducing α can be heard.

As Pm is directly in line with the Po-α diagonal, α stops. It is still present everywhere off-line but not on-line.

Immediately move α to touch Pm or Pm to touch α. It is *Positive*. The new duo can be seen everywhere.

Conclusion: Shielding occurs by absorbing α.

PART B

Question: Does Pm absorb β radiation from Po?

First, note that β is produced all around Po.

Place β on-line of the diagonal from Po. It resonates. Move Pm across the diagonal slowly; soon it cuts off the β. It must be right on the diagonal to cut off β.

Test immediately to see if Pm and β are joined. They test *Positive* as a duo. Remove Po. The duo persists anywhere on the plate, showing I have them in myself.

After a minute the duo, Pm β, is gone from me, as is β radiation, but free Pm is present, and free Po is present, as well as combined PmPo.

Conclusion: Pm absorbs β radiation produced by Po.

PART C

Question: Does Pm absorb γ radiation?

Check first if Po γ exists. It does.

Check if Pm γ exists. It does not.

Check if γ is *Positive* all around Po. It is.

Place them diagonally across from each other.

The γ production is particularly strong.

Move Pm across diagonal. Partial absorption can be heard, then total absorption as it is on the diagonal.

Move Pm to touch γ. It is very *Positive*. Move the duo to various other places on the plate. It is very *Positive*.

Remove Po; the duo stays very strong (in me).

A minute later the duo is no longer in me.

Conclusion: The shielding action of Pm is by absorption of radiation, perhaps similar to Pb?

Exp. 171 - Protective Action of Promethium on Duplex

Purpose: To see the protective action of Pm on the PoCe duplex.

Introduction: In any sample of air within 1 or 2 feet of the earth surface, we can detect all the lanthanides, all the radioactive elements and in fact all the elements ordinarily found on dust. Free Ce and free Po commonly absent, though, on a damp paper towel hung over a clothes hanger for 5 to 10 minutes. Instead, Po and Ce can be found combined with each other especially in wet surroundings like my body. When one or the other is found free, it is assumed it exists in higher amounts than its partner.

Po can be found giving off α, β, and γ radiation, using test bottles of copies of other radionuclides.

These were Rn from cabbage leaves (α), Cs 137 from a Geiger counter standard (β), and γ radiation from potassium iodide in its original bottle purchased from Spectrum.

None of these substances could be considered pure even though the radiations did not resonate with each other.

Materials: Po sample in unopened small glass vial, kept in snug fitting plastic bag when not in use. The source was a museum in the U.K.

- Cerium sample poured from Atomic Absorption Standard.
- Pm sample in unopened vial obtained from U.K. museum, kept in snug fitting plastic bag.

PART A

To find the radiations coming from each sample alone. Place each in turn on the L plate. Search for α, β, and γ radiation placed on the R plate.

Note that Po emanates α, β, and γ radiation. Cerium emanates no radiation. Pm emanates
α, β, and γ radiation.

PART B

To find the effects on each others radiation pattern.

Place Po on the L plate. Find the α, β, and γ radiation by resonance as before. Now place Ce touching Po and test for α, β, and γ again.

Remove Ce and place Pm next to Po. Test for α, β, and γ again.

Exp. 172 - Po Pm Damping

For β radiation my results were 1.3 cm. If they were placed closer together than this, the radiation stops.

For γ radiation, the critical distance was 1.0 cm. Above this distance the bottles do not interact and therefore give off their radiation freely. If closer than this they damp each other in some unknown way.

Exp. 173 - Thymidine

Purpose: To show that thymidine is made in 2 minute cycles, beginning in an even minute.

CLARIFICATION: An even minute is defined as the appearance of an even numeral on the clock. It will last for 60 seconds and then become an odd minute.

Materials: Fe0 (11), Fe_20_3, Fe_30_4, all preferably in unopened bottles in powder (crystalline) form; Ir and tetra Ir carbonyl, thymidine, radio clock, South and North polarized bottles.

Methods: Place radio clock squarely in front of you for ease of reading. Place Fe0 on the R plate, with nothing on the L plate. This implies you are searching in yourself. With nothing on the L plate, it represents your "whole body". It is not the same as your saliva. Neither location is known more precisely.

Place Fe0 on R plate. Start searching for its presence in an odd minute, around :50 seconds. Get poised to test right at time :00, or as close as you can get.

Right at time :00 Fe0 appears *Positive*, or turns ON. Fe_20_3 turns ON, thymidine turns ON, but Fe_30_4 does NOT turn ON. The appearance of Fe_20_3 implies that this location is now South polarized. Check this with South and North bottle copies, choosing an upcoming even minute for this.

Right at time :20 Fe0 and Fe_20_3 turn OFF, probably combining to form Fe_30_4 (northerly polarization). Now Fe304 turns ON. Thymidine becomes *Negative*, presumably getting attached to the rest of the DNA.

Place Ribonucleotide Reductase on R plate by itself. It may not turn ON at even minute unless Fe0 is touched to it. The RRase/Fe0 combination will turn OFF at time :20 and stay off throughout the remainder of the minute (:20 to :60) and throughout the next (odd) minute.

This brings it to the next even minute where the whole sequence repeats itself.

Conclusion: The tentative conclusion is that the iron supply for ribonucleotide reductase enzyme comes from the reaction that removes Fe0 from Fe_30_4, which at the same time changes the polarization from North to South.

The observation that cell division for reproductive purposes is always done at a southerly location was made 10 to 15 years ago.

Discussion: The question arises, how is Fe removed from Fe_30_4? Is it an enzyme reaction? The crystalline structure may be necessary.

The regularity of the timing at :00 is another challenging observation. This could be controlled by a beam of electrons (or other particles) that appear regularly.

Search for thymidine appearance next. It begins to be made at exactly time :00 of even minutes. This suggests that thymidine has received the reducing effect of Fe0 and an electron from the active iron center of ribonucleotide reductase.

By the time :20, thymidine disappears along with Fe0, and Fe_20_3, and South polarization.

After this we have the usual North polarized state, where Fe_30_4 is *Positive*.

EXCEPTIONS: There are times, quite often, when both northerly and southerly polarizations exist together. Fe_20_3 and Fe_30_4 coexist but Fe0 is not present. Fe0 seems to be in shorter supply and therefore not visible.

Another exception is regarding DNA. It may be made or at least appear at other times besides this 2 minute cycle.

Exp. 174 - The DNA Cycle

Purpose: To observe that DNA is made at time :00 during even minutes.

Method: Search for DNA from time :55 to :00. It will turn on along with thymidine and the other items.

At time :20 DNA disappears to time :00 and continues to be OFF for the next (odd) full minute till the next even time :00.

Exp. 175 - Cancer-Associated Bacteria

Purpose: To show that bacteria characteristic of cancer, such as Clostridium and E. coli, have taken on a role of combining with the DNA at the same place as mustard or onion oil, as if they were parasites, and possibly contributing their "*Negative* Redox potential".

Materials: Gather slides of samples of underlined items below. This case was taken from my files. Dentures were tested before soaking in 2% sodium hypochlorite, with these results:

- Clostridium – *Pos*
- *E. coli – Pos*
- *Shigella dys – Neg*
- *Shigella son – Neg*
- α radiation – *Neg*
- β radiation - *Pos*
- γ radiation – *Pos*
- U – *Pos*
- Po – *Neg*
- azo dyes – *Pos*
- chlorox – *Neg*
- Po - **Pos (note error, as in discrepancy over earlier result)*
- MeB – *Pos*
- Leuco-MeB – *Neg*
- Po Ce ferricyanide – *Pos (note that the user of these dentures came into contact with so much ferrocyanide, namely chlorox bleached food and water, that it adhered to his dentures, similarly for Po Ce ferrocyanide)*
- Po Ce ferrocyanide – *Pos*
- Po Ce ferricyanide mustard – *Neg*
- Po Ce ferricyanide allyl methyl sulfide – *Pos*
- Po Ce ferrocyanide mustard – *Pos (note the preference of mustard oil for ferrocyanide)*
- Po Ce ferro mustard DNA//E. coli – *Pos (note that the alkylating agent mustard oil is attached to DNA but this is also joined by E. coli. We can surmise one linking factor is methylene blue, but not a certainty. Also note how another cancer bacterium, Clostridium links to the DNA in a similar way.)*

- Pm – *Neg*
- Ni – *Pos*
- Ni α – *Pos*
- Ni β – *Pos*
- Ni γ – *Pos*
- ferrocyanide – *Neg*
- ferricyanide – *Neg*
- Po Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce ferrocyanide mustard DNA/Clostridium *Pos*
- Po Ce ferricyanide allyl methyl sulfide/DNA/Clostridium – *Pos (note that Clostridium bacteria can accept both ferricyanide and ferrocyanide providing the connecting links are allyl methyl sulfide and mustard respectively.*

Conclusion: Based only on similar mutagen formation, both Clostridium and E. coli can be the suppliers of reducing energy for the cancer-complex activity.

Exp. 176 - Early Evening Changes in Polarization

Purpose: To study magnetic polarization change near sundown.

Materials: North, South, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, radio clock, 1 pF capacitor, 1 μH inductor.

Methods: Begin at least an hour before sundown. Place nothing on L plate. Place North bottle on R plate. Test for resonance. Repeat this test once a minute finding yourself consistently northerly.

When the polarization changes to South, note it will be at an odd minute and exactly 1 minute long, from time :00 to :00.

Continue testing once per minute, until there are 2 minutes in a row that are South.

Notice the minute-by-minute fluctuations until your body remains southerly polarized continuously.

Test for Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 in the same minute as the polarization. Notice that perfection is not seen but there is an apparent attempt by the body to stay with the principle.

Fe_2O_3 = South Fe_3O_4 = North

This is a sample test from 08/07/07:

At 5:58 p.m. PT, Tijuana, Mexico: at whole body: North *Pos* South *Neg*

6:01 p.m.	North *Pos*	6:05	Fe_3O_4 *Pos*
	South *Neg*		Fe_2O_3 *Neg*
6:02	North *Pos*	6:06	Fe_3O_4 *Pos*
	South *Pos*		Fe_2O_3 *Neg*
6:03	North *Neg*	6:07	Fe_2O_3 *Pos*
	South *Pos*	6:08	Fe_2O_3 *Pos*
6:04	North *Pos*		Fe_3O_4 *Pos*
	South *Neg*		

Results: Change comes by both polarizations becoming *Pos*, then the unchanged one becomes *Neg*. Change comes for iron status by both becoming *Pos*.

Exp. 177 - Pain

Purpose: To find the cause of pain.

Materials: Parasite set, bacteria set, virus set, heavy metal set, paper towel, well water or hot backwash filtered water.

Fold the towel several times till approx. 3" x 4". Dampen slightly with water. Wipe over the skin area where pain exists about 5 or 6 times. Place in clear plastic zippered bag without color, pattern or fragrance. Test for all the toxins and pathogens available.

Test for radioactivity attached to the pathogens, particularly U, Po and other members of the radon series.

Test for Au and Ni at each pathogen. If *Pos*, search for Au in all teeth. Search also for Ni in all teeth found *Pos* at body wipe of pain.

Search for the location of Au or Ni in teeth found *Pos* a pain site. Search for tooth locations with Cr, cobalt, nickel.

Did these teeth originally have amalgam? Test for Hg to answer this question.

Conclusion: The cause of pain is leftover amalgam with its heavy metals that supply the pathogen's needs. If the tooth now has plastic overlying the old amalgam, I would seriously consider extracting his doubly filled tooth. Be sure to trim all gums at this location as well so no more heavy metals are available to find pathogens.

Test all contributing teeth for radioactivity: U, Po. Such teeth should not be drilled to avoid spreading the radioactivity to the rest of the body.

Exp. 178 - Pain Recipe

Purpose: To create a pain-relieving recipe for the shins when one of the causes is thallium.

Materials: Thallium, IP6, EDTA, milk thistle seed, thioctic acid, citric acid, vitamin C, skeletal muscle sample (slide), capillaries, artery, body wipe of pain area, Strep pneu, hemoglobin.

Introduction: Pain at the shins is often due to thallium but other contributors might be malaria.

Often the pain area is inflamed, red, and hot. If the body wipe shows the presence of Strep pneu bacteria and hemoglobin you can conclude that this area is being "nibbled at" to cause bleeding. This is followed by Strep pneu approach to cause pain.

Methods: Search for thallium at the skin slides or body wipe. Also search at skeletal muscle, capillaries, artery, or neck. If thallium is *Positive*, track it down to certain glass bowls, the Teflon pan, besides the bread making machine, or a bottle of vinegar.

Having found several sources to help you avoid it, find a non-drying recipe to remove it and thereby alleviate pain.

Although removing thallium sources is the most genuine and lasting, removing the pain or reducing it at the same time is often worth a lot to the sufferer.

To create a recipe: Place thallium on the R plate. Place your shin wipe on the L plate. Presumably there will be resonance.

Now, move the shin wipe farther to one edge of the plate so a bottle of the remedy has room to stand near the wipe but about 1" away. This implies you have added something to your body or wipe area.

Now press for resonance. If it disappears, this remedy is a useful part of the final recipe. Continue this way through a list including milk thistle seed, thioctic acid, IP6, EDTA, etc. Select the *Positives* for your pain-relieving recipe.

Exp. 179 - Shielding

Purpose: To observe how a radioactive element can be shielded by other elements of their radiations, be they α, β, or γ.

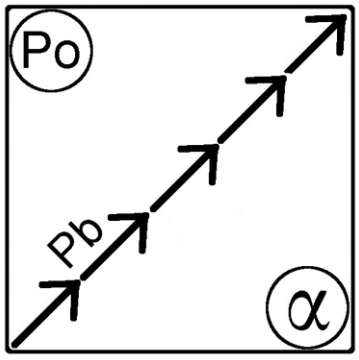
Introduction: We are familiar with lead shielding of our organs from a radioactive source. We presume this is due to absorption of α, β and γ radiations within the lead itself.

Materials: Po, Ce, α, β, γ radiation, lymph, short ruler. Be sure to state what kind of a sample you use.

Method 1: First test yourself by placing on the R plate all the substances to be used. Only PoCe and lymph should be *Positive*. This is to be sure you will get repeatable results.

Method 2: With Po near center of R plate, place the α bottle about "1 to 2" away from it. It should resonate. Move α around Po, stopping at 90º, 180º, 270º around the circle. It should resonate all around with α, β and γ radiations showing that Po produces all three, although it is most known for its α radiation.

Method 3: Move the α bottle across the diagonal from Po; note the presence of radiation this far away.



Try shielding α rays from Po by moving a lead bottle across the diagonal and testing several times. Make 2 tests at each stop in case it takes time to penetrate the lead bottle. Notice that it takes 1 to 2 seconds to stop resonating when all 3 bottles are in a straight line.

Switch to β radiation. Note that it takes 1 to 2 seconds to stop resonance as for α radiation.

Lead evidently shields Po from spreading its radiations.

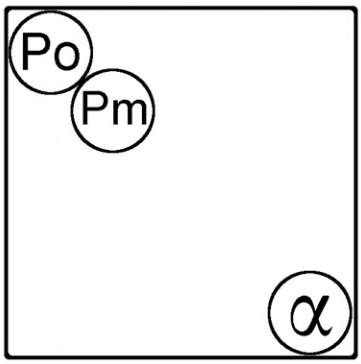
Method 4: Replace Po with Ce, near center of plate. Test all around Ce for α, β and γ radiation. There will be none.

Method 5: Repeat the shielding experiment with Ce instead of Pb. Ce can shield α radiation from Po if it is in a straight line between the 2 elements. There is evidently no curving of the radiation. Again, it takes 1 to 2 seconds to be absorbed in the cerium or somehow interact to stop the resonance.

Method 6: Repeat the shielding experiment with Ce against β radiation.

Method 7: Place γ radiation across the plate from Po. Bring Ce across the straight line in steps, making 2 tests at each stop. Note that γ radiation takes longer to shield with Ce (about 2 sec.).

Method 8: Return to γ shielding from Po. Move Pm across the diagonal in steps. Note that it does not shield Po when by itself. This is probably because Pm produces α radiation itself to resonate with α in the corner. Pm does not shield even when it is quite close to Po. It does shield when the elements are 1/8" away.



Po does not shield Pm even when only 1/16" apart. Po does not shield Pm even when touching it.

Pm does not "absorb" Po, so Po is free to send out α, β, γ rays. Pm shields Po in about 1+ second for α, β, γ. Pm is slow to shield Po because it takes 1 to 2 seconds to penetrate the bottle. Pm does not shield Po of its β or γ, only α and this takes 1-2 seconds. All this was obtained using amber plastic bottles and copies of the elements.

Exp. 180 - Pm Shielding Be-7

Purpose: To see if promethium can shield Beryllium-7 as it is made from lithium by cosmic rays.

Materials needed: Atomic clock, promethium, beryllium, α, β, γ ray test samples, polonium.

Methods: Test for creation of beryllium at your whole body (R plate). Using an atomic clock gives the advantage of spotting when one of the common timings are involved such as :00 or :20 seconds. You should find beryllium *Pos* or *Neg*, changing from one to the other in ½ to 1 minute.

My interpretation: Cosmic rays have struck a lithium nucleus to form a beryllium atom that is often in my location. Search for Beryllium α next, then Beryllium β and then Beryllium γ. This implies that beryllium is radioactive producing α, β and γ radiations.

While Beryllium α is *Positive*, place promethium beside beryllium, touching it, and opposite α radiation. It will now be *Negative*. Remove and replace promethium several times so you can be sure of this phenomenon. Repeat by placing Promethium beside the α bottle on an axis through all 3 bottles. It will still be *Negative.*

When Beryllium β is *Positive* attach Pm to the Be bottle; it will now be *Negative*, even if the Pm bottle is moved to the other side of β.

While Beryllium β is *Positive* attach Pm to the Be bottle across from beta or beside gamma. It will be *Negative* now.

Tentative conclusion: Although radioactive Beryllium-7 is formed, the radioactivity is no longer induced or it is blocked or absorbed by the Pm nearby.

Is promethium nearby? Is it also blocking polonium? Is polonium nearby? Search at whole body for polonium. It may often be *Negative* as free Po. Test for Po Pm. It will probably be *Positive*. This implies there was more Pm than Po so no free Po remained. Repeat testing for α, β, or γ all around the Po Pm molecule. It will be *Negative*. All radiations (α, β and γ) are blocked.

Exp. 181 - Papillomas

Purpose: To find the cause, and cure, for papilloma growths (wart-like growth).

Materials: Add papilloma viruses to previous items, various genital organ slides, prions, Macra, Au, Ni, E. coli.

Methods: Make a damp wipe of skin with a papilloma (wart-like) growth. Place in zippered bag. Test for all parasites, bacteria, and viruses in your possession.

If you find Macra, destroy it first, because of its greater hazard. But do not kill it directly, since this releases gold, which then becomes available to prions, the ultimate hazard.

Since prions require gold and Macra requires the association of prions, it is easiest to eliminate prions in order to eliminate Macra.

Test for Au and Ni at wipe. Drain these from your body at the kidneys and lymph first, with the usual 6, 6, 3, 3 → times per day routine.

After 2 days, test for remaining Au and Ni. If already gone, continue at 3 times daily but also start removing Au and Ni at location of wart.

If the wart is at anus, make take-out drops for recto anal junction, rectum, hemorrhoids, the wipe itself.

If the wart is at vagina, make take-out Au and Ni at cervix, uterus, ovaries, vagina and the wipe itself.

If the wart is at a cheek, make drops for the nearby salivary glands, teeth (numbers), and the wipe itself.

After 4 or 5 days, search for prions and Macra at original locations. Also test for Au and Ni. Continue removing metals till all prions and Macra are gone. This could take 3 weeks.

To speed up their elimination be sure you are no longer making prions. Monitor free hypothalamus cells in the lymphs. They should be gone. If they are still present, search for inflammation (PGE2) a hypothalamus due to clorogenic acid and/or Strongyloides. If Strongyloides are present, stop eating potatoes. If clorogenic acid is still present, review the food list and table. Avoid all foods with clorogenic acid. In 3 days test for prions again. If still present, increase pepsin with supplements. Continue supplements with pepsin daily even after prions are gone. When prions are gone continue to monitor Macra.

Also search for snow white dust-like particles floating in toilet bowl. Try to find some larger specimens, showing a large white patch.

All this could take a month. There may still be Macras, from very tiny particles to 1 inch, like shrimp shapes.

Avoid Au in water, bread, and beef.

Returning to the papilloma wipe, make a fresh one; noting perhaps that it has not undergone change. Check the wipe for papillomas, prions and Macra. There should be no prions. Search for papillomas. Subtract Au and then prions from papilloma. They should become *Neg.* Leaving them in the nearest corner, search for Ni, subtracting it. Subtract E. coli, other parasites, U, Po to find more causes.

Exp. 182 - Which Parasites can Reduce MeB?

Purpose: To find which parasites besides F. buski can reduce methylene blue.

Material: Methylene blue, leuko methylene blue, parasite set.

Method: Pour diluted methylene blue solution into two opaque HDPE dropper bottles, to give 2 identical intensely blue solutions. Add several grams of vitamin C powder plus Na bisulfite powder to one bottle till 1/8" of undissolved powder remains at bottom. It should turn colorless. Notice that shaking turns it blue again near the surface where O_2 is available to oxidize it back to the MeB state.

Place the leuko (colorless) form on R plate.

Place the blue form at extreme tip of one corner of L plate. They do not resonate. Place MeB further forward to center of L plate. They still do not resonate. Return it to corner.

Check your own standardization.

Place F. buski sample near center of L plate. This adds it to the rest of the plate items, in this case, only MeB.

But if the item, in this case MeB, is placed far enough into the corner so that the bottle extends just a bit over the plate edge, it appears to be cut off from the rest of the plate, as though in a parallel circuit of its own. Test for resonance when MeB is at the corner. The F. buski does not add to it. Consequently there is no resonance with L – MeB.

Pull in the MeB bottle, away from the deep corner. Now test for resonance. It is *Pos*. The F. buski now is added to the MeB in simulation-electronics. The F. buski can reduce the MeB to the leuko form and now resonates with the L - MeB on R plate.

Check all other parasites for MeB on L plate. They all show addition and resonate.

Test all remaining parasites for their ability to reduce MeB.

Eurytrema: in all positions on plate it does not resonate, except when touching the MeB bottle.

Clonorchis: in all positions, even when touching the MeB bottle, it does not resonate.

Ascaris megalo: in all positions it does not resonate, except when touching the MeB bottle.

Ascaris lumb: in all positions it resonates, including touching the bottle. It does not resonate when either of the two bottles on the L plate is deep in a corner, over the edge.

Note: Ascaris lumb. is much more like F. buski.

Fasciola: in all positions it resonates.

Strongyloides: in all positions it does not resonate, except when actually touching.

Paragonimus: in all positions it resonates.

Onchocerca: in all positions it resonates.

Dirofilaria: in all positions it resonates.

HRC fluke: in all positions it resonates.

E. rec: in all positions, it DOES NOT resonate, including touching the bottle. Try another E. rec bottle –NO resonance.

(Note: should also try slide in case of error in copying).

E. rec: in all positions, resonates.

E. rec: in all positions, resonates.

Macra: in NO position resonates.

Gastrothylax: in all positions resonates.

Hymenolepis: in all positions resonates, EXCEPT when touching.

Taenia pis: in all positions resonates EXCEPT when touching.

Taenia pis (the real segment alone): in all positions does NOT resonate.

Conclusion: It may only be the growing portion, not proglottids that can resonate by combining with MeB to act as an alkylating agent.

Echinococcus granulosis, in all positions resonates. (It probably includes scolex, neck, cysticercus.)

Acanthocephala: in all positions resonates.

YEAST, DNA: in all positions does NOT resonate.

DNA: in all positions resonates.

DNA polymerase: does not resonate.

SCF: does not resonate.

HGH: does not resonate.

Cytochrome C: does not resonate.

Phosphatydyl serine: does not resonate.

Compliment C_3: does not resonate.

DNA polymerase: does not resonate.

Bacillus cereus: in all positions resonates.

Ribonucleotide reductase: does not resonate.

Fasciolopsis cercaria: in all positions resonates.

CEA: does not resonate.

AFP: does not resonate.

3 Clostridium: in all positions resonates.

Exp. 183 - Can Uranium take Place of Polonium?

Purpose: To see if U can take the place of Po to make the cancer-complex.

Materials: Po, Ce, ferri CN, ferro CN, mustard, ONION, uranium, malonic, isopropyl

Method A: Arrange these in the order Po – Ce – ferri CN – mustard – buski on the R plate. Place the suggested mutation on L plate. This combination causes OPT to form (on L plate), as well as ONION and extra additions on cerium.

Method B: Arrange U – Ce – ferri CN (or ferro CN) – mustard – buski, causes mutations DNA and HCG to form.

Method C: Po - Ce/ferro CN or ferri CN – mustard – buski is also formed.

Exp. 184 - RMF Wart

Purpose: To analyze a wart.

Materials: Parasite set, bacteria set, virus set, toxins, radioactive elements tooth set

Method: Peel a shred off wart where it will not cause bleeding. Place shred in ½-oz. amber bottle containing well water or other. Identify this wart by location, such as Right Middle Finger. Begin to search within 10 minutes.

My Results:

α radiation - *Neg*
β radiation - *Neg*
γ radiation – *Pos*
OHCl – *Neg*
Ce – *Neg*
Br – *Neg*
F – *Pos*
Po Ce - **Pos*
Po Br - **Pos*
Po F - **Pos*

These were real U.K. samples

Rn – *Neg*
Po – *Pos*
Pm – *Pos*
Fr – *Pos*
At - **Pos*
Ac – *Neg*
Ra – *Neg*
Th – *Neg*
Tc - **Pos*
U – *Neg*
Pa – *Neg*

Parasites:

Onchocerca - *Neg*
Dirofilaria - *Neg*
Paragonimus - *Neg*
Fasciola - *Neg*
F. buski - *Neg*
Clonorchis - *Neg*
Macracanthorhyncus - *Neg*
E. rev - *Neg*
Eurytrema - *Neg*
Ascaris megalocephala - *Neg*
Ascaris lumbricoides - *Neg*
Strongyloides - *Neg*
E. rec - *Neg*
Acanthocephala - *Neg*

Pathogens:

3 Salmonella - *Neg*
E. coli - *Neg*
Prion - *Neg*
common warts - *Pos*
Adenovirus - *Neg*
mumps - *Neg*
measles - *Neg*
JUN - *Neg*
Fos - *Neg*
Potassium ferricyanide - *Neg*
Potassium ferrocyanide - *Pos*
Methylene blue - *Neg*
Bacillus cereus - *Pos*
Po/Bacillus cereus - *Pos*
Br/Bacillus cereus - *Pos*
F/Bacillus cereus - *Pos*
OHCl/Bacillus cereus - *Pos*
At/Bacillus cereus - *Pos*
Tc/Bacillus cereus - *Neg*

Note: Bacillus cereus may play a strong role.

Question: What makes Bacillus cereus so reactive? Why are astatine and technetium involved? Are these unique at warts?

At spleen:

Po – *Pos*
Br – *Pos*
F – *Pos*
Tc – *Pos*!
K ferrocyanide – *Neg* (no abnormal growth is occurring here)
Papilloma virus - *Neg*

Back at RMF wart:

generic tooth – *Pos*
tooth/α radiation – *Neg*
tooth/β radiation – *Neg*
tooth/γ radiation – *Pos* (tooth # 2 U – *Pos*)
tooth #6 Co – *Pos* #6 Co γ - *Pos*
tooth #10 γ - *Pos*
tooth $16 γ - *Pos*

Exp. 185 - Po Forms Halide Salts

Purpose: To note that Po forms simple salts with Ce, Br, F to form PoCe, PoBr, PoF, which can be found in the urine.

The Po salts can also be found in the spleen suggesting that Po is accumulated at the spleen; it suggests the toxic effect of Br, F, and Ce includes sequestering of Po in the spleen.

Materials: Urine samples, Po, Ce, Br, Pm, F (fluosalicic acid) test samples, assorted tissues including sp, citric acid, vitamin C.

At urine: Po Ce – *Pos*
Po Ce Pm – *Pos*
Ce Po Pm – *Neg*
Po Cr – *Pos*
Po Fluosalicic – *Pos*
At spleen: Po – *Pos*
Po Br – **Pos*
Po Ce – **Pos*
Po F – **Pos*

Add citric acid to L plate, about 1 inch away from other specimens. Note it removes the Po salts. Add vitamin C instead of citric acid. Doesn't make the Po salts greater at the spleen, as if supporting the transport?

Take 1 capsule of 1000 mg vitamin C. Does it reduce Po at the spleen?

Exp. 186 - Blood LDH

Purpose: To estimate the blood LDH.

Materials: LDH (copy), blood (copy of smear), very recent copy of your blood test results.

Method: Make 10 copies of LDH bottle.

Place one near, but not at or on, the corner of the R plate. Place blood bottle on L plate, or aside someone else's saliva sample.

After finding resonance, add 1 bottle LDH to the first one, touching it. Find resonance and add one more bottle of LDH. Continue repeating this till resonance stops. Remove the last (*Negative*) bottle. Count LDH bottles. Enter the value of your LDH on your recent blood test on a record sheet. Enter the number of LDH bottles beside it. Obtain as many other persons data as possible.

Is an association possible? Can you derive one? My LDH was 6 bottles.

Purpose: To find female hormone-like substances at my ovarian tissue.

PREGNENOLONE -*Pos*	DMEA - *Pos*	ALDOSTERONE - *Pos*
DHEA - *Pos*	ESTRIOL - *Pos*	ESTRADIOL - *Pos*
ANDROSTERONE -*Pos*	PROGESTERONE - *Pos*	ESTRONE - *Pos*

Purpose: To find cause of pain at shins, also cure.

Materials: Thallium test bottle, lymph, medullated nerve slide, skel muscle, vein with valve, capillaries, artery, body wipe at pain, at R neck, IP6, EDTA, milk thistle seed, thioctic acid.

Search for Tl: at your whole body (R plate)

: at your lymph	: capillaries	: medullated nerve
: artery	: skel muscle	: R neck
: vein – valve		

Then remove the pains one at a time by adding to L plate: milk thistle seed, EDTA, IP6, thioctic, citric acid, vitamin C, A and R neck pain: tooth – Neg (no tooth is represented here).

Exp. 187 - Syncrometer® Functions Duplicate Experiment

Purpose: To determine if the test substance found responsible in the last one. E.g. To determine if tooth #3 is the only Po-tooth going to the pancreas cancer.

Introduction: To find Po-teeth responsible for malignancy at pancreas. Test teeth from #1 to #32. Put Po sample beside tooth #, touching on R plate with saliva sample on L plate. Start with tooth #1/Po, then #2/Po, then #3/Po, etc. When a *Positive* tooth is found, place a sample of gum tissues between the tooth and the Po bottle. This will identify where the Po is, whether in the gum for the dentist to remove or in the dental canal for the patient to mouthwash out.

The question is: Are there other teeth also contributing to the cancer in the pancreas?

Method: Place pan slide beside saliva on L plate. Place Po bottle beside tooth sample, both in metal tubes, touching on R plate. Suppose tooth #3/Po resonates at pancreas. Exchange tooth #3 for generic tooth. Place tooth #3 a short distance from generic tooth/Po (in subtraction position). The interpretation is: Is there still another generic tooth with Po at pancreas after removing tooth #3? If the resonance is gone, there are no more teeth with Po after #3 is removed, going to the pancreas.

Purpose: To find a safe powdered detergent.

Materials: Several dry detergents from supermarkets, hypochlorite, Desert Star NSF bleach, potassium iodide, methylene blue, azo dyes, PCB, benzene, chlorox bleach.

Methods: Search in each detergent sample for all the substances. Discard the item as soon as any one of these toxins is found.

Results:

A. BOLD con aloe vera

- hypochlorite – *Neg*
- Desert Star bleach – *Neg*
- potassium iodide – *Pos*
- methylene blue dye – *Neg*
- azo dyes – *Pos*
- PCB – *Neg*
- benzene – *Neg*
- chlorox bleach – *Neg*

Potassium iodide is another, fairly common disinfectant, making it unnecessary to use chlorine. Methylene blue is an alkylating agent and facilitates access of parasites to DNA. PCBs are immunity destroyers. Both are common in automotive products. Azo dyes, though very harmful when eaten or drunk may not be prohibitive for everyone as laundry soap. But HIV/AIDS patients should avoid them because they cause imbalance of the CD4s and CD8s, favoring advanced diseases. Seizure patients should avoid them because the dye malvin is often among them, as in colored plastic, blue and violet. These

may be used in fuzzy toys, hard plastic toys, body appliances as well as red and blue foods. You must use your own judgment.

B. FOCA • methylene blue – *Pos* (discard)
C. SALVO • chlorox – *Pos* (discard)
D. VIVA • chlorox – *Pos* (discard)

Purpose: To find out what is happening to the honey bee.

Materials: Dead honey bee, test substances benzene, PCB, Au, Be, V, Sr, Cr, Cu, Pb, Bi, hypothalamus cells, pituitary cells, prions.

Results: Prion protein – *Pos* (this requires Au)

- Au – *Pos*
- benzene – *Neg* (possibly, they are not suffering from benzene or chlorox)
- PCB – *Neg*
- Macra parasite – *Pos* (This parasite must be present in very small stages and with its companion "prions".)
- Be – *Pos* (airline exhaust)
- V – *Pos* (fossil fuel)
- Sr – *Pos* (air pollutant)
- Cr – *Pos* (air pollutant
- Cu, Pb, Bi – *Neg*
- hypothalamus cells – *Pos* (is PGE2 present? Is inflammation caused by clorogenic acid and attended by Strongyl?
- pituitary cells – *Pos* (is PGE2 present? Is inflammation caused by phloridzin and Clonorchis?)
- hypo/pit – *Pos* (these 2 cell types are fused as they become, in people or animals, on the path to tumor formation. Are they sticky because of radiation? Do bees produce OPT?

Conclusion: This bee is following an illness pattern characteristic of people. What do bees have in common with people? More individual bees should be tested.

Exp. 188 - Parasites

Purpose: To discover which food deprivation would starve Echinostoma revolutum and Echinoporyphium recurvatum.

Materials: Set of phenolic food antigens, including acetaldehyde and zein (corn, sorghum), cinnamic acid, hippuric acid, the Z parasites.

Methods: Find a person with one of these 2 parasites. Arrange the person's saliva sample or paper bedding or urine on the L plate and the parasite on the R plate.

Two questions may be asked: What can I add to the substance of the L plate to stop the resonance with the R plate, and what can I remove (subtract) from the parasite on the R plate to stop its resonance with the L plate?

We will omit the addition part of this experiment till later. Then begin to subtract each of the phenol compounds by placing it about an inch away from the parasite. If the resonance of parasite now stops it will be effective in removing the parasite; namely starving it. The implication is that E. rev. requires these substances, acetaldehyde and zein. Acetaldehyde is found in nuts but not peanuts. Zein is found in corn and sorghum. E. rec. requires cinnamic acid (mainly cinnamon) and hippuric acid, a metabolite formed from benzoic acid and glycine.

Refer to the *Food Table* in *The Prevention Of All Cancers*, page 36 to find which foods contain these compounds and should be avoided to starve these parasites.

Exp. 189 - Mutations

Purpose: To find which combinations of elements produce absence of rhodanese in myself. First test is *Pos* at your whole body.

Materials: Rhodanese test bottle, set of parasites, Po, Ce.

Method: Place parasite on L plate. Place rhodanese on R plate.

Results: The following parasites remove rhodanese, presumably as a mutation: Gastrothylax, F. buski, E. revolutum, Acanthocephala.

The following parasites do not affect the rhodanese gene: 2 Ascaris, Dirofilaria, E. recurvatum, Macra, HRC fluke.

Add Po, Ce, Po Ce to L plate instead of a parasite.

Results: Po and Po Ce remove rhodanese enzyme, presumably by the mutation route.

Exp. 190 - Thrombin

Purpose: To find the cause and cure of small red spots on the face and R hand.

Materials: Body wipes of 1 or 2 red spots about 1 inch square; spots are not blister-like, but small red blood vessels show through the skin, test samples of thrombin, EDTA, vitamin B_2, citric acid, thallium, vitamin C, IP6, pantothenate, hemoglobin, Rose hips, sheep sorrel, fennel, methylene blue, parasite set, chromium, Salmonella, ferricyanide, E. coli, Lugol's, milk thistle seed.

Methods: Search for all these at the body wipes.

Results: Only thallium was *Pos*, and milk thistle seed, showing this supplement was contaminated. Search for thrombin, it may be *Neg*, whereas six bottles is normal. When thrombin is placed on R plate, also place thallium there to be subtracted. Now there will be

resonance, showing that thrombin is now *Pos* in simulated arrangement. Try adding the other items to L plate to find effective supplements to restore thrombin.

My Results: show that EDTA, vitamin B_2, citric acid, pantothenate, Rose hips, sheep sorrel and fennel were each effective. Vitamin C and IP6 were not effective. No parasites were *Pos* at the small lesions.

Exp. 191 - Timed Metabolism

PART A

Purpose: To observe the changes in magnetic polarization of a person's body as a whole, as sundown approaches and beyond.

Materials: North, South, lymph or other *Positive* standard, radio clock *Negative* standard.

Introduction: We have already seen that most of our body has a North polarization by day while the brain and nerves and reproductive organs (ovary and testis) are South polarized. These experiments are intended to shed light on the switching mechanism from one polarization to another.

Methods: Choose a time about ½ hour before sundown. Start testing your whole body polarization by placing the North bottle on the R plate and nothing on the Left one. Test about once a minute

Results: For some time, not clearly known, the body continues to be *Positive* for North polarization and *Negative* for South polarization. During this "daytime" phase, the effect of certain forces can be explored.

With North on the R plate, place uranium on the Left. Note an immediate effect, stopping the body's resonance with North.

With South on the R plate, place uranium on the Left plate again. While it was *Negative* to begin with, the presence of uranium may immediately induce a resonance with South polarization. On the other hand there may be a 1 to 2 second delay in switching the polarization. This suggests a chemical or physical effect, not only radiation.

Uranium switches us from North to South during daytime with a 1-2 second delay.

PART B

Without warning the polarity may switch to South instead of North for 1 or 2 minutes. This appears to introduce a brief non-polarized period, lasting about 15 minutes.

Place North on the R plate. After noting absence of resonance, place uranium on the L plate.

Results: Uranium turns on North immediately, as well as South.

Exchanging U for Pm on the L plate turns on both North and South, also.

Exchanging Pm for Iodine γ, it turns on South but for a specified time only, such as :00 to :20, then off for :20 to :00. During even minutes South remains off while North is ON for a full minute.

Even after removing Iodine γ, both North and South stay on for some time. It gradually fades to *Negative* again for each polarity.

PART C

After a short non-polar time lasting about 15 ± minutes, both polarities turn on again.

Adding Iodine NO COPY (believed to be Iodine 131 or other radioactive isomer did not affect either polarity.

Adding Ra turns on North, and turns off South.

Adding Pm turns them both on.

Both North and South are on for most of the evening.

Adding Po turns them both off.

Summary: Adding Pm turns on North and South in the evening, if they were turned off.

:Adding U turns on North and South.

:Adding Iodine γ turns on a specified timing for South and North involving a 20 second period. Removing Iodine γ lets South and North gradually fade.

:Adding U stops North during the day.

Exp. 192 - Prions

Purpose: To search for prions in order to find their source.

Materials: Several fresh eggs as well as eggs that have been out of refrigerator for 3 or 4 weeks. Each egg was washed in chlorine-free tap water. Also acquire test samples of prion protein, RAS, MYC, pituitary, hypothalamus, Macra parasite, etc.

Method: Scramble fresh eggs in a frying pan as usual with small amount of butter or oil or nothing at all. Make a test sample in zippered bag.

My Results: Prions – *Pos*, Macra – *Neg*, RAS – *Neg*, MYC – *Neg*, pituitary – *Pos*, hypothalamus – *Pos*. Leaving the prions in place on R plate, remove hypothalamus by placing it on R plate about 1 inch from prion sample. Resonance is now gone, as if prions were gone or nullified. Exchange hypothalamus for pituitary to remove it. Resonance is again gone, interpreted as absent.

Conclusion: Prions are formed from hypothalamus free cells in the lymph. This is a tentative conclusion to be reconsidered when more experiments are done.

Exp. 193 - 3 Raw Eggs

PART A

Egg #1 yolk not broken when cracked. About 5 min. after cracked and poured into zippered plastic bag:

- chlorox bleach – *Pos* (in contents, not shell)
- NSF bleach – *Neg*
- KI – *Neg*
- Prion – *Pos*
- Salmonella – *Neg*
- E. coli – *Neg*
- Po – *Pos*
- Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce Pm – *Pos*
- Pm Po Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce ferrocyanide – *Pos*
- ferricyanide – *Pos*
- R & L hypothalamus – *Pos*
- anterior pit slide & bottle – *Pos*
- posterior pit – *Pos*
- pons – *Pos*
- pineal – *Pos*
- PGE2 – *Pos*
- pons/PGE – *Pos*
- pineal/PGE – *Pos*
- cerebellum – *Pos*
- cerebellum/PGE – *Pos*
- prostate – *Pos*
- prostate/PGE – *Pos*
- medulla – *Neg*
- medulla PGE – *Neg*
- medulla/U – *Pos*
- medulla/Po – *Neg*

Conclusion: It is Po, not U that causes PGE to form.

- prostate/U – *Pos } this explains PGE*
- prostate/ Po – *Pos} this explains PGE*
- cerebellum/U – *Pos*
- cerebellum/Po – *Pos*
- R eye – *Neg* (no loose cells) – *Neg*
- R eye/PGE – *Neg* (not making PGE)
- R eye/U – *Pos*
- R eye/Po – *Neg*
- Eustachian tube – *Neg*
- Eustachian tube/PGE – *Neg*
- Eustachian tube/U – *Pos*
- Eustachian tube/Po – *Neg*
- R & L kidney – *Neg*
- R & L kidney/PGE – *Neg*
- R & L kidney/U – *Pos*
- R & L kidney/Po – *Neg*

Conclusion: It appears that Po causes PGE2 to be made, not U.

- R & L hypothalamus/pit – **Pos*
- ovaries – *Pos*
- R & L hypo/pit/ovaries – *Pos*
- ovaries/hypo/pit – *Pos* (slide) – *Neg* (bottle)
- RAS – *Pos*
- MYC – *Pos*
- RAS/MYC – *Pos*

Suggestion: Everything is made sticky? (Removing Po removes duplex, but not the individual RAS and MYC.) (Removing U does not remove duplex.)

Conclusion: Po makes cells stick together, including virus, not U.

- YEAST DNA– *Pos*
- YEAST/RAS – *Pos*
- YEAST/MYC – *Pos* (Removing Po separates MYC from YEAST.) Removing U does not separate them.)
- Clonorchis – *Pos*
- Chlorogenic – *Pos* (Removing phloridzin does not remove pituitary cell of bottle or slide but does remove it from posterior pituitary.)

- SV40 – *Pos*
- OPT – *Pos!* (Removing Po removes OPT.) (Removing U does not remove it.)
- pancreas – *Pos*
- SV40/pancreas – *Pos*
- YEAST/SV40 – *Pos*
- RAS/SV40 – *Pos*
- MYC/SV40 – *Pos*
- Strongyl – *Pos*
- hypothalamus/Strongyl – *Pos* (Note increased parasitism)
- gallic – *Pos* (Removing gallic from pancreas removes pancreas slide.) (Removing gallic from SV40/pancreas stops SV40/pancreas cells.)
- Eurytrema – *Pos*
- Eurytrema/SV40 – *Pos*
- Eurytrema/pancreas – *Pos* (There is SV40 infected Eurytrema in pancreas.)
- hypo/pit/pancreas – *Pos* (tumor nucleus)
- hypo/pit/pan/SV40 – *Pos*
- SV40/hypo/pit/pan – *Pos*
- hypo/(SV40/pit)/pan – *Pos*

All 3 organs are infected with SV40. (Removing hypothalamus cells does not remove prions.) (Removing pituitary (slide or bottle) cells does not remove prions.) (Removing posterior pituitary cells removes prions!) (Removing pancreas cells does not remove prions.) (Adding HCl does not remove prions.) (Adding pepsin does not remove prions.)

Conclusions: Several theories come to mind. Prions are leftover undigested bits of hypothalamus, anterior and posterior pituitary glands. They would normally be digested by pepsin but there may be insufficient pepsin.

Question: Does Au play a role here?

PART B

Egg #2, older than #3, yolk broken upon cracking, no smell, about 5 minutes after cracking.

- chlorox – *Neg*
- NSF – *Pos*
- KI – *Neg*
- prion – *Pos*
- Salmonella – *Neg*
- E. coli – *Neg*
- Po – *Neg*
- Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce Pm – *Pos*
- Pm Po Ce – *Neg*
- Po Ce ferricyanide – *Pos*
- Po Ce ferrocyanide – *Neg*
- ferrocyanide – *Neg*
- MYC – *Pos*
- RAS/MYC – *Neg*
- YEAST DNA – *Pos*
- YEAST/RAS – *Pos*
- YEAST/MYC – *Neg*
- HCl added to egg (simulation) removes MYC
- HCL added to egg does not remove YEAST or RAS
- SV40 – *Pos*
- HCl added to egg removes SV40
- OPT – *Neg*
- pancreas – *Neg*
- SV40/pancreas – *Neg*
- YEAST/SV40 – *Pos*

- ferricyanide – *Pos*
- L & R hypothalamus – *Pos*
- anterior pituitary (slide) – *Pos* (posterior pituitary [ant. + 3pF] – *Neg*)
- all pituitary bottle – *Pos*
- pons – *Neg*
- pineal – *Neg*
- PGE2 – *Neg*
- L & R hypo/pit – *Pos* (duplex) used bottle
- L & R hypo/ant. Pit slide – *Pos*
- L & R hypo/post pit – *Neg* (used ant. slide + 3pF)
- ovarian tissue – *Pos*
- hypo/pit(bottle, slide)/ovarian – *Pos* (triplet)
- hypo/pit(slide + 3pF)/ovarian – *Neg*
- ovarian/hypo/pit (slide) – *Neg* (slide + 3pF) – *Neg*; (bottle) – *Pos* (unexplained)
- RAS – *Pos*
- RAS/SV40 – *Pos*
- MYC/SV40 – *Pos*
- Strongyl – *Neg*
- hypothalamus/strong – *Pos* (repeated twice)
- Clonorchis – *Pos*
- Clonorchis (slide, bottle)/pit – *Neg*
- chlorogenic – *Pos* (Removing chlorogenic from hypothalamus does not remove hypothalamus cells.)
- phloridzin – *Pos* (Removing phloridzin from pituitary [bottle does not remove pituitary; slide removes ant. pituitary cell; slide + 3pF removes post pituitary.)
- gallic – *Pos*
- Eurytrema – *Pos*
- Eurytrema/SV40 – *Pos*
- hypothalamus/SV40 – *Pos*
- pit/SV40 – *Pos* (*Pos* for slide, slide + 3pF, & bottle)

(Removing hypo from prions does not remove prions.) (Removing pit from prions does not remove prions.) (Removing anterior pit cells from prions removes prions.) (Removing post. Pit cells (ant. + 3pF) from prions removes prions.)

Conclusion: Anterior and posterior pituitary cells become prions. Hypothalamus cells become prions. (Removing the duplex of pit/hypo does not remove prions. The duplex does not form prions.

Conclusion: The duplex resists prion formation or digestion. Adding HCl to egg removes prions. Adding pepsin to egg does not remove prions.

PART C

Egg #3, in shell, washed and then cracked and broken into zippered plastic bag, 2 minutes after cracking (yolk is not broken).

- chlorox – *Neg*
- NSF – *Neg*
- KI – *Neg*
- prion – *Pos*
- Salmonella – *Neg*
- E. coli – *Neg*
- Po – *Neg*
- ovarian/hypothalamus/pituitary – *Neg* (slide, slide +3pF) bottle – *Pos* This is similar to tumor formation in people.
- RAS – *Pos*
- MYC – *Pos*
- RAS/MYC – *Neg*
- YEAST DNA – *Pos*

- Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce – *Pos*
- Po Ce Pm P, Pm Po Ce – *Neg*
- Po Ce ferricyanide – *Neg*
- ferricyanide – *Neg*
- ferrocyanide – *Neg*
- L & R hypothalamus – *Pos*
- all pituitary – *Pos*
  (slide of ant. Pit – *Pos*
  slide of post pit – *Neg*)
- pit/SV40 – *Neg* (slide, bottle post pit)
- pons – *Neg*
- PGE2 – *Neg*
- pineal – *Neg*
- hypothalamus/pituitary – *Pos* (duplex)
- hypothalamus/SV40 – *Neg*
- ovarian tissue – *Pos*
- hypothalamus/pituitary/ovarian – *Pos* (triplet)
- ovarian/hypothalamus/pituitary – *Neg* (slide, slide +3pF) bottle – *Pos* This is similar to tumor formation in people.
- hypothalamus/pituitary/ovarian – *Pos* (triplet)
- YEAST/RAS – *Pos* (expected since RAS is inside YEAST)
- YEAST/MYC – *Neg*
- SV40 – *Pos*
- OPT – *Neg*
- pancreas – *Neg*
- SV40/pancreas – *Neg*
- YEAST/SV40 – *Pos*
- RAS/SV40 – *Pos*
- MYC/SV40 – *Pos*
  Several other combinations of SV40 MYC RAS – *Neg*
- Strongyl – *Neg* (probably *Pos* in chicken)
- hypothalamus/Strongyl – *Neg* (repeated)
- Clonorchis – *Neg* (probably in chicken)
- clorogenic acid – *Pos* (Removing clorogenic from R & L hypothalamus removes hypothalamus cells.)
- phloridzin – *Pos* (Removing phloridzin from pituitary [bottle, slide, but not post pit] removes pit.)
- gallic – *Neg*
- Eurytrema – *Neg*

(Removing hypothalamus cells from prions removes prions.) (Removing pituitary cells from prions removes prions.) (Removing hypo-pit duplex does not remove prions.) (Adding HCl to egg does not remove prions.) (Adding pepsin does remove prions.)

Exp. 194 - Finding Contaminants

Purpose: To very quickly show a manufacturer how to find a contaminant in a product.

Materials: Gather each ingredient of the product. Also assemble chlorox bleach, NSF bleach, potassium iodide (Lugol's), hypochlorite (generic bleach), ferrocyanide, ferricyanide, mustard, ONION, garlic, methylene blue, alpha, beta and gamma radiation, et of heavy metals, set of azo dyes, PCBs, benzene, wood alcohol, asbestos, motor oil, wheel bearing grease, malonic acid, isopropyl alcohol, set of Atomic Absorption Standards of the elements.

Methods: Testing for the larger categories of toxins will be easier and faster than single items but sensitivity is sacrificed. By starting with large categories and then selecting individuals most likely to be found, a compromise can be reached that reflects your own level of concern.

Suppose the diluted hydrochloric acid was up for review of quality. The ingredients are only concentrated hydrochloric acid (HCl) and water.

Tests done on the concentrated HCl are: (*Pos*) = *Positive* (*Neg*) = *Negative*

- chlorox bleach – *Neg*
- hypochlorite (generic bleach) – *Neg*

This test implies that no chlorinated product was used to disinfect the HCl. The question then arises, what has been used? All food items are required to be disinfected. Try potassium iodide, also called Lugol's iodine. This must be tested for radioactivity, α, β, and γ radiation because much radioactivity has reached the marketplace. If it is radioactive, it will reach the iodine crystals and potassium iodide compounds. If it is the iodine, purchase more small amounts for testing. If it is the potassium iodide, try to substitute sodium iodide.

- KI – *Pos* (good)
- azo dyes – *Neg*
- methylene blue dye – *Neg*
- heavy metal set – *Neg*
- chromium – *Pos*
- nickel – *Neg*
- cobalt – *Neg*
- vanadium – *Neg*
- thallium – *Neg*
- gold – *Neg*
- copper – *Neg*
- lead – *Neg*
- bromine – *Neg*
- fluorine – *Neg*

If you had been doing quality control tests, you can see that only one toxin has crept into your superior-rated product. Chromium and nickel are the chief metals added to stainless steel. Test the hydrochloric acid as it arrives from the vendor source. If it is *Negative*, test for chromium after a process such as pouring into a different container, measuring with a metal device, dipping with a thermometer or hygrometer.

Thallium is the developing nation's favorite pesticide. It is also a strong diffuser from glass and Teflon.

Gold also diffuses from glass and Teflon. Gold rimmed pans and lids leave drippings in the product.

Copper and lead can be expected from copper water pipes, in high amounts when filtered water is run through them, a common practice.

Bromine is added to water along with chlorine to disinfect.

Fluorine is added intentionally to water to reduce tooth decay but without considering the damage to weight control and energy of the individual. Efforts are being made to remove it.

Tests done on the water are:

- hypochlorite – *Pos*
- chlorox bleach – *Pos* (If *Pos* discard this source of water. It will be *Positive* for about 100 easy-to-find toxins.)

Search for NSF bleached water or KI disinfected water.

- NSF bleach – *Pos* (Make sample for testing from Target brand or others available at pool and spa stores.) This is satisfactory.
- KI – *Pos* This is advantageous to health, as are other unchlorinated brands, not just satisfactory.

- methylene blue – *Neg*
- heavy metals – *Neg*
- chromium – *Neg*
- nickel – *Neg*
- copper – *Neg*
- vanadium – *Neg*
- cobalt – *Neg*
- thallium – *Neg*
- gold – *Neg*
- lead – *Neg*
- bromine – *Neg*
- fluorine – *Neg*
- alpha, beta, gamma radiation – *Pos*

When the chromium toxicity is removed from the concentrated HCl only fluorine will remain as a toxin. Do not consider filtering it out, without another analysis for new toxins added. Test the final product in the container used for it to avoid toxins from spoons, funnels, dropper bottles, etc.

Exp. 195 - Tumors and Cancer

Purpose: To find the beginning of tumors and cancer.

Materials: OPT, lymph, chlorox sample, hypothalamus, pituitary, pancreas, PGE2, U, Po, Ce, clorogenic, Strongyl, phloridzin, Clonorchis, nickel, gallic, Eurytrema, F. buski, ONION, tooth generic, tooth numbered set, gum, gum margin, canal, tooth socket (bone).

Introduction: In most recent years, it was concluded that the parasite Strongyloides and the food phenolic clorogenic acid, somehow start the inflammation at the hypothalamus. This starts the loss of free cells into the blood and lymph and produces PGE2 in the hypothalamus.

A similar event occurs at the pituitary and the pancreas, to provide the triplet that roams about the body fluids. One of these, the pancreas cells, brings the virus SV40 to the triplet and eventually to all the tumor cells. Its role, aside from attacking other viruses to tumor cells, is not known.

In this experiment we can observe that the order of events is becoming clearer.

Methods were taken from a recent example in patient files. This was a family member of a cancer patient who submitted a saliva sample.

At saliva sample OPT was *Neg*, meaning no cancer was present at a level where this chemical marker was present systemically. OPT was also *Neg* at lymph, meaning there was very little, if any, OPT being produced or being left undetoxified… However, chlorox was *Pos*, showing it had accumulated to a systemic level.

The OPT search at various organs showed *Neg* at L breast, *Neg* at R breast, but *Pos* at bone, though hardly discernable. This must surely be a very early cancer.

Searching at hypothalamus:

- PGE2 – *Pos*
- U – *Pos*
- Po – *Neg*
- U Po – *Pos*

This occurs frequently when the level (of Po) is too low to be detectable by itself, but high enough to be detectable if its close neighbor U is attached. As test partners U Po is never *Pos* unless both partners are present.

- Ce – *Neg*
- clorogenic acid – *Neg*
- Strongyl – *Neg*

The tentative conclusion is that Po, U or UPo starts the tumor process by inducing PGE2, not clorogenic acid nor the Strongyloid parasite.

Nickel, in this case a radioactive nickel, was *Neg*, suggesting that U and Po are more likely causes than nickel. However, it cannot be excluded as the PGE2 inducer since levels below Syncrometer® detection limits may be active enough to induce it. (The test substance, Nickel, in this case was radioactive, although it was an Atomic Absorption Standard.)

Searching at pituitary, combining anterior and posterior portions:

- PGE 2 – *Pos*
- U – *Pos*
- Po – *Neg*
- U Po – *Pos*
- Ce – *Neg*
- phloridzin – *Pos*
- Clonorchis – *Pos*
- nickel – *Neg*

In this case, both the parasite and the food phenolic were already present when Po was still too low to be detectable. It is not clear for the pituitary that Po or U Po is responsible for inducing PGE2 formation. Phloridzin and the parasites are equal contenders.

Searching at pancreas:

- PGE2 – *Pos*
- U – *Pos*
- U Po – *Pos*
- Po – *Pos*
- Ce – *Neg*
- nickel – *Neg*
- gallic acid – *Pos*
- Eurytrema – *Pos*

In this case, any of these could be responsible for inducing PGE2.

By removing U, Po, or any of the phenols or parasites through simulation, answers to the basic question (what causes PGE2 to form and hence allergies) could have been gotten, but the experiment did not include these. A definite conclusion cannot yet be reached.

But one conclusion seems quite clear. Cancer starts with radioactivity, not food phenols or parasites.

Exp. 196 - Disease or Cancer

Purpose: To find the earliest events in disease or cancer.

Introduction: Illness that gives you symptoms requiring active intervention by a doctor, dentist or other therapist, has already existed a long time, possibly 5 to 10 years.

We are large enough creatures to be able to store or detoxify a large amount of toxic material. If we did not fill up on them or at least did so slowly, would our lives be healthier and lifespan longer? Such an experiment could be done with fruit flies, mice, or other animals to everyone's advantage.

A minor health problem, called toothache, was examined in an apparently healthy young person, age about 30, taken from the files.

At saliva sample:

- chlorox bleach – *Neg*
- lymph – *Pos*
- lymph – *Neg*
- Desert Star (NSF) bleach – *Neg*
- Po – *Pos*
- α radiation – *Pos*
- β radiation – *Pos*
- γ radiation – *Pos*
- bromine – *Pos*
- fluorine – *Neg*

He was evidently consuming water of the non-food grade variety and the Po as well as radiation was already noticeable throughout his body. Bromine is extremely toxic, too, as a food item such as water where each of us consumes at least 1 qt/liter a day. The Po has already accumulated to a systemic distribution. Has it already formed its deposits in the spleen?

Searching at his spleen:

- Po – *Pos*
- Po Br – *Pos*
- Br – *Neg*
- Po F – *Pos*

Po and Br are extremely reactive with each other so that a large amount has already accumulated in his spleen, the preferred organ for this. No free bromine is seen in the spleen and no free fluorine is seen systemically. Instead, it has combined with Po, being extremely reactive, and has amassed itself in the spleen.

The spleen will form the natural reservoir for these acutely toxic elements. From here they will supply other organs in the process of becoming ill.

Next, the body fluids, such as saliva, were searched for tooth particles that could tell us which tooth has pain.

At saliva sample: tooth (generic) – *Pos* (This implies that a tooth is indeed shedding bits of itself into the body fluids.

- tooth/α radiation – *Pos*
- tooth/β radiation – *Pos*
- tooth/γ radiation – *Pos*
- tooth/U – *Pos*
- tooth/Po – *Pos*
- tooth/chlorox – *Pos*

Evidently, there are radioactive teeth that contain uranium, polonium and chlorox disinfectant, possibly locked into fillings where there is no mobility for them, and no access to the immune system.

- tooth/Hg (Hg α) – *Neg*
- tooth/Hg (Hg β) – *Neg*
- tooth/Hg (Hg γ) – *Neg*

This is an amalgam filled tooth, but none of the radiation types comes from the mercury. We can conclude that the amalgam teeth are not radioactive.

- tooth/chlorox/cerium/α radiation – *Pos*
- tooth/chlorox/cerium/β radiation – *Pos*
- tooth/chlorox/cerium/γ radiation – *Pos*

Evidently, teeth with plastic (cerium) also have chlorox disinfectant, and give off alpha radiation. They also give off beta and gamma radiation. There are radioactive plastic teeth in his mouth. If it consisted of U or Po, his mouth has seriously reduced immune power.

At saliva:

- tooth #1/chlorox/cerium/uranium/polonium – *Pos*

Tooth #1 shows a plastic portion with polonium and chlorox bleach. It will have a composite filling that gives off radiation.

At tooth #2 (also *Pos*, including 3 gum locations and gum canal)

At this point he was asked to do a mouthwash with an EDTA capsule in ½-cup warm water to wash out the canal, so the rest of the radioactive teeth could be found.

Later, at teeth #3-14, none of these toxins were found.

But at tooth #15:

- Hg – *Neg* (amalgam – *Neg)*
- chlorox bleach – *Neg*
- U – *Neg*
- Ce – *Pos* (plastic is present)
- Ce α β γ – *Neg* (this plastic is not radioactive)
- α, β, γ radiation – *Neg* (this is not a radioactive tooth)
- Staph and Strep bacteria – *Pos* (This tooth has an infection)
- Staph aureus – *Pos*
- Strep pneumonia – *Neg*
- Strep G – *Neg*
- Strep pyogenes – *Pos* (This is the abscess bacterium. This toothache is not an ordinary infection but the more serious abscess variety).

It is very important not just to fill this cavity, but to exterminate all the abscess bacteria with some mouthwashes of Dental Bleach. Otherwise they slowly invade the jawbone, and from here, other bones in the body. If he neglects this, he could be in another dental chair soon for the same tooth, or a neighbor.

Conclusion: Developing illness is a progressive event. It could be stopped in early years if the problems were identified. Many families would prefer to have healthy children and to have been healthy themselves.

Exp. 197 - Lesser Known Parasites

PART A

Purpose: To find the lesser known parasites.

Discussion: The liver is a haven for parasites, no doubt because of so much available food.

Materials: Set of 15 common parasites, also as many uncommon parasites as are available, Lugol's solution, test bottles of organs (whole eye, colon, testicle).

Methods: Search for the common parasites at the colon and whole eye, their traditional "home". Note that only a few are found, which could be attributed to the generally high level of toxicity in our food and colon.

Search in the bile duct for all the parasites in your possession. Note that nearly every variety is represented there. This list is taken from my files.

Expect to see Hymenolepis, cat tapeworm – *Pos*

- Cysticercus cellulose – *Pos*
- Taenia pisiformis – *Pos*
- unknown HRC tapeworm – *Pos*
- F. buski – *Pos*
- Fasciola – *Pos*
- unknown HRC fluke – *Pos*
- Acanthocephala – *Pos*
- Echinococcus granulosa – *Pos*

Conclusion: The liver bile ducts may be the refuge for many parasites that we innocently believe no longer inhabit us.

PART B

Purpose: To find a good tapeworm-killing recipe.

Introduction: With all these varieties still inhabiting a person after various herbal recipes and other treatments had been tried over the years, the essential oils were tested in the simulation mode.

Method: After finding a tapeworm in resonance at the bile duct, the essential oil bottle was placed on L plate about ½" from the bile duct slide. Those oils that removed the tapes in the bile duct were:

- Bay oil
- thyme, white
- Wintergreen
- coriander
- sage, Dalmation
- anise
- cardamom
- turmeric caps

Put 3 drops of each in a capsule, together, not using a rubber dropper. Use 4 drops if they are smaller than average drops, or your weight is over 150 lbs. Take on an empty stomach, such as bedtime or early morning. Turmeric may be in capsule form (take 2 or 3). Do not eat for ½ hour. Take for three (3) days. Do not increase the dose, nor the number of days. The following day you may already repeat the search for these parasites. This recipe does not kill flukes in the bile ducts in the liver.

PART C

Purpose: To find a fluke-killing recipe in bile ducts (also kills Acanthocephala).

- turmeric
- vitamin A, liquid (not dry form)
- BWT
- fennel
- cloves
- Wormwood

PART D

Purpose: To find a tape-killing recipe in colon:

- sage
- Bay
- anise
- coriander
- thyme
- fennel
- turmeric
- juniper

Test both locations for your previous parasites.

Note: In spite of killing them all in the bile ducts, some have drifted down to colon. Longer treatment brings perfect results. But did the scolex of each tapeworm come off your tract or stay behind?

In my example, nothing came back, even after 2 weeks of no parasite-killing.

However, the situation in the eyeball is quite different, more sheltered. In my case 3 common parasites persisted after this treatment.

- Onchocerca – *Pos*
- Dirofilaria – *Pos*
- E. rec – *Pos*

PART E

Purpose: To find an Onchocerca-killing recipe in the whole eye. These were the essential oils that were effective in killing Onchocerca:

- sage
- anise
- nutmeg
- Bay
- cardamom
- allspice
- thyme
- juniper
- basil

PART F

Purpose: To find an E. rec-killing recipe for the eye.

- sage
- nutmeg
- cardamom
- fennel
- anise
- allspice
- juniper
- Bay
- thyme
- basil

PART G

Purpose: To find a Dirofilaria-killing recipe for the eye.

- sage
- anise
- nutmeg
- cardamom
- allspice
- thyme
- juniper
- basil
- Bay
- turmeric
- fennel

PART H

Purpose: To find leftover parasites by searching in morning urine sample. My case in file:

- Macra – *Pos*
- Macra/Au – *Pos*
- Prions – *Pos* (if amplified)
- E. rec – *Pos* (removing Au removes it?)
- all other parasites – *Neg*

Repeat search at bile duct, colon, eye, 2 weeks later. In my case all were *Neg*, suggesting the scolex was gone for each tapeworm.

PART I

Purpose: To find which parasites induce the rhodanese mutation such that it is absent. This mutation is a serious handicap since it allows various cyanogens in food and water to accumulate in the neighborhood of the organ with the mutation. It is known that under acid conditions, free cyanide is formed from the iron cyanides that are in all our food and water.

Materials: Set of parasites on microscope slides, Po, Cerium, rhodanese.

Method: Place rhodanese on R plate and nothing on L plate — it represents your body. Find resonance, indicating you have it. These were my results in 10/20/07.

- Add Gastrothylax to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Neg*
- Add Ascaris lumb to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add F. buski to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add Dirofilaria to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add E. rec to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add Macra to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add E. rev to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Neg*
- Add HRC fluke to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add Acanthocephala to L plate:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add Po to L side:
  rhodanese – *Neg* (It is not clear if Po is alone on plate)
- Add Ce to L side:
  rhodanese – *Pos*
- Add Po Ce to L side:
  rhodanese – *Neg*

Observations: Since there is probably only one gene for rhodanese, it seems to be the single location where all these parasites attach themselves, too.

Even Po, all by itself, appears to choose this location, or quite nearby, out of hundreds of thousands.

Suggestion: Find the chromosome where Po lands and the other parasites. Apparently, Ce does not fit into the Po-location.

Since the parasites are attached to your chromosome while at the end of a rather long string of mutagens that form a complex, can we postulate that the driving force is a "reducing equivalent" that travels a specific path to a gene?

Exp. 198 - Ferrite Iron

Purpose: To see the timed alternation of ferrites in the human body.

Materials: Fe_2O_3 in an unopened bottle, Fe_3O_4 in an unopened bottle, set of tissue slides, radio clock, slides of bone marrow, breast, cerebrum, blood.

Introduction: Because this phenomenon is not understood, we must be extra careful not to introduce any unnecessary variables. Using an opened bottle could accidentally introduce humidity, temperature, or oxidation changes that would add to the complexity of the observations.

These 2 ferrites are commonly available. They have different crystal structure, different chemically by only one FeO.

Method: Place the radio clock in front of you so you can easily read the seconds.

Place the slide on L plate, the ferrite on R plate. This implies the question: Does the slide contain the ferrite?

Observations: The bone marrow slide, reflecting on my bone marrow, contains both Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 at any one time.

The breast slide has both ferrites present at any one time. This could be different for a male.

The cerebrum slide had Fe_2O_3 present continuously but the Fe_3O_4 was present and absent at 20 second intervals. The time of this observation was 5 p.m.

The blood slide showed Fe_3O_4 to be present for a full minute in even minutes while Fe_2O_3 was absent. At the beginning of the odd minute, time :00, Fe_2O_3 appeared for a full minute while Fe_3O_4 was absent.

Conclusions: The iron oxide status is regulated in the body, possibly representing oxidized (Fe_2O_3) and reduced (Fe_3O_4) forms. Recall that they also show magnetic behavior Fe_2O_3 being South polarized and Fe_3O_4 North.

Exp. 199 - Magnetic Polarization at Whole Body

Purpose: To find the magnetic polarization at the "whole body".

The definition of whole body is at the Right plate, with nothing on the Left plate.

Materials: North and South polarized bottles of water. To make them, place a blank bottle of water at the center of a fairly large ceramic magnet. Being far away from the edge of the magnet, the bottle is less likely to pick up lines of force from the opposite side. Leave the bottle on the magnet for 5 minutes. This time was arbitrary but did not disagree with test bottles made differently at earlier times. Be sure to label your new bottles with the details you actually used.

Also acquire samples of these 3 ferrites: Fe0, Fe_20_3, and Fe_30_4

Fe_20_3 is also called "ferrite"

Fe0 is also called Ferric (II)

Fe_30_4 is also called "magnetite" oxide

All 3 varieties test both North and South by Syncrometer® when they are placed on the L plate and the North or South test bottles placed on the R plate.

Also needed are rubidium as Atomic Absorption Standard, and cesium as Atomic Absorption Standard.

Needed also are samples of alpha, beta and gamma radiation. My alpha test bottle was copied from a radon-containing cabbage leaf. My beta sample was copied from the cesium-137 standard which was part of a military Geiger-Mueller counter used in WWII. My gamma sample was copied from a commercial bottle of iodine found to be radioactive by Syncrometer® testing. The purity of α and β samples could not be tested. The beta sample may have also contained some gamma radiation that normally is emitted by cesium 137. All 3 test bottles give consistent results for similar radiation coming from various elements, even though they are probably impure

This test may or may not be accurate or in agreement with other kinds of tests. My results probably reflect on the dual polarity of the crystals that were in the dry state when tested. Each has a North pole and a South pole. Also needed is an atomic or radio clock.

Also acquire slides of compact bone and medulla. Other organs are also choices, but may show features that are different from these.

Methods: Arrange the substances to be tested in line, left to right: North, South, Fe_20_3, Fe_30_4, Fe0, rubidium, cesium, beta radiation, gamma radiation, alpha radiation.

Place the clock where it can be read instantly, writing down only minute and second to save time. If you can accomplish 2 tests in about 1 min. this is exceptionally good.

PART A

Results:

300 tests for North polarization were done in the course of 4 or 5 days, not evenly spaced in time. Most of the data was gathered between 12: noon and 2:00 and between 5:00 and 6:00 p.m. Some were as early as 10 am and as late as 7 pm.

Nearly all tests showed North polarization to be *Positive* (resonant).

30 tests or North polarization were *Negative*, but not equally spaced or random. Nor was it always a switch to South; sometimes both polarizations were *Negative.*

These episodes were between:

5:27 :17 and 5:29 :31	5:36 :04 and 5:37 :10
5:31 :14 and 5:31 :45	5:40 :15 and 5:41 :26
5:32 :54 and 5:33 :17	5:48 :56 and 5:49 :42

When the episode was very brief, perhaps only 30 seconds, namely one measurement, the North was replaced by the South polarization, followed quickly by a return to the normal North.

Most of the episodes lasted 3 to 4 minutes, making it possible to do 5 or 6 tests during their duration. The events showed absence of both North and South polarization. The events during these excursions are discussed in **Exp. # 199**.

Conclusion: The magnetic polarization of the "whole body" (not saliva) location is constantly North with very brief lapses where no polarization is seen. The question arises: How are these polarizations made?

PART B

Results:

Immediately after testing each one (time) for North polarization, I tested for South polarization, frequently reversing them to avoid error. About half of the results were *Positive* also, but many more excursions occurred. Out of the 300 tests, 164 were *Negative*.

Most of the excursions were brief, about 1 minute; some were quite long, such as 4 or 5 minutes. During the longer ones it was possible to test possible causes of these episodes. It seems quite likely that more than one kind of excursion exists, short and long. It seems likely that the North and South polarizations are not "equal and opposite" or directly related, in a similar way as North and South poles on a compass.

Again, the question arises: How is the South polarization produced? Also, what function do North and South polarization serve for the body?

PART C

Results:

Fe_20_3 is *Positive* continuously
Fe_30_4 is *Positive* continuously
Fe0 is *Negative* at :00 – :20
ON at :20 – :00 around the clock to :00 at next odd minute
Fe_20_3 is ON for :00 – :20; then OFF around the clock to the next odd minute

Exp. 200 - Cesium Timing

Purpose: To find what is responsible for the timing at :00 on an atomic or radio clock and continuing to time :20, namely this 20 second event that may occur every minute or in alternate minutes or even other frequencies.

Materials: DNA, atomic clock, cesium, α, β, γ test bottles, an organ slide. My slide was bone marrow.

Methods: Place the one marrow slide on the L plate and DNA on the R plate with the clock directly in front of you for fast and easy timing. Start testing or resonance at about 10 seconds before 12:00, repeating continually till :00 passes.

Notice that DNA appears as close to the time :00 as you can get IF YOU HAVE JUST PASSED AN ODD MINUTE. Resonance stops right at :20 and remains off up to and beyond time :00 of the upcoming even minute. It skips resonance till the following odd minute right at :00.

Next, remove cesium from the field of action by "subtracting" it from DNA. This assumes that Cesium can somehow reach the DNA, for which, of course there is no evidence. The subtraction position is about ½ to 1 inch away from DNA. No objects should reach the edge of the plate.

To prove this is a subtraction position, place bottles containing copied frequencies 1, 2, 3 KHz in various positions to picture the arithmetic.

Now follow DNA resonance around the clock for 3 minutes or more.

Results: The turning on of DNA at time :00 of odd minutes does not occur when Cesium is removed.

Question: Is it beta, gamma or stable cesium that controls the :00 time?

Exp. 201 - Cesium β, γ Timing

Purpose: To find if radioactive cesium isomers are involved in timing control.

Materials: Same as previous experiment.

Methods: Repeat the subtraction part of Experiment 200 using a copy of cesium 137 or an actual sample to place touching the stable cesium. Similarly, place the gamma radiation test bottle touching the stable cesium to test for the gamma radiation coming from cesium.

Note that both kinds of radiation come from cesium but it seems unlikely that their energies are the same, one (gamma) actually coming from an iodine radionuclide. The beta ray test sample came originally from a cesium 137 source in a Geiger counter and could be identical.

Next, repeat the subtraction experiment using cesium-gamma rays.

Results: Removing cesium-beta rays from DNA removes the :00 timing event. DNA now begins to resonate at :20 instead of :00 and stays ON till next even :00, then stays ON from ODD to repeat itself.

Removing cesium-beta rays starts DNA at :00 of an odd minute, goes around the clock and stays OFF at :00 odd minute. Again, no change is seen at :20, so DNA is ON at :00 odd but not OFF at :20.

Exp. 202 - Timing and Polarization

Purpose: To find the mechanism that controls northerly or southerly status of the whole body.

Introduction: Organs remain North polarized throughout the day and into the night at least to 10 p.m.

Organs frequently become South polarized at the same time as they are North or periods of 1 or 2 minutes.

What is happening at such times?

Are these periods regular or haphazard?

One regular period is from time :00 of an even minute for exactly 20 seconds. It is a DNA forming period that involves the enzyme ribonucleotide reductase, an iron utilizing enzyme. The iron atom releases an electron which travels on an exceptionally long path to cytidine in an RNA molecule. Here the electron reduces the RNA base, removes an O_2 atom to bring about reduction to dideoxy nucleotides. The iron atom left behind has become oxidized by the electron loss. Fe_2O_3 has been formed, releasing FeO, at the ribonucleotide reductase site, and making this zone richer in Fe_2O_3, namely southerly.

All these events start at exactly time :00.

Methods: Place RRase on the R plate, leaving the L plate blank to represent my whole body.

Place Fe_2O_3 on R plate, touching RRase, test for resonance. It does not resonate, meaning it is not there, at least not in that form.

Place FeO on R plate, touching RRase and test. It does not resonate at any time.

Place FeO on R plate, touching RRase and test. It begins to resonate at exactly :00 of even minutes. It frequently runs over 20 sec. to 25 or 30 sec. and may get off to a late start at :05.

Place the α radiation bottle on R plate, touching RRase. It will not resonate for at least 2 or more minutes.

Place the β radiation bottle on the R plate touching RRase. It remains *Negative* throughout the 2 minutes we are studying.

Place cesium (Atomic Absorption Standard) on R plate, touching RRase and test. It may be *Positive*, namely it exists. The conclusion can be reached that cesium is a normal part of animal physiology. No role has been found for cesium so far, to my knowledge, although it is quite abundant. It is presumed to have an incidental presence at radioactive cesium 137 or cesium 134 or plain cesium.

Remove β radiation, by simulation at R plate, from RRase/FeO. It becomes *Negative* suggesting that RRase/FeO is formed by β radiation coming from cesium 137.

In other words, the timing of thymidine formation when the body makes new DNA and starts a reproductive cycle is triggered by β radiation from nearby cesium 137.

At this point check to see if your body has cesium 137 by placing it on the R plate. It will be *Positive* from time :00 to :20.

Also check if plain cesium is *Positive* at these times.

(Note: My own cesium (plain) stayed on extra long to :29).

Also test for RRase/cesium/FeO. (It was *Positive* or me from :06 to :35).

Conclusion: This involvement of cesium could remind us of the atomic clock based on cesium 137 in which the β particles are regularly stopped by microwave radiation. If the microwave frequency chosen are resonant with the β rays, the polarity is changed. Such β rays can be counted and become the basis of "time".

The mechanism of timing in the cesium clock may surely be different from the physiological mechanism.

On the other hand, the regular production of a neutrino with each β particle might play a similar role as the microwave cross-radiation.

The question can be asked whether the increased exposure to cesium 137 since WWII has confused our physiological clock, and thereby increased the time allotted to DNA replication and cell division. At this point no evidence has been gathered.

Exp. 203 - RRase Timing at Pineal Gland

Purpose: To see the connection between RRase enzyme, iron metabolism and thymidine production.

Materials: RRase enzyme, FeO in crystalline form, atomic clock, thymidine.

FeO was not dissolved in water to avoid production o other iron compounds. Similarly, thymidine was left in its original bottle, never opened, in an effort to minimize chemical changes.

Results: RRase begins to appear at even minutes, just as time :00 arrives. At the same time thymidine appears, precursor to DNA formation.

FeO had appeared a minute earlier, releasing Fe_2O_3 to provide a South polarizing environment.

The minute following RRase appearance is odd and shows the DNA present now from time :00 to :20. It is made from thymidine.

In a 2-minute time period all 4 products are produced, to allow cell reproduction.

Exp. 204 - Magnetic Polarization at Cerebrum

Purpose: To find the magnetic polarization at medullated nerve.

Materials: Medullated nerve microscope slide, atomic clock, North pole test bottle, South pole test bottle, Fe_2O_3 crystalline, Fe_3O_4 crystalline, FeO crystalline, cerium, rubidium, β radiation, γ radiation.

Methods: Test each item in turn at medullated nerve (on L plate), noting the time when done or when started.

Results: North and South polarization coexist as for other body organs. Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 coexist. FeO is ON only for a 20 second period at beginning of odd minutes, skipping the remaining minute and the following whole even minute. FeO is present only with Fe_2O_3 which goes through its own 2 minute cycle. It is never present with Fe_3O_4.

Results: North and South polarization are both present, as well as Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4. FeO is *Negative*. Cesium and cesium β or cesium γ are both off. Rubidium is *Positive* as well as rubidium β and rubidium γ.

Exp. 205 - Magnetic Polarization at Right Cornea

Results: Both E. rec and F. buski were *Negative* although yesterday they were *Positive*. North and South polarization are both present as well as Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4. FeO is *Negative*. Cesium is *Positive* while β and γ are *Negative*. Rubidium is *Negative*, as well as β and γ.

Exp. 206 - Magnetic Polarization at Left Whole Eye

Results: E. rec is *Positive*, F. buski is *Positive.* With parasites, North and South polarization are not presently disturbed. FeO is *Positive*, showing that we are in a Fe_3O_4 cycle, not a reproductive Fe_2O_3 cycle. Cesium is present as well as rubidium but neither is producing radiations.

Exp. 207 - Cesium and Rubidium

Purpose: To observe a newly arrived radon particle and see its early impact.

Introduction: Radon tends to "land" at locations that are inflamed, that is, are producing PGE2. Choose a problem organ of your own to study radon's impact. If you live in a high-radon area you are likely to see more radon gas alighting in your problem organ than in a low-radon area.

In a high-radon area you are likely to witness a "radon landing" every 20 minutes. A sign that radon has landed is the absence of North polarization.

Materials: Tissue test sample, PGE2, North and South polarization test bottles, radon and its daughters test elements, α, β, γ radiation test bottles, cesium, rubidium, acetylcholine, epinephrine.

Methods: Search for North and South polarization continuously in your problem organ. If there are no "*Negatives*" in 20 minutes, search for PGE2 first and choosing such an organ for study.

Follow my example or Left whole eye of cat, a common microscope slide.

At Left whole eye:

: North – *Neg*
: South – *Neg*
: radon – *Pos*
: bismuth – *Pos*
: thorium – *Pos*
: uranium – *Pos*
: PGE2 – *Pos*
: E. recurvatum – *Neg*
: F. buski – *Pos*

At Left whole eye/skeletal muscle:

: North – *Neg*
: South – *Neg*
: radon – **Pos*

The radon level is exceptionally high. Are the WBCs able to engulf the element in its bubble or gaseous form?

At WBC of L whole eye/skeletal muscle:

: radon – *Neg*
: germanium – *Pos*
: selenium – *Pos*
: rose hips – *Neg* (The WBC are not engulfing radon because of lack of organic vitamin C. This behavior had been noted previously.)
: E. recurvatum – *Neg*
: F. buski – *Neg* (These 2 parasites are therefore not responsible for *Negative* polarization.)
: acetylcholine – *Neg*
: epinephrine – *Neg* (These 2 neurotransmitters are both missing, which means the Syncrometer® signal is not in normal mode of operation. We must wait till these are *Pos* before doing meaningful testing.)

During this interval of dysfunction, cesium was added to L plate about 1 cm away from test sample. Now South polarization has returned but not the North. Evidently cesium can counteract the effect of radon which was to "knock out" South.

: acetylcholine – *Neg*
: epinephrine – *Neg* (This was a repeat test to see if radon was still in force. It was.)
: rubidium – *Neg* or *Pos* ? (not clear)

(By simulation on R Syncrometer® plate: removing rubidium restores AcCh, epinephrine, North, South!)

Conclusion: The presence of rubidium removes North and South polarization, as well as acetylcholine and North and South polarization.

: radon – *Pos*
: bismuth – *Pos*
: thorium – *Pos*
: radon – *Pos*
: lead – *Pos* (This radioactive element has remained "stuck" here for about 10 to 15 minutes.)

Can we conclude that when radon is not promptly removed, numerous radioactive daughters appear?

What could restore North while we are under siege by radon?

By simulation, adding FeO in crystalline form to L plate near the test organ restores North polarization. : FeO – *Neg*

Adding Fe_2O_3 does not restore North.

Adding $Fe3O_4$ does restore North, it also restores FeO.

My conclusion: Parts of the iron-cluster are responsible or maintaining the integrity of the North and South polarization of our bodies. Cesium and rubidium also play vital roles in determining polarization. Adding cesium and removing rubidium tend to restore polarization.

Could these observations explain the absence of South whenever E. recurvatum or F. buski are present?

Could the activity of radon interfere with cesium and rubidium actions?

Exp. 208 - Finding Major Interruption of Cell Events

Purpose: To identify a variety of interruptions that occurs sporadically during cellular events.

Introduction: Throughout the day the appearance of South polarization gets interrupted to become *Negative* for ½ to 1 minute. These are the short variety. The longer ones may last 3 to 4 minutes, providing more time for analysis. True differences between short and long interruptions are not yet clear.

The following interruption started shortly after 6:00 p.m. It was extra long on January 1, 2008.

The procedure being studied was timing of the K atom in potassium fluoride, assuming I could reach them with resonance (on the R plate) and that I did not have fluoride at my whole body. Whole body tests are less sensitive than organ or lymph tests, so a large unopened potassium fluoride bottle was used. This was part of a search to find K40 (unsuccessful).

Potassium became *Positive* (resonant with my body potassium) at atomic clock time :00 and remained *Positive* till :45 in each minute of several that were studied. At this time North polarization became *Negative*, as well as South polarization, potassium fluoride, sodium chloride, Fe_2O_3, Fe_3O_4, acetylcholine, and epinephrine. Alpha, beta, and gamma radiation were all *Positive* as well as cesium. Seven minutes later North and South polarization were still *Negative*, as were acetylcholine and epinephrine, Chloramine T, which resonates with the chlorine atom of other compounds was *Positive*, as was cesium, but cesium β and γ were *Negative*.

Two minutes later, cesium became *Positive* as well as its beta and gamma radiation and other conductances became normal.

Conclusion: Tentatively, my explanation for this interruption was that a radioactive element had entered my pineal gland to turn off nearly all conductance except FeO. FeO may be protected inside ferritin cages or attached to RRase.

Exp. 209 - Chemtrail Testing

Purpose: To find what is coming down from an airplane that is making a Chemtrail. A Chemtrail refers to the cloudy exhaust left behind an airplane.

Materials: Find as many samples to test as you suspect are coming down on you from the airplane exhaust, besides the list I used.

Fold a paper towel in quarters and dampen with untreated well water. Do this after placing it in a zippered plastic bag to keep safe from contamination before catching Chemtrail particles.

Make extra samples of just the paper, just the well water, and just the bag for controls. You can easily jump to wrong conclusions in such an experiment due to the exceptionally high sensitivity of the Syncrometer®.

Methods: Set out one test in a location far from a Chemtrail. Leave it exposed, on top of the bag, for a day or two, on an elevation such as a tree stump or fence or balcony.

Results:

- chlorox bleach – *Neg*
- hypochlorite – *Pos*
- NSF bleach – *Pos*
- beryllium – **Pos*
- Chromium III plus VI – *Pos*
- nickel – *Pos*
- cesium – *Neg*
- cobalt – *Pos*
- strontium – *Pos*
- iridium – *Pos*
- ozone – *Pos*
- radon – *Pos*
- aluminum – *Pos*
- arsenic – *Neg*
- asbestos – *Neg*
- borox – *Neg*
- helium – *Neg*
- FeO – *Pos*
- Fe_2 Ce – *Pos*
- Fe2O3 – *Pos*
- Fe3O4 – *Pos*
- potassium – *Neg*
- potassium ferro cyanide – *Neg*
- potassium ferri cyanide – *Neg*

Conclusions: Since it is known that beryllium is present in airplane fuel, it would appear that we had caught some Chemtrail substances. Iridium, radon, and the iron compounds may have come from elsewhere. The 3 bleaches were in the paper or water, as the controls should show. The asterisk (*) represents a large amount.

Exp. 210 - Rain Watching

Rainwater, collected in plastic zippered bags overnight in my condo backyard. These were all collected at the same time.

Bag #1	**Bag #2**	**Bag #3**
Be – *Neg*	*Neg*	*Neg*
V – *Neg*	*Neg*	*Neg*
Cr – *Neg*	*Neg*	*Neg*
Rn – *Neg*	*Neg*	*Neg*
Po – *Neg*	*Neg*	
Br – *Neg*	—	
Fr – *Neg*	*Neg*	
Pm – *Neg*	*Neg*	
Tb – *Neg*	*Neg*	Ni – *Neg*
Ce – *Neg*	*Neg*	Bi – *Neg*
Po Tb – *Pos*	*Pos*	Fe3O4 – *Pos*
Po Ce – *Neg*	*Neg*	Fe2O3 – *Neg*
Po Fr – *Neg*	*Neg*	Ferri cyanide – *Neg*
Po Pm– *Pos*	*Pos*	Ferro cyanide – *Neg*
Po Ce Pm – *Neg*		Me B – *Neg*
Po Ce Tb – *Neg*		MSM – *Neg*
Po Ce Fr – *Neg*		Fe_3+ – *Neg*
Po Ce Br – *Neg*		Fe_2+ – *Pos*
Iodine β – *Pos*		*Pos*
Ir 4 – *Pos*		*Pos*
KI no copy – *Pos*		*Pos*
K 1 copy – *Neg*		*Neg*
North – *Pos*		OH Ce – *Neg*
South – *Neg*		Ir – *Neg*

Purpose: To learn the differences between different rainwater's (taken from 12/17/2006).

Materials: Assemble as many pure test substances (elements) as possible.

PCBs – *Neg*	Cu – *Neg*	Mo – *Neg*	Al – *Neg*
Benzene – *Neg*	Ba – *Neg*	Nb – *Neg*	Br – *Neg*
V – *Neg*	Sr – *Pos*	Ni – *Neg*	Be – *Pos*
Rn – *Neg*	Rb – *Neg*	Bi – *Neg*	FeS_2 – *Neg*
Po – *Neg*	Tm – *Neg*	Th – *Neg*	Fe_3 (PO_3)
Ru – *Neg*	Tl – *Neg*	Pb – *Neg*	Ge – *Neg*
U – *Neg*	Hg – *Neg*	Cr – *Neg*	Fe_2 – *Pos*
Co – *Neg*	Li – *Neg*	Au – *Neg*	Mn – *Neg*
Ra – *Neg*	Hg – *Neg*	B – *Neg*	Ir – *Pos*
Ce – *Neg*	In – *Neg*	Cd – *Neg*	

One hour later: Sr – *Pos* Be – *Pos*

Exp. 211 - Cause of Polarization

Purpose: To become aware of rising levels of parasitism and its impact on polarization.

Introduction: Because Rb is an ultratrace mineral we would not expect to see it *Positive* at the saliva level which is considered to be systemic in scope and quite high in concentration. Watch for raised levels after killing parasites, causing a parasite boom unless removed.

Materials needed: Test samples of problem organs, parasite set of slides, North and South polarization test bottle, cesium, rubidium.

Methods: Follow the procedure I used for R whole eye skeletal muscle.

At whole body:

North – *Pos*	South – *Pos*

At R whole eye skeletal muscle:

North – *Neg*	F. buski – *Pos*
South – *Pos*	Cs – *Neg*
E. rec – *Pos*	Rb – *Pos*

4 hours later at R whole eye skeletal muscle:

North – *Pos*	F. buski – *Neg*
South – *Pos*	Cs – *Pos*
E. rec – *Neg*	Rb – *Neg*

First tentative conclusion: In this case we see parasitism directly related to polarization. South polarization becomes *Positive* again with parasitism lessened. But we often see that it is now. Here we see that the presence of Cs or Rb could be the entity more directly related to polarization.

At ligamentum:

North – *Pos*
South – *Neg*
E. rec – *Pos*
F. buski – *Pos*
Rn – *Neg*
Cs – *Pos*
Rb – *Pos*

At muscle-bone connection:

North – *Neg*
South – *Neg*
E. rec – *Pos*
F. buski – *Pos*
Rn – *Pos*-
(At this point we see an Rn-related interrupted polarization.)We will need to wait till the WBCs remove it.

Notice that the parasitized organs have more Rn interruption than others. The inflammation there appears to cause the Rn to get stuck. Which comes first is not yet clear.

Exp. 212 - Low Thrombin Levels

Purpose: To find the cause of the blood disorder where it does not clot soon enough.

Introduction: A very low platelet count can be a cause of bleeding much too long after a minor bruise. This is most often due to an activation of our latent malaria. Malaria was once very widespread. But the presence of a few leftover malaria stages in our millions of RBCs can be expected when these super tiny parasites that live in our RBCs cross into the fetus from the mother's circulation. In recent times, benzene-contamination of food and water has triggered the HIV virus in our F. buski parasite and the latent malaria stages, so that these diseases occur together, along with cancer.

A second cause of slow clotting is lack of thrombin. Thrombin is made from prothrombin with the help of prothrombin and actin. If one of these were missing we could search for ways to increase it. Samples of these as test substances could be available from blood labs by making a bottle copy at the lab.

Materials needed: Test substances of WBCs, E. coli, Cs, Rb, germanium, selenium, rose hips, rutin, hesperidin, E. recurvatum, gold, thallium, thromboplastin, actin.

Methods: Follow my experiment. At my whole body: thrombin – *Pos* (= 6 bottles). We will assume it is normal but it should, of course, be verified by testing several more healthy persons. (To make thrombin bottles make copies of yours).

Add Rb to Left plate (which is the addition side). Leave 6 bottles of thrombin on R plate. I now resonated to 5 bottles thrombin. Evidently Rb lowers thrombin slightly.

Add E. coli. Thrombin is not reduced.

Add E. coli/Rb. Thrombin is not reduced.

Add thallium. Thrombin is not reduced.

Add Gold. Thrombin is not reduced.

Add E. recurvatum. Thrombin is not reduced.

Add E. rec/Rb. Thrombin is reduced to zero bottles. This seems to be the obvious cause of low thrombin. Is it also the cause of low thromboplastin?

Leave thromboplastin on R plate and nothing ("whole body") on the L plate.

Try all the added items above. Only E. rec/Rb removes thromboplastin.

Similarly find that E. rec/Rb removes actin.

Find the E. rec parasite in your client. Teach them how to recognize it in the toilet bowl.

There is Rb in chlorox-bleached water. Teach your client to distinguish different waters. Help them to test theirs. Make take-Rb-out-of-kidney set and lymph bottles for them to take 6 times a day.

When Rb levels are low test client again for thrombin.

Exp. 213 - To Raise Thrombin Levels

Purpose: To learn how to repair the blood clotting mechanism.

Introduction: It is always an emergency when somebody can't stop bleeding, even from a minor wound like an extracted tooth. Chronic bleed also becomes an emergency when hemoglobin has dropped to 8 or this vicinity. Of course we can jump for a transfusion but sometimes unexpected issues interfere and the person least concerned seems to be the trusting patient. If you have a bottle copy of thrombin, you can come to a better solution than merely a transfusion and do it in 1 or 2 days. Combining them may be best in some cases.

Materials needed: A bit of paper towel with the patient's fairly fresh blood on it OR a saliva sample; test samples of Rb, Cs, thrombin.

Methods: Place the blood or saliva sample on the L plate. Place thrombin on R plate. Test for resonance. Follow this case from my files:

Mary Lopez: age 59

: liver failure at end of terminal liver and pancreas cancer

: jaundice with T.b. 27

We had waited 2 weeks, hoping the T.b. would start down and TP start up but it had not happened. Our only hope was to extract 6 mercury-containing teeth. All parts of the liver tested *Positive* for mercury as well as lymph. It seemed she had only days left.

We scheduled a true clotting time to be found first. It was 1.1 at the end of the range, a risk we would now take in spite of TPT so low.

All 6 teeth came out in 1 sitting for which we were especially grateful, but in the evening after drinking blended food and swishing her mouth with Dental Bleach, she pulled off her gauze and a tell-tale red trickle appeared on her chin. Cold pressure, ice cubes and other things had already been tried, so a paper towel with blood on it was sent to search for a solution.

Item after item that could possibly help was placed on the L plate. Vitamins, minerals, astringents, essential oils were all tried. Parasite removal was tried as well as supplement and medicine removal. The thrombin stayed on zero.

The bleeding paper was tested for any oddity. It was *Positive* for rubidium, when Rb was subtracted from thrombin on the R plate with inconclusive results. It was *Negative* for cesium. By adding Cs to the L plate, thrombin became *Positive*. A shortage of Cs suggested toxicity of Rb so a drop set of Rb-out-of-kidneys and lymph was made. Cesium chloride was filled in 1 gram capsules to take 1X3.

The caution with Cs is nausea. We also made drops of Rb-out-of-blood to begin at once, to repeat 6X.

Calcium was found to resonate so ½ capsule (size 00) of $CaCo_3$ was dissolved in any handy fluid and drunk down 3 times a day.

Vitamin E capsules of 400u were found resonant with thrombin so were added to the recipe, 1 capsule twice a day.

Vitamin K, injectable and as a tablet, of 5 mg and resonated with thrombin. 10 mg was to be injected daily and the 5 mg tablet taken by mouth. Both tested *Negative* for Chlorox.

This was all rushed over to the patient to be taken immediately.

Next day, at the saliva test: Thrombin tested *Positive* for 3 bottles worth of thrombin. This was an excellent response. Rb was still *Positive* but now Cs was *Positive* too, a good development, due no doubt to the days intensive parasite-killing.

She was taken off Cs now to avoid vomiting, since her response could perhaps be sustained without the supplement. Vitamin K was still *Negative* showing that the dose was not toxic for her. She was to continue for 1 week.

That evening her bleeding stopped. We stopped all food and mouth swishing, even Dental Bleach, and cancelled appointment for stitch removal, to avoid any tiny disturbance at the healing gum.

Next morning there was still no bleeding. Now the saliva showed 5 bottles worth of thrombin.

Two precursors of thrombin were tested now. They were thromboplastin and actin. Each was *Positive*. E. rec parasites were still so plentiful they were *Positive*, probable cause of high Rb levels. In fact, Rb was attached to the E. rec parasites, giving them a radioactive property. There was no sign of bleeding, but she was to drink all her food.

The next day, no bleeding had started and thrombin level stayed at 5 bottles, while both actin and thromboplastin stayed *Positive*.

She could return to the dentist for crown removal next day.

Next day only two crowns were removed from the mouth, but both were in such bad shape, possibly even loose, that they came out without help, and unintentionally. Bleeding was a new possibility but did not occur this time.

Exp. 214 - Microwave Introduction

Since microwaves from a microwave oven appear to leave their "frequency signature" in water it should be possible to use them as a test standard.

Purpose: To find the intermittent nature of microwaves in our environment and the results in isotope formation.

Materials: Microwaved water in a zippered plastic bag, heated to steaming and cooled, test bottle of North, South, E. recurvatum, F. buski, Fasciola, cesium, cesium/beta, cesium/gamma, rubidium, rubidium/beta, rubidium/gamma, atomic clock; several organ slides.

Methods: Test for microwaves in the early morning, late morning, afternoon, late afternoon, early evening, late evening, if possible. Compare your results with mine obtained on 2/12/2008 starting at 8:30 a.m.

Results: At muscle bone (a parasitized organ in pain syndromes, arthritis) on Left plate:

North – *Pos*	cesium – *Neg*	F. buski – *Neg*
Fasciola – *Neg*	E. recurvatum – *Pos*	Cs/gamma – *Pos*
South – *Pos*	Cs/beta – *Pos*	

8:41 :30 a.m. At muscle tendon:	Cs/beta – *Pos*
43	Cs/beta – *Pos*
44 :25	Cs/gamma – *Pos*
8:45 :59	Cs/gamma – *Pos*

(Many more tests were done than recorded in order to catch any change to *Neg* state.)

8:46 :38	rubidium – *Pos*	
47 :43	Rb/beta – *Pos*	
48 :11	Rb/beta – *Pos*	
49 :20	Rb/gamma – *Pos*	
11:29 a.m. At muscle tendon:	North – *Pos*	
	South – *Pos*	
	E. recurvatum – *Neg*	
	microwaves – *Pos*	(ON continuously)
6:05	microwaves OFF	
6:08	microwaves OFF	
6:09	microwaves OFF	
6:10 :35 p.m. At whole body:	microwaves – *Neg*	
	North – *Neg*	
	South – *Neg*	
6:11 At tendon:	North – *Pos*	

(Note that microwaves ceased appearing from 6:05 to 6:11.)

	microwaves – *Pos*
	E. recurvatum – *Pos*
	F. buski – *Pos*
	Fasciola – *Neg*
6:14 :20	microwaves – *Neg*
	North – *Neg*
	South – *Neg*
	radon – *Neg*

(Note that the microwave receivers in me are not shut down due to radon.)

6:17 :00	microwaves – Pos
18	Pos
19	Pos
20	Pos
6:20 :35	*Neg*
21	*Neg*
21 :44	*Neg*
22 :01	*Neg*
22 :38	*Neg*
23 :39	*Neg*
24 :17	Pos

(Note that microwaves can fluctuate with an ON/OFF status for about 4 minutes at a time.)

26	*Pos*
27	*Pos*
6:28:12	*Neg*

(Another similar experiment was done on 2/26/2008, two weeks later. The water had not been heated in a microwave oven. It was run from a cold tap the same time as the boiled sample. Assuming it captured microwaves from outer space, the following results were obtained.)

6:20 :45 p.m.	microwaves – *Pos*
:23 :43	*Pos*
:25 :32	*Pos*
	cesium – *Pos*
	cs/alpha –*Neg*
	cs/beta – *Pos*
	cs/gamma –*Pos*
6:26 :54	microwaves – *Neg*
27 :52	*Neg*
	cesium – *Neg*
	cs/alpha – *Neg*
	cs/beta – *Neg*
	cs/gamma – *Neg*

(These results look similar to previously obtained data, where cesium radioactivity was dependent on microwaves striking either cesium stable or some other element in its path. Cesium/alpha is not seen.)

6:28 :26	microwaves – *Pos*
:29 :39	*Pos*
:25 :32	rubidium – *Pos*
	rubidium/alpha – *Pos (!)*
	rubidium/beta – *Pos*
	rubidium/gamma – *Pos*
	(For the first time we see rubidium emitting alpha rays.)
6:30 :22	microwaves – *Pos*
30 :57	rubidium – *Pos*
	rubidium/alpha – *Pos*
	cesium – *Pos*
	cs/alpha – *Pos (!)*

(For the first time we see cesium/alpha produced. Possibly a different isotope of both rubidium and cesium is apparently formed, possibly from a different microwave of higher energy.)

Exp. 215 - Microwaves

PART A

Purpose: To identify microwaves.

Introduction: We are told by astrophysicists that microwaves are everywhere, all around us, coming at us from various sources. Since water can hold a pattern of waves in the range of radiofrequency, could this range by stretched to include microwaves, near infrared, ultra violet, light in various colors, x-rays?

Materials: 2 plastic zippered bags, microwave oven, organ samples.

Methods: Run about ½-cup of cold tap water into 1 bag. Test yourself for resonance to it. You should not, unless it is your drinking water and it contains a toxin you have accumulated. If it does resonate find different water.

Heat it in a microwave oven till steaming and then cool. Test yourself again to this water. It now resonates.

Conclusion: You have microwaves "imprinted" in your body.

PART B

Purpose: To find the fluctuations in Microwaves' presence.

Materials: ½-cup of freshly microwaved water in plastic zippered bag

Methods Test yourself at whole body for resonance to microwaved body. Note the time and write *P* for *Positive* or *N* for *Negative.* Continue testing repeatedly in the early morning for 1 hour.

Results: *Positives* and *Negatives* can be seconds apart or minutes apart. By 8:30 a.m. on 2/13/2008, the *Negatives* had stopped for at least 2 hours. At this time my search stopped.

Exp. 216 - Microwaved Water

Purpose: To observe the arrival of microwaves theoretically from outer space.

Introduction: It was discovered that our earth receives microwaves from all angles constantly. What is it doing and where does it come from are still the main questions.

Another question is: Have we evolved with a dependency on them? This experiment seems to suggest we have.

Materials needed: About 10 or 12 microscope slides of tissues, two samples of tap water, one microwaved, the other not. Each is in a zippered plastic sandwich bag, not fragrant, nor colored. One tissue slide should be *Positive* for a parasite.

Methods: Test at your own "whole body" level for microwaved water. It will be *Positive*. Test for ordinary tap water. It will be *Negative*, unless the chlorine has accumulated or some other toxin.

Test at all the tissue samples. The microwaved sample is *Positive*.

Tentative conclusion: The microwaves from the oven were captured as if they had been "bottle copied". The oven supplied the "carrier wave" or energy needed, taking the place of a zapper or frequency generator. This "copied" microwave was found present in all my body organs.

Test continuously, at least once per minute, keeping notes. After about 10 minutes, the microwaved water sample is *Negative*! All the organs test *Negative*. North and South are *Negative*! Yet there is no radon or perhaps it was not as accessible as usual. Both Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 are *Negative*. Cs, Cs β and Cs γ are *Negative*! Rb, Rb β, Rb γ are *Negative*. At the appendix, where I had E. rec *Positive*, it is now *Negative*. It is as if acetylcholine channels and epinephrine were absent and unable to carry the circuit current. It is as if computers had crashed or a city was without power after a storm.

Interpretation: Without microwave to activate the Cs clock's β and γ radiation, there is no timing anywhere at :00 or :20 to engage in metabolism. Would we soon die if this situation kept up?

Continue testing. Notice that in another 10 minutes, approximately, microwaves are present again and the Cs clock is working again. The appendix has its E. rec again.

Do these microwave fluctuations go on all day? Notice that it is impossible to do this kind of testing while the microwaves are missing.

What is allowing the heart to keep on and our other vital functions?

Exp. 217 - Microwaves Trapped in Water

Purpose: To see microwaves get "copied" into water. This experiment must be done within hours of preparing water.

Materials needed: 2 plastic bags of the same faucet water, cold

PART A

Microwave one bag of water till steaming. Cool to room temperature. Test yourself for this water at "whole body". It will resonate. Why? Test yourself for unmicrowaved water. You will not resonate unless you have a large amount of some toxin from this same water.

Test the 2 waters, they will not resonate.

PART B

Wait till next day, without refrigeration. Repeat the above tests. Now, both bags resonate with you at whole body and with each other. They will not resonate with freshly drawn water.

Conclusion: The tentative conclusion that microwaves can get trapped on their way through it just as a copy can be made of the square wave from your zapper or using a sine wave from a frequency generator. Can it be stored as can the bottle copies? Can it be copied into a further bottle of wave? If so, is the lowest temperature copyable 7° C?

Exp. 218 - Microwaves Function in our Bodies

Purpose: To catch microwaves arriving from space and see their function in our bodies.

Methods: Heat tap water in the microwave oven in a plastic zippered bag. In another bag, pour unheated water from the same source. Zip shut. Test for resonance between them. There is none. Test yourself for the unmicrowaved water. You will not resonate. Test yourself for the microwaved water. You will resonate.

Tentative conclusion: You harbor microwaves.

Tentative explanation: Your body and the external part of the circuit of the Syncrometer® can conduct microwaves. Considering their energy and GH_2 frequency does this show modulation?

At about 5:30 p.m. or 6 p.m. on a mid-February day, test yourself for microwaves, North, South at whole body and at various organs. Test for Cs, Cs β, Cs γ and Rb, Rb β and Rb γ. They will all be *Positive* together. They then will suddenly be *Negative* together. And during this *Negative* phase nothing can be found to be *Positive*, no iron compounds or parasites or metabolites.

This will last about 4 minutes. After this they will all be *Positive* again.

The fluctuations occur over a 4 minute frequency and last till shortly after 7 p.m.

Question: Do they occur in the morning or midday?

Tentative conclusion: Evidently the microwaves control the Cs and Rb clocks so there is no :00 or :20 second timing. Conversely the clocks may fluctuate so microwaves aren't seen.

Exp. 219 - Cosmic Rays

Purpose: To find a cosmic ray

Introduction: Cosmic rays arrive at the earth's surface at 9000 particles per cm^2 in 24 hrs. This is approximately 1 impact in 10 seconds. It is known that Beryllium-7 is produced by cosmic rays from lithium in the air. Could you identify cosmic rays by finding Be7 in a sample of water? How could you distinguish Be recently made and stable, Be that just happened to be present in the water?

Materials needed: Beryllium test sample, alpha beta and gamma radiation test bottles, tissue test sample or product sample.

Methods: Search for Be, more or less continuously, for several minutes. It may be *Positive* or *Negative*. As soon as it is *Positive*, test it for α, β, γ radiation. There are isomers of beryllium. Beryllium may already be *Neg* by the time you have done this. It will be *Pos* again soon. Time the intervals that Be is *Pos* and *Neg*. Do you find a beryllium isomer that produces no β?

Results: Beryllium is continually turning ON and OFF at intervals of seconds to minutes. One interpretation is that it implies a cosmic ray has struck a lithium atom.

Exp. 220 - Catching the Cosmic Waves

PART A

Introduction: Many of the radioactive waves traveling through our air, bodies and top layers of the earth come from outer space at unknown origins or from the sun. Those from the sun are called microwaves and have been much studied some being of low energy and some extremely high energy. The very high energy microwaves penetrate the entire atmosphere to the earth's surface and often strike the nucleus of a lithium atom to yield a Beryllium atom (Be7). These land helter skelter, at a density of about 1 per sq. cm. every 2 or 3 seconds.

Finding Be7 newly created is one way to identify cosmic ray arrival.

Another way to identify cosmic rays is to search for resonance with human-made microwaves. Over how wide a range could we expect microwaves to modulate each other or resonate with each other?

Materials needed: Beryllium test sample, freshly drawn tap water, microwave oven, plastic Ziploc bags without color or fragrance.

Methods: Make a new microwave test substance by heating about 1 cup of water in a zippered plastic bag for about 20 sec.

Draw another water sample of similar size but not microwaved.

Test them for resonance. They will not resonate at first. Set them aside and try again every few hours. Around 12 hours later they will begin to resonate and continue to resonate thereafter. Is the effect on the water due to passing through the water or due to an end effect on the water?

PART B

Choose a sunny day close to 12 o'clock noon. Do some routine testing or search for Be7 production in any organ.

Suddenly the Be production will stop, at the same time of resonance of microwaved water.

Try to standardize yourself in the usual ways. All resonance has stopped so no standardizing is possible. Test for the presence of DNA from its turn-on time at clock time :00 in any minute till turn-off time, 20 seconds later.

The whole phenomenon of resonances between body parts is missing. The presence of Fe_2O_3 and Fe_3O_4 or North polarization or South cannot be ascertained. The presence of cesium and rubidium cannot be ascertained. The feature of timed physiological events is missing.

Results: This whole interruption of resonating tissues and substance is interpreted as stoppage of microwaves from the sun, temporarily. Periods of 20 minutes are not unusual, around midday and late afternoon. Without the arrival of microwaves, the cesium and rubidium clocks cannot work. Without these the major set points for time, at :00 and :20, cannot work.

Are our cells completely adrift, cut off from their chief producer and controller? Did the cells go on with their cyclical events, but without being able to hear them? Are any permanent effects noticed? Would death result if these 2 clocks were stalled for a longer period? Do parasites using the rubidium clock die if the interruption is longer than a set time? Do they resort to spore formation?

Would drinking microwaved water set these 2 clocks? Do other kinds of communication with metabolic events exist? Are there other kinds of clocks besides Cs and Rb?

Is the existence of North and South polarized zones interrupted? Does this result in serious changes in the cell behavior?

An identical event terminated at 12:21:45, 2 days after the previous one, but this was a cloudy overcast day. The starting point or this event was 12:08.

Exp. 221 - Melatonin Production

Purpose: To find the metabolic rate of melatonin production by the pineal gland.

Materials needed: Pineal gland on a microscope slide, sample of melatonin, atomic clock

Method: Place melatonin on R plate and pineal gland on L plate. Test for resonance a few seconds before the minute hand reaches :00. Note that it starts right at time :00, implying it is being made at that time. Continue testing continuously till it stops resonating; this will be exactly at time :30 seconds. It is now *Negative* till time :00.

Questions: Does melatonin arrive by the bloodstream from the pineal gland? What does the pineal gland do after it is absorbed?

Exp. 222 - Is Food Sanitation by UV Superior?

Purpose: To check on the effectiveness of UV light to instantly sanitize food.

CAUTION: The greatest drawback to use UV in the home is the hazard of eye damage. The handheld "wand" lowers a shield in place as you rotate it toward your eyes. But this is not enough protection. Children should not use the UV wand. In spite of all protective action, the wand users are likely to have earlier eye disease than others. Try to move the food sanitizing into a nearby closet. Children should not already be seated at the table when the UV light is used. Take extra eye-supplements like vitamin A, zinc, vitamin B_2, and bilberry.

Materials: Several USA bananas or others, labeled; a UV lamp with at least one 245A° bulb; slide or bottle of Bacillus cereus. Read earlier books on the allergy connectedness to this bacterium.

Method: Test one of the bananas at the center line for Bacillus cereus bacteria.

Note: If these soil bacteria are present, the line will show dark seeds and further evidence of rotting.

After testing about 3 bananas, place them for treatment under the UV, peel and all. Vary the doses used by placing them a different distance from the 245A° lamp. Time the exposure differently for 3 bananas. Later test each banana for live bacteria.

Arrive at a practical dose for the different bananas.

Results: Bananas left for less than 10 minutes under the lamp did not kill B. cereus. Bananas left under for 1/2 hour did kill all the bacteria. Notice that any further rotting or softening was stalled. Notice also, a special firmness of UV'ed bananas. Perhaps they have a somewhat better flavor.

Syncrometer® Tester's Flow Sheet

For The 3-Week Cancer-Curing Program

This flow sheet gives you a path that leads to success with certainty. Follow each number to its counterpart in the set with asterisks (*). Complete each instruction given in the asterisk set. From there, go to the underlined set that tells you what changes to make. And from there, go to the bracketed set with instructions on how to clear your body of the unwanted items. Copy the flow sheet for a convenient report form.

The flow sheet uses 4 levels of body cleansing (detoxifying): saliva, lymph, organ with the tumor, and the tumor itself. The saliva represents the systemic (system wide) level where major problems would make themselves evident and testable. Things recently eaten or of major significance can be detected here. As soon as a major problem begins to subside, it is no longer detectable in the saliva, but could still be detected in the lymph. As it subsides further, it is only detectable in the organ that has been accumulating it and finally, only in the tumor. Each level should be cleared, but often you can skip a level or go right to the tumor. Write results in the blank columns.

Purchase or make your own test substances, organ samples, parasite, pathogen and metabolite samples.

Test Substance	should be	at saliva	at lymph	at organ with tumor	at tumor
	RESULTS				
1. chlorox bleach	*Neg*				
2. water softener salts	*Neg*				
3. motor oil	*Neg*				
4. wheel bearing grease	*Neg*				
5. asbestos	*Neg*				
6. mixed heavy metals	*Neg*				
7. mixed azo dyes	*Neg*				
8. malonic acid set*	*Neg*				
These eight are accumulations from your drinking water.					
9. North Pole	*Pos*				
10. South Pole	*Neg*				
These are magnetic polarizations, see text.					
The following metals are tests using Atomic Absorption Standards, namely, inorganic.					
11. mercury, thallium	*Neg*				

* malonic acid, methyl malonate, maleic acid, maleic anhydride, D-malic acid

Test Substance	should be	at saliva	at lymph	at organ with tumor	at tumor
	RESULTS				
12. gold	*Neg*				
13. uranium	*Neg*				
14. copper	*Neg*				
15. cobalt	*Neg*				
16. chromium III and VI	*Neg*				
17. germanium, strontium	*Neg*				
18. vanadium	*Neg*				
19. selenium	*Neg*				
20. nickel	*Neg*				
21. aluminum	*Neg*				
22. lead	*Neg*				
23. bromine	*Neg*				
24. cadmium	*Neg*				
25. thulium	*Neg*				
26. formaldehyde	*Neg*				
27. arsenic, ruthenium	*Neg*				
28. methanol	*Neg*				
29. benzene	*Neg*				
30. PCBs	*Neg*				
31. hypochlorite	*Neg*				
32. ferritin	*Neg*				
33. Flu (*influenza*) virus	*Neg*				
34. prion protein	*Neg*				
35. mumps virus	*Neg*				
36. S.* enteriditis	*Neg*				
37. S. paratyphi	*Neg*				
38. S. typhimurium	*Neg*				
39. Shigella dysenteriae	*Neg*				
40. Shigella sonnei	*Neg*				
41. Staphylococcus aureus	*Neg*				
42. Streptococcus pneumoniae	*Neg*				
43. Streptococcus G	*Neg*				
44. Aspergillus fungus	*Neg*				
45. Penicillium fungus	*Neg*				
46. aflatoxin	*Neg*				
47. Escherichia coli	*Neg*				

* Salmonella

Test Substance	should be	at saliva	at lymph	at organ with tumor	at tumor
	RESULTS				
48. formic acid	*Neg*				
The next 8 are oncoviruses (oncogenes)					
49. MYC	*Neg*				
50. SRC	*Neg*				
51. JUN	*Neg*				
52. FOS	*Neg*				
53. FOS/JUN	*Neg*				
54. NEU	*Neg*				
55. RAS	*Neg*				
56. SV40	*Neg*				
57. CMV	*Neg*				
58. EBV	*Neg*				
59. Hepatitis B	*Neg*				
60. Adenovirus	*Neg*				
Next, combine Positive bacteria with oncoviruses that are Positive and test again. Testers - they must touch.					
61. hemoglobin (HGB)	*Neg*				
62. complement C3	*Pos*				
63. stem cell factor (SCF)	*Neg*				
64. hypothalamus cells	*Neg*				
65. chlorogenic acid	*Neg*				
66. human growth hormone(HGH)	*Neg*				
67. pituitary cells	*Neg*				
68. phloridzin	*Neg*				
69. tumor nucleus	*Neg*				
70. pancreas cells	*Neg*				
71. gallic acid	*Neg*				
72. orthophosphotyrosine (OPT)	*Neg*				
73. tricalcium phosphate	*Neg*				
74. p53 gene	*Neg*				
75. isopropyl alcohol	*Neg*				
76. Clostridium (*3 species*)	*Neg*				
77. Fasciolopsis buski	*Neg*				
78. Fasciolopsis cercariae	*Neg*				
79. Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)	*Neg*				
80. Bacillus cereus	*Neg*				
81. Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (HCG)	*Neg*				
82. yeast, Baker's	*Neg*				
83. Fasciola	*Neg*				

Test Substance	should be	at saliva	at lymph	at organ with tumor	at tumor
	RESULTS				
84. Strongyloides	*Neg*				
85. Onchocerca	*Neg*				
86. Dirofilaria	*Neg*				
87. Paragonimus	*Neg*				
88. Clonorchis	*Neg*				
89. Eurytrema	*Neg*				
90. Ascaris lumbricoides	*Neg*				
91. Ascaris megalocephala	*Neg*				
92. ribonucleotide reductase, (RRase)	*Neg*				
93. DNA	*Neg*				
94. DNA polymerase	*Neg*				
95. fibronectin	*Neg*				
96. cadherin E	*Neg*				
97. laminin	*Neg*				
98. prostaglandin (PGE2)	*Neg*				
99. phosphatidyl serine (PS)	*Pos*				
100. cytochrome C	*Pos*				
101. ubiquitin	*Pos*				
102. caspase-1	*Pos*				
103. cathepsin B	*Pos*				
104. telomerase inhibitor II	*Pos*				
105. lipase-pancreatin	*Pos*				

Repeat the tests at the lymph after the saliva has cleared.
Repeat the tests at the organ with the tumor.
Repeat the tests at the tumor.
Test #99 tells you if apoptosis is being signaled to begin.
Test #100 tells you if apoptosis is underway.
Tests #101 to #104 tell you which essential link for apoptosis might be missing.
Test #105 tells you if external digestion by your own digestive enzymes has begun.

Next, test if the immune system's white blood cells are eating the tumor. To identify the tumor cells, put the regular tissue slide in series with (touching) the tricalcium phosphate sample. The tumor part of an organ invariably has tricalcium phosphate deposits, which mark it.

To test if the immune system (WBCs) is eating the tumor cells, choose only the CD14 and CD8 white blood cells. Place them near, not quite touching, the saliva sample, to indicate that more than those reachable by direct contact with saliva will be tested.

Place tumor cells on opposite plate, for example, breast/tricalcium phosphate for breast tumor cells.

Test substance	should be	at saliva	at lymph	at organ with tumor	at tumor
	RESULTS				
106. tumor cells in CD8 cells	*Pos*				
107. tumor cells in CD14 cells	*Pos*				
108. Streptococcus pyogenes (*abscess bacteria*)	*Neg*				
109. Plasmodium falciparum (*malaria*)	*Neg*				
110. Measles virus	*Neg*				
111. Papilloma virus (warts)	*Neg*				
112. Echinoporyphium recurvatum parasite	*Neg*				
113. Echinostoma revolutum (parasite)	*Neg*				
114. Acanthocephala (parasite)	*Neg*				
115. polonium (Po)	*Neg*				
116. cerium (Ce)	*Neg*				
117. polonium-cerium-complex*	*N / P*				
118. potassium ferrocyanide K4 Fe (CN) 6	*Neg*				
119. potassium ferricyanide K3 Fe (CN) 6	*N / P*				
120. allylmethyl sulfide (alkylator)	*Neg*				
121. mustard (alkylator)	*Neg*				
122. methyl sulfonyl methane (MSM)	*Pos*				
123. promethium (Pm)	*N / P*				
124. polonium-cerium-promethium complex(PoCePm)	*N / P*				
125. polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide (short cancer-complex)	*Neg*				
126. polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-allylmethyl sulfide-F. buski (long cancer-complex)	*Neg*				
127. polonium-cerium-ferricyanide	*N / P*				
128. polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-F. buski	*Neg*				
129. polonium-cerium-ferricyanide-F. buski**	*Neg*				
130. polonium-cerium-F. buski	*Neg*				
131. sodium or potassium cyanide***	*Neg*				
132. methylene blue (dye)	*Neg*				
133. Rhodanese (enzyme)	*Pos*				
134. radon and its decay series	*Neg*				

* Testers, arrange the test substances that are complexes in the order given; items must touch.

** This has not been found at time of printing.

*** Testers, use only a copy of this extreme poison for testing.

Five days after PS, lipase-pancreatin, and "tumor cells in CD8s" (and CD14s) are all *Positive* together, you may **schedule a scan or new blood test**.

Search for WHAT and WHERE

*1. (**chlorox bleach**) If *Positive*, search in water.

*2. (**water softener salts**) If *Positive*, search in water.

*3. (**motor oil**) If *Positive*, search in water.

*4. (**wheel bearing grease**) If *Positive* search in water and in CD4s, CD8s, CD14s.

*5. (**asbestos**) If *Positive*, search in water, house dust, food.

*6. (**mixed heavy metals**) If *Positive*, search in water, cookware, dentalware, supplements, foods.

*7. (**mixed azo dyes**) If *Positive*, search in water, supplements, food, drugs, enamel and plastic food containers, plastic teeth, toothbrush, etc. Search for Fast Red, Fast Green, Fast Garnet, Fast Blue, Fast Red Violet, DAB, Sudan Black B.

*8. (**malonic acid set**) If *Positive*, search in water, cookware, dishes, utensils, food, dentalware.

*9. (**North Pole**) If *Negative*, search in water for polarization, in saliva for SCF, nickel, and Fe_2O_3.

*10. (**South Pole**) If *Positive*, search in water for polarization, in saliva for SCF, nickel, and Fe_3O_4.

*11. (**mercury, thallium**) If *Positive*, search for amalgam in dentalware, mercury and thallium in glass and Teflon food containers, tampons, medicine, supplements.

*12. (**gold**) If *Positive*, search in dentalware, jewelry, bread, glassware, and in ovaries, pancreas, hypothalamus. Search for HIV (in P24), prions, Salmonella, SV40, Avian flu.

*13. (**uranium**) If *Positive*, search in medicines, teeth, water, dental supplies. Search teeth and jawbone next for Strep. pyogenes (abscess bacteria).

*14. (**copper**) If *Positive*, search in water, water pipes, dentalware, cookware, supplements, and in liver.

*15. (**cobalt**) If *Positive*, search in water, cookware, supplements, dish detergent, and in heart, liver, WBC and critical organ. Search these for Strep. pyogenes. Check blood test for low LDH, alk phos.

*16. (**chromium III** and **VI**) If *Positive*, search in water, cookware, food, supplements, and for yeast, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus in lymph, SV40.

*17. (**germanium, strontium**) If *Positive* for germanium, search for hypochlorite (chlorination treatment) in water, saliva. If *Positive* for strontium, search distilled water, malfunctioning filter. Search for Mycobacterium TB, M. avium/cellulare, Mycoplasma, Pseudomonas, CMV, Strep pneumoniae, Pneumocystis, Chaetomium, HIV (in reverse transcriptase), SV40. Search in bone marrow, RBCs, B-cells, platelets, lungs, megakaryocytes. Search for CORN.

*18. (**vanadium**) If *Positive*, search in cookware, plastic teeth, house dust. Search for E. coli, Mycobacterium avium/cellulare, Flu, in saliva, lymph. Search for CORN.

*19. (**selenium**) If *Positive*, search in supplements (vitamin C), cookware.

*20. (**nickel**) If *Positive*, search in water, dentalware, jewelry, cookware, and for yeast, E. coli, Staphylococcus, HIV, Clostridium. Search at CD4, CD8, CD14 WBCs. Test polarization.

*21. (**aluminum**) If *Positive*, search in water, body products, food, cookware; and at throat, cerebrum, skin, and Hodgkin's and non Hodgkin's lymphomas.

*22. (**lead**) If *Positive*, search in water, drugs, supplements, and at liver, bone marrow, colon.

*23. (**bromine**) If *Positive*, search in breads, cereals, spices.

*24. (**cadmium**) If *Positive*, search in water, cookware, dentalware, supplements, drugs. Search at kidneys.

*25. (**thulium**) If *Positive*, search in water, vitamin C, supplements, drugs.

*26. (**formaldehyde**) If *Positive*, search in house dust, food. Also search for benzene in saliva.

*27. (**arsenic, ruthenium**) If *Positive* for arsenic, search in house dust. If *Positive* for ruthenium, search in distilled water, charcoal filters. Search for Salmonella ent., S. para., S. typhi. Search for S. ent. at pancreas. Search for prion.

*28. (**methanol**) If *Positive*, search in diet and at pancreas, eyes. Also search for benzene.

*29. (**benzene**) If *Positive*, search in water, foods, medicines, body products, supplements. Search for P24, reverse transcriptase.

*30. (**PCBs**) If *Positive*, search in water, foods, medicines, body products, supplements.

*31. (**hypochlorite**) If *Positive*, search in water and for germanium.

*32. (**ferritin**) If *Positive*, search for asbestos in water (see #5). Search for ferritin on/in WBCs.

*33. (**Flu virus** [influenza]) If *Positive*, search for F. buski, Clostridium, Salmonella, prion. Search for dyes, heavy metals in water, WBCs.

*34. (**prion protein**) If *Positive*, search for Salmonella. Search for PGE2, gold at lymph.

*35. (**mumps virus**) If *Positive*, search for casein and Ascaris larvae in parotid gland and lymph.

*36., *37., *38. (**S. enteriditis, S. paratyphi, S. typhimurium**) If *Positive*, search for Salmonella ent. at pancreas, Salmonellas in WBC. If *Negative* here, search for dyes in WBC. Search for gold, molybdenum, ruthenium in lymph. Search for oncoviruses inside bacteria.

*39. & *40. (**Shigella dysenteriae, Shigella sonnei**) If *Positive*, search in food. Search for oncoviruses inside bacteria. Search at bronchioles. Search for manganese at bronchioles.

*41. (**Staph aur**) If *Positive*, search at breast, skin, and teeth (bone). Search for yeast, SRC, chromium, Strongyloides, Adenovirus. Search for pink skin.

*42. (**Strep pneu**) If *Positive*, search at pain location, at teeth. Search for chromium, formic acid, hemoglobin (bleeding), benzene.

*43. (**Strep G**) If *Positive*, search for Ascaris, chromium. Search at respiratory organs (lungs, trachea, larynx, bronchi).

*44. (**Aspergillus fungus**) If *Positive*, search for chromium, cobalt, nickel in water, cookware, foods. Search at liver for Aspergillus, aflatoxin, bilirubin oxidase. Search blood for bilirubin, bilirubin oxidase.

*45. (**Penicillium fungus**) If *Positive*, search for copper, aflatoxin, bilirubin at liver.

*46. (**aflatoxin**) If *Positive*, EMERGENCY! Search for aflatoxin, copper, chromium, cobalt, nickel at each of the 10 liver locations. Do blood test for total bilirubin and evidence of liver failure.

*47. (**E. coli**) If *Positive*, search for vanadium, molybdenum, manganese, chromium, nickel, all oncoviruses, and for E. coli bacteria with oncovirus inside.

*48. (**formic acid**) If *Positive*, search for HGB (bleeding) at pain, tumor, and effusate locations. Search for benzene (see #29). Search for Streptococcus pneumoniae.

*49. (**MYC**) If *Positive*, search for mumps, F. buski, Ascaris, casein.

*50. (**SRC**) If *Positive*, search for Strongyloides, linolenic acid (oil), potato.

*51. (**JUN**) If *Positive*, search for Onchocerca, myristic, oleic, palmitic acid (oil), cinnamic acid antigen, corn.

*52. & *53. (**FOS**, **FOS/JUN**) If *Positive*, search for Dirofilaria, lactose, oleic acid (oil), coumarin (antigen).

*54. (**NEU**) If *Positive*, search for Ascaris lumbricoides, Ascaris megalocephala, linolenic acid (oil).

*55. (**RAS**) If *Positive*, search for yeast, chromium, cobalt, nickel.

*56. (**SV40**) If *Positive*, EMERGENCY! Search for gallic acid, pancreatic fluke, limonene, chromium, gold, strontium. Search for combinations of SV40 with other oncoviruses and bacteria.

*57. & *58. (**CMV**, **EBV**) If *Positive*, search at lungs for chromium, strontium, aluminum, malonic acid, Streptococcus G and its combinations with oncoviruses. Search for Strongyloides, lauric acid, linolenic acid, potato.

*59. (**Hepatitis B**) If *Positive*, search for Clonorchis, Clostridium botulinum, combinations of hepatitis B with other oncoviruses and bacteria. Search for oats, carrot (umbelliferone). Search at liver and pituitary.

*60. (**Adenovirus**) If *Positive*, search for Ascaris, combinations of Adenovirus with other oncoviruses, bacteria and hypothalamus cells. Find metal requirements of carrier bacteria and for oncoviruses using subtraction method with Syncrometer®. See text.

*61. (**HGB**) If *Positive*, signifies bleeding. Search for location of bleeding, Streptococcus pneu, formic acid, benzene, menadione, coumarin, ASA, dyes, and maleic anhydride.

*62. (**C3**) If *Negative*, search for PGE2 and food antigens. Search for combinations of C3 with food antigens. Search for F. buski.

*63. (**SCF**) If *Positive*, search for free hypothalamus cells, chlorogenic acid.

*64. (**hypothalamus**) If *Positive*, search for chlorogenic acid, Strongyloides, potato.

*65. (**chlorogenic acid**) If *Positive*, search for hypothalamus cells, Strongyloides, potato. Search food for chlorogenic acid.

*66. (**HGH**) If *Positive*, search for free pituitary cells, phloridzin, human liver fluke, oats

*67. (**pituitary**) If *Positive*, search for phloridzin, Clonorchis, oats. Search for combinations of pituitary cells with Flu, Adenovirus, CMV, EBV.

*68. (**phloridzin**) If *Positive*, search for free pituitary cells. Search in food.

*69. (**tumor nucleus**) If *Positive*, EMERGENCY! Search for chlorogenic, phloridzin, gallic acid, SV40 virus, Strongyloides, Clonorchis, Eurytrema. Treat immediately. Retest in 3 days.

*70. (**pancreas cells**) If *Positive*, search for gallic acid, Eurytrema, limonene.

*71. (**gallic acid**) If *Positive*, search for SV40, pancreatic fluke, free pancreas cells. Search in food.

*72. (**OPT**) If *Positive*, EMERGENCY! Search for OPT in suspected organs, also F. buski, isopropyl alcohol, malonic acid, polonium, cerium, K4 Fe (CN) 6, mustard, cancer-complex, chlorox bleach.

*73. (**tricalcium phosphate**) If *Positive*, search for A. lumbricoides, A. megalocephala, vitamin D_2, vitamin D_3.

*74. (**p53**) If *Positive*, search for vanadium pentoxide (Atomic Absorption Standard), azo dyes.

*75. (**isopropyl alcohol**) If *Positive*, search for Clostridium bacteria, OPT, Fasciolopsis cercariae, HCG.

*76. (**Clostridium**) If *Positive*, search for DNA, isopropyl alcohol. Search at colon, teeth, tumor.

*77. (**F. buski**) If *Positive*, search for OPT, Bacillus cereus, MYC, ONION, allyl methyl sulfide, cancer-complex.

*78. (**F. cercariae**) If *Positive*, search for Bacillus cereus, ONION, allyl methyl sulfide, HCG.

*79. (**CEA**) If *Positive*, search for yeast, Onchocerca.

*80. (**Bacillus cereus**) If *Positive*, search for F. buski, d-tyramine, d-thyroxine, d-tyrosine, d-phenylalanine.

*81. (**HCG**) If *Positive*, search for Fasciolopsis cercaria.

*82. (**Yeast**) If *Positive*, search for chromium, cobalt, nickel, CEA, asparagine, RAS. Search for red skin areas. Search for Staphylococcus or Streptococci at breast, breast skin or teeth.

*83. (**Fasciola**) If *Positive*, search for lauric acid (lard), gluten, gliadin, beef, fibronectin, K_3 Fe (CN) 6.

*84. (**Strongyloides**) If *Positive*, search for linolenic acid (oil), potatoes, SRC, CMV, EBV.

*85. (**Onchocerca**) If *Positive*, search for JUN, JUN / FOS, liver growth factor. Search for cinnamic acid antigen, dilated veins and vein valves visible under skin, nodules under

skin, myristic, oleic, palmitic acids (oil), corn. Search in non-Hodgkin's tumors, eyes. Identify in stool.

*86. (**Dirofilaria**) If *Positive*, search for FOS, FOS / JUN, liver growth factor, lactose, oleic acid (oil), coumarin antigen, purple patches (purpura). Search in Hodgkin's and abdominal tumors. Identify in stool.

*87. (**Paragonimus**) If *Positive*, search for lemon and limonene, zearalenone, benzene. Search for lung disease, Pneumocystis, EBV, CMV.

*88. (**Clonorchis**) If *Positive*, search for oats, Clostridium botulinum, free pituitary cells, phloridzin. Search at liver. Also search liver for hepatitis B virus.

*89. (**Eurytrema**) If *Positive*, search for SV40, gallic acid, lemon.

*90. (**A. lumb**) If *Positive*, search for quercitin, NEU, mumps, Adenovirus, cathepsin B, telomerase inhibitor II, linolenic acid.

*91. (**A. megalo**) If *Positive*, search for d-carnitine, NEU, laminin, telomerase inhibitor II, cadherin E.

*92. (**RRase**) If *Positive*, search for duration of RRase, thiourea, DNA, bcl-2 in minutes and seconds. Search for yeast.

*93. & *94. (**DNA**, **DNA polymerase**) If *Positive*, search for Clostridium. Search for bcl-2, RRase, thiourea (check time of duration for each).

*95. (**fibronectin**) If *Positive*, search for Fasciola.

*96. & *97.(**cadherin E, laminin**) If *Positive*, search for F. buski, Ascaris megalocephala.

*98. (**PGE2**) If *Positive*, search for food antigens, F. buski, Bacillus cereus, d-tyramine.

*99. (**PS**) If *Negative,* search for caspase-1, telomerase inhibitor II, cathepsin B, ubiquitin. All four must be *Positive* for apoptosis to proceed. Search for parasites, yeast, CEA, HCG, HGH, SCF.

*100. (**cytochrome C**) If *Negative*, search for PS, caspase-1, telomerase inhibitor II, cathepsin B, ubiquitin.

*101. (**ubiquitin**) If *Negative*, search for Onchocerca.

*102. (**caspase-1**) If *Negative*, search for yeast, CEA.

*103. (**cathepsin B**) If *Negative*, search for Ascaris lumbricoides, Fasciola, Onchocerca.

*104. (**telomerase inhibitor II**) If *Negative*, search for A. lumbricoides and A. megalo, yeast, Onchocerca.

*105. (**lipase-pancreatin**) If *Negative*, search for cathepsin B.

*106. (**tumor cells in CD8 cells**) If *Negative*, search at CD8 cells for nickel, wheel bearing grease.

*107. (**tumor cells in CD14 cells**) If *Negative*, search at CD14 cells for nickel, wheel bearing grease.

*108. (**Streptococcus pyogenes** [abscess bacteria]) If *Positive*, search for cobalt at teeth, muscle, lower spine, pain locations. Search in jawbones, all brain, also for E. revolutum.

*109. (**Plasmodium falciparum** [malaria]) If *Positive*, search for benzene at same location; also search for PGE2.

*110. (**measles virus**) If *Positive*, search for Ascaris, Onchocerca, Bacillus cereus.

*111. (**Papilloma virus**) If *Positive*, search for ASA (trigger), Ascaris, Fasciola, Bacillus cereus, E. coli, E. recurvatum, Onchocerca.

*112. (**E. recurvatum**) If *Positive*, search for CHICKEN, LENTILS, CACTUS, copper. Search in stool for adult parasites.

*113. (**E. revolutum**) If *Positive*, search for CORN, potassium ferricyanide, fructose, zein, SORGHUM, Adenovirus 36, quercitin. Search in stool for adults.

*114. (**Acanthocephala**) If *Positive*, search in stool for adults.

*115. (**polonium** [Po]) Can be *Positive* or *Negative*; reflects on amount in the free state. Search for radon and its decay series.

*116. (**cerium** [Ce]) Can be *Positive* or *Negative*; reflects on amount in the free state. Search for other lanthanides, especially terbium, lanthanum.

*117. (**polonium-cerium-complex**) Can be *Positive* or *Negative*; reflects on amounts available and on humidity. Search for longer complexes.

*118. (**potassium ferrocyanide**) If *Positive*, search in water, search for chlorox bleach.

*119. (**potassium ferricyanide**) If *Positive*, search in water, search for bleach varieties.

*120. (**allylmethylsulfide** [alkylator]) If *Positive*, search for allyl alcohol, other allyl compounds, ONION, F. buski, OPT, mustard, E. revolutum.

*121. (**mustard** [alkylator]) If *Positive*, search for allyl methyl sulfide, OPT, F. buski, other parasites.

*122. (**methyl sulfonyl methane** [MSM]) If *Negative*, search for OPT, F. buski, allyl methyl sulfide, mustard.

*123. (**promethium** [Pm]) Can be *Positive* or *Negative*; reflects on amounts available. Search for complexes with Po, Ce.

*124. (**polonium-cerium-promethium**) Can be *Positive* or *Negative*. If *Negative*, search for ferricyanide and ferrocyanide.

*125. (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide** [short cancer-complex]) If *Positive*, search for OPT, chlorox bleach; search in water.

*126. (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-allylmethylsulfide-F. buski** [long cancer-complex]) Search for OPT, chlorox bleach, search in water.

*127. (**polonium-cerium-ferricyanide**) Can be *Positive* or *Negative*. Search for NSF bleach in water. If *Positive*, search for other parasites attached to it (not F. buski).

*128. (**polonium - cerium - ferrocyanide - F. buski**) If *Positive*, search for OPT, chlorox bleach in water, Po-Ce-ferrocyanide in water, Methylene blue in water.

*129. (**polonium-cerium-ferricyanide-F. buski**) Has never been found to printing date.

*130. (**polonium-cerium-F. buski**) If *Positive*, search for OPT.

*131. (**sodium or potassium cyanide**) EMERGENCY! If *Positive*, search for K_4 Fe (CN) 6 and K_3 Fe (CN) 6. Give FIRST AID (ozonated water). *Also try "peroxy", 5 drops*

in ½-cup water and Rhodanese drops, 6 drops every hour for 1 day. These last 2 suggestions have not been tried for efficacy but recommended in absence of ozone.

*132. (**Methylene blue**) If *Positive*, search in water, dental supplies, search for chlorox bleach.

*133. (**Rhodanese** [enzyme]) If *Negative*, search for K_4 Fe (CN) 6 and K_3 Fe (CN) 6. Search for parasites.

*134. (**radon and its decay series**) Includes bismuth, lead, thorium, uranium, radium, radon. Search for lanthanides, also.

Changes to Make

1. (**chlorox bleach**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water* , well water.
2. (**water softener**) Disconnect; replace pipes and/or water heater.
3. (**motor oil**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water*, well water.
4. (**wheel bearing grease**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water* , well water. Remove from critical organs and their WBCs with homeography.
5. (**asbestos**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water* , well water. Asbestos alone can be filtered out with homemade filter. If in dust, change dryer belt, remove gym equipment with treadmill belts, stop use of hair blow-dryers. If in food do 2 hot water washes.
6. (**mixed heavy metals**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water* , well water. If using NSF water, also purchase metal-free (tested), distilled water and pitcher filter with tested activated charcoal. Test final drinking water for strontium, aluminum, hypochlorite. Do dental clean up, removing metal, followed by zappicating entire mouth. Replace all cookware, utensils, food containers with varieties that do not seep heavy metals using a conductivity indicator. Test all plastic, enamelware, paper ware, Styrofoam, glass, ceramics, Teflon, and metal food containers. Take only tested supplements and medicines. Test to find safe brands. Harden toothbrushes, dentures, filter pitcher, cutlery by placing in steaming hot water for 30 min. Retest or repeat twice.
7. (**mixed azo dyes**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water* , well water. Double hot-wash produce. Ozonate meats and dairy products 10 minutes. Purchase free-range, organic whole turkey, lamb, beef, tested for dyes. Avoid chicken, fish, seafood. Replace seeping cookware. Zappicate plastic teeth. Harden dentures, toothbrushes. Avoid colored foods, pills. Test body products for dyes.
8. (**malonic acid set**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water*, well water. Replace cookware with safe varieties. Avoid foods that cannot be washed enough (sprayed potatoes, carrots, sweet potatoes, tomatoes) or tested.
9. & 10. (**wrong polarization**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, *rain water*, well water. Remove all nickel in food, cookware and dentalware.
11. (**mercury, thallium**) Extract amalgam filled teeth. Replace cooking pots, supplements, drugs with safe varieties. Stop using paper goods inside the body.
12. (**gold**) Extract metal containing teeth, zappicate mouth later. Replace jewelry with non-metal varieties.

13. (**uranium**) Replace dental supplies, water, supplements. Extract teeth after confirmation. Do not repair. Do dental periodontal cleaning till S. pyogenes is gone, including cavitation cleaning at all missing teeth if S. pyogenes is present.
14. (**copper**) Replace water pipes with PVC; do metal clean up as in 6.
15. (**cobalt**) Avoid dish detergent; remove metals as in 6.
16. (**chromium III and VI**) Avoid finely ground foods, supplements, herbs (choose cut and sifted variety); remove metals as in 6. Test for staph, streps, yeast, SV40.
17. (**germanium, strontium**) Avoid chlorinated drinking water or boil for 1 full minute in safe stainless steel pot. Test again. Avoid strontium by choosing different distilled water, repairing water filter pitcher, stop eating honey, corn, cornstarch-containing pills, dextrose in IV therapy.
18. (**vanadium**) Do metal clean up as in 6. Check for leaking or stored fossil fuel. Switch to all-electric utilities. Zappicate plastic teeth.
19. (**selenium**) Switch to safe varieties. Metallic form is toxic.
20. (**nickel**) Do metal clean up as in 6. Extract metal-repaired teeth, remove metal jewelry. Avoid finely ground powders as in herbs, nut butters, blender-prepared foods. Avoid untested food processors, graters and grinders. Avoid untested food, supplements.
21. (**aluminum**) Avoid aluminum in food preparation, cookware, body products.
22. (**lead**) Replace copper pipes with PVC. Replace supplements, drugs with tested varieties.
23. (**bromine**)Avoid commercial breads. Find bromine-free varieties of flour, cereals, spices.
24. (**cadmium**) Do metal clean up as in 6. Change galvanized pipes to PVC. Avoid untested supplements, drugs, cookware.
25. (**thulium**) Avoid reverse osmosis water filters, supplements prepared with such water, unless tested by Syncrometer®.
26. (**formaldehyde**) If *Positive* in house dust, remove new furniture, foam bedding, excess paneling, unwashed suits from bedroom closet, newspapers.
27. (**arsenic, ruthenium**) Steam clean carpets, furniture, drapes without commercial treatments. Remove pesticides from house. Replace wallpaper. Avoid ruthenium by choosing different distilled water, boiling any new or used charcoal filter in a large volume of tap water for 5 minutes.
28. (**methanol**) Avoid commercial beverages, teas, bottled water, baby food, medicines unless tested.
29. (**benzene**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, rain water or well water. Avoid processed foods, bottled water (unless tested), beverages. Double hot-wash produce. Test all supplements, medicines, water filters.
30. (**PCBs**) Switch to NSF-bleach water, rain water, well water. Use no filters or distillers unless tested. Avoid commercial body products. Double hot-wash produce. Sonicate baby supplies, dental supplies.

31. (**hypochlorite**) Boil water (NSF-quality) 1 minute in tested stainless steel pan or ozonate 15 minutes. Test again.
32. (**ferritin**) Switch to asbestos-free water. Remove asbestos-containing treadmill belts, dryer belts, hair dryers. Double hot-wash produce.
33. (**Flu**) Switch to NSF-bleach water or rain water or well water to eliminate immunity destroyers. Search for combinations of Flu with oncoviruses and with free hypothalamus and pituitary cells. Treat with short herb set in 3 week program.
34. (**prion protein**) If feeling sick, dizzy, disoriented, search for dyes, heavy metals (gold) at WBCs, saliva, water (see 6. and 7.). Search at saliva for food antigen causing PGE2 triggering of prion.
35. (**mumps virus**) Avoid dairy products in diet except butter and heavy whipping cream. Starve and kill Ascaris.
36., 37., 38. (**S. enteriditis, S. paratyphi, S. typhimurium**) Sterilize food by cooking, ozonating. Rinse raw food in Lugol's iodine solution. Use HCl drops and citric acid with meals. Eliminate dyes; do metal clean up as in 6. Remove gold, molybdenum, ruthenium from food and water. Boil carbon filter in tap water.
39. & 40. (**Shigella**) Sterilize food by cooking, ozonating, and using hydrochloric acid drops. Rinse raw food in Lugol's water. Search food, supplements for manganese.
41. (**Staph aur**) Avoid soaps, lotions, body products to avoid aluminum. Avoid oils in diet. Avoid chromium metal pollution from cookware, supplements, water, food.
42. & 43. (**Strep pneu and Strep G**) Remove chromium and strontium from food, water, cookware and dishes. Avoid finely ground foods and supplements. Avoid benzene in food and water. Do metal clean up as in 6. Starve and kill Ascaris.
44., 45., 46. (**Aspergillus fungus, Penicillium fungus, aflatoxin**) Do metal clean up as in 6. If bilirubin oxidase is *Negative*, search for aflatoxin, Sudan Black dye.
47. (**E. coli**) Do metal clean up as in 6. Filter distilled water, after boiling charcoal. Stop eating triggers for oncoviruses found. Remove fossil fuel from home. See #18. Search food, supplements for nickel, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, manganese.
48. (**formic acid**) Avoid benzene in water, food, products, supplements, drugs, also formaldehyde, methanol, which lead to formic acid. Switch to NSF-bleach water.
49. (**MYC**) Avoid chicken and eggs in diet in USA. Stop F. buski parasitism. Stop milk in diet (to stop mumps).
50. (**SRC**) Avoid all cooking oils. Test meats for linolenic acid. Switch to free-range, organic meats. Stop potatoes in diet.
51. (**JUN**) Avoid oils in diet. Stop cinnamon and corn in diet.
52. & 53. (**FOS**, **FOS/JUN**) Avoid milk. Add lactase enzyme to whipping cream. Avoid oleic acid (olive oil). Avoid coumarin (clover honey, vanilla, fragrant rice).
54. (**NEU**) Give away household pets. Avoid quercitin (squash and pumpkin, unless very well cooked) and d-carnitine (all meats, except free-range, organic). Test meat for bleach variety before purchasing. Avoid linolenic oil.

55. (**RAS**) Avoid live yeast in diet. Avoid commercial breadstuffs. Use bread-maker. Ozonate all food to destroy asparagine. Clean up heavy metals as in 6.

56. (**SV40**) Avoid gallic acid in food (commercial breadstuff, grains, and cooking oils). Use *Food Table* for help. Avoid limonene (lemons, pineapple, etc.). Stop triggering oncoviruses found. Stop providing heavy metals to bacteria found. Starve and kill Eurytrema.

57. (**CMV**) Avoid lauric acid (and lard) in food. Do metal clean up as in 6., particularly strontium.

58. (**EBV**) Avoid linolenic acid oils in diet. Do metal clean up as in 6., particularly aluminum.

59. (**Hepatitis B**) Avoid oats and umbelliferone (carrot) in diet; see *Food Table*. Stop Clonorchis parasitism and Clostridium invasion.

60. (**Adenovirus**) Avoid myristic acid (oil) in diet. Starve and kill Ascaris.

61. (**hemoglobin**) Test all food and water for benzene, menadione, coumarin, ASA. Test cookware, dentalware, supplements and food for malonic acid set. Also test for heavy metals, particularly chromium.

62. (**complement C3**) Avoid food antigens phloridzin, chlorogenic acid, gallic acid, ONION, and others found; use *Food Table*. Starve and kill parasites

63., 64., 65. (**SCF, hypothalamus cells, chlorogenic acid**) Stop chlorogenic acid in food. See *Food Table*. Starve and kill Strongyloides. Stop potatoes in diet.

66., 67., 68. (**HGH, pituitary cells, phloridzin**) Stop phloridzin in food, kill Clonorchis parasites; avoid oats in diet.

69. (**tumor nucleus**) Remove chlorogenic acid, phloridzin, gallic acid from diet. Starve and kill parasites.

70. & 71. (**pancreas cells, gallic acid**) Avoid gallic acid in food, kill pancreatic flukes. Avoid limonene in diet.

72. (**OPT**) Stop tumor nucleus formation. Kill parasites. Kill oncoviruses. First test municipal water for chlorox. If *Negative* remove all household filters and water softeners. Clean pipes with very hot water for 3 tankfuls. If still *Positive*, replace water heater, test again. When *Negative*, clean whole house with strong chlorox-free powdered detergent.

73. (**tricalcium phosphate**) Kill Ascaris; stop d-carnitine and quercitin in foods to starve Ascaris.

74. (**p53**) Remove vanadium and dyes from food, water, cookware, dentalware. Avoid fossil fuels in home. See #18.

75. (**isopropyl alcohol**) Avoid body products, drugs, processed food. Kill Clostridium in colon, teeth, tumors. Kill F. cercaria with extra large doses of Wormwood.

76. (**Clostridium**) Do dental clean up. Kill Clostridium in colon with betaine hydrochloride, in tumors with oregano oil and Eucalyptus tea.

77. & 78. (**F. buski and F. cercariae**) Stop ONION, GARLIC, MUSTARD family in diet. Kill F. buski with BWT* program. Kill Bacillus cereus with nutmeg (stop after 3 days). Kill cercariae with Wormwood combination, 9 capsules three times daily for 3 to 5 days.

79. (**CEA**) Stop asparagine in diet by ozonating all proteins. Avoid chromium, cobalt, nickel in food, cookware, dentalware to kill yeast. Avoid CORN and linolenic acid to starve Onchocerca.

80. (**Bacillus cereus**) Kill F. buski. Kill Bacillus cereus. Normalize magnetic polarization by removing nickel from water, food, supplements, dentalware, cookware.

81. (**HCG**) Avoid ONION and allyl methylsulfide in diet. Starve and Kill F. buski.

82. (**Yeast**) Ozonate all foods to destroy asparagine. Do metal clean up as for 6. Avoid ground supplements and foods, blended foods.

83. (**Fasciola**) Avoid wheat, beef, lauric acid (lard) in diet. Kill Fasciola. Switch to unchlorinated water and food.

84. (**Strongyloides**) Avoid linolenic acid in cooking oil and foods. Avoid potatoes and lauric acid (fat).

85. (**Onchocerca**) Avoid CORN and also myristic, oleic, palmitic acid (oils). Kill Onchocerca with levamisole and BWT program. Also with Basil and Anise essential oils, after freezing. Take 10 drops of each in separate capsules, three times daily till absent in stool. Search for numerous allergies. Find essential foods of Onchocerca by Syncrometer®.* Avoid each for 1 week time periods.

86. (**Dirofilaria**) Avoid milk, dairy products, lactose, oleic acid (olive oil). Ozonate butter and whipping cream, also add lactase enzyme to both to destroy lactose. Kill heartworm with BWT program and levamisole till absent in stool.

87. (**Paragonimus**) Avoid lemons and limonene in food. Kill Paragonimus. Avoid benzene in water and food. Avoid potatoes with ring-rot fungus.

88. (**Clonorchis**) Avoid oats in diet. Avoid umbelliferone (carrots, parsnips) to prevent liver disease. Kill liver flukes.

89. (**Eurytrema**) Avoid lemon and limonene in diet. Avoid gallic acid (in commercial breads, grains, and cooking oils).

90. (**A. lumb**) Avoid quercitin (squash and pumpkin) and linolenic acid (oil) in diet. Sterilize all food. Starve and kill Ascaris regularly.

91. (**A. megalo**) Avoid d-carnitine (all meats) in diet, except free-range, organic turkey, lamb, beef. Avoid linolenic acid (oil). Sterilize all food. Starve and kill Ascaris regularly.

92., 93., 94. (**RRase, DNA, DNA polymerase**) If duration is greater than 1 minute, search for SCF, HGH, wrong polarization. Search for nickel.

95. (**Fibronectin**) Kill Fasciola. Avoid lauric acid (lard) in diet.

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* BWT means the green Black Walnut hull tincture plus wormwood and cloves as in text, without substitutions or alterations.

* Testers, subtract one food at a time on Right plate when Onchocerca is *Positive* at a location on Left plate. If Onchocerca becomes *Negative* you have found an essential food.

96. & 97. (**cadherin E, laminin**) Kill Ascaris and F. buski. Sterilize all foods. Avoid d-carnitine and quercitin. Avoid linolenic acid (oil).

98. (**PGE2**) Kill F. buski, Bacillus cereus to prevent food allergies. What role they play together with nickel and radiation is not clear. Find and avoid allergenic food.

99. & 100. (**PS, cytochrome C**) Kill the responsible parasites, bacteria, viruses for each missing item.

101. (**ubiquitin**) Kill Onchocerca. Remove Adenovirus 16 by avoiding quercitin, linolenic acid.

102. (**caspase-1**) Kill yeast.

103. (**cathepsin B**) Kill Adenovirus 16, Ascaris, Fasciola, Onchocerca.

104. (**telomerase inhibitor II**) Kill Ascaris, Onchocerca and yeast.

105. (**lipase-pancreatin**) If *Negative*, return to #103.

106. & 107. (**tumor cells in CD8 and CD14 WBCs**) Remove sources of nickel in dentalware, jewelry, cookware, supplements, food. Do metal clean up as in 6. Remove wheel bearing grease.

108. (**Streptococcus pyogenes** [*abscess bacteria*]) Kill abscess bacteria in teeth with surgical cleaning, followed later at other organs. Retest organs that were *Positive* for them earlier.

109. (**Plasmodium falciparum** [*malaria*]) Give homeographic drop sets of 5 or 6 quinones. Remove benzene source.

110. (**Measles**) Kill and starve both Ascaris varieties and Bacillus cereus from F. buski and Onchocerca.

111. (**Papilloma virus**) Kill E. recurvatum and other parasites.

112. (**Echinoporyphium recurvatum**) Kill with BWT and 3-apricot suppositories till gone in stool. Avoid its essential foods determined by Syncrometer®.

113. (**Echinostoma revolutum**) Kill with BWT and 3 apricot suppositories. Remove Po from dentalware. Avoid chlorox in dental supplies.

114. (**Acanthocephala**) Kill with BWT and 3 apricot suppositories.

115. (**polonium**) If radon is also present, and also the entire radon decay series, search household dust, bottled water. If decay series is present, move residence to a safer location.

116. (**cerium**) Move away from high levels of lanthanides or radon. Increase ventilation under and inside the house. Use adsorptive fan and other mitigating procedures for radon.

117. (**polonium-cerium-complex)** No advice available; keep monitoring.

118. (**potassium ferrocyanide K_4 Fe** [CN]) If *Positive* in water, remove all filters, softeners, treatments. Clean water pipes. Retest water. If still *Positive*, replace water heater and retest.

119. (**potassium ferricyanide K_3 Fe** [CN] **6**) If *Positive*, attach Backwash Filter, see *Sources* in other books. Find unchlorinated well water or rain water for drinking and cooking.

120. & 121. (**allylmethyl sulfide, mustard** [alkylators]) If *Positive*, stop ONION, GARLIC, MUSTARD in diet. Take MSM supplement 2 five times daily. Do not use antiperspirant. Kill parasites regularly.

122. (**methyl sulfonyl methane** [MSM]) If *Negative*, there is a deficiency. Supplement with MSM till *Positive* continually. Test yourself regularly.

123. (**promethium** [Pm]) No recommendations available.

124. (**polonium-cerium-promethium** [PoCePm]) No recommendations available.

125. & 126. (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide** [short cancer-complex] and (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-allylmethyl-sulfide-F**. **buski** [long cancer-complex]) If *Positive*, change water immediately. First test the municipal water. If *Negative* try removing all filters, softeners, other treatments and hot-wash pipes. Also change water heater. Retest. If still *Positive* move residence to a NSF water zone.

127. (**polonium-cerium-ferricyanide**) If *Positive* and ill, attach Backwash Filter to remove radioactivity and chlorine, besides cyanides. Use unchlorinated well water or rain water for drinking and cooking.

128. (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-F**. **buski**) Same as 125. and 126.

129. (**polonium-cerium-ferricyanide-F**. **buski**) Should not exist.

130. (**polonium-cerium-F**. **buski**) If *Positive*, but no OPT and not ill, use preventive measures in this book to avoid cancer and other diseases.

131. (**sodium or potassium cyanide**) If *Positive*, use FIRST AID and continue ozonated water till water is changed to unchlorinated well water for household and all uses. Do not chlorinate it. Test for cytochrome C, it should be *Positive*.

132. (**Methylene blue**) If *Positive*, change water by removing all filters and softeners first. Clean water pipes till Methylene blue is *Negative*.

133. (**Rhodanese** [enzyme]) If *Negative*, change water to unchlorinated well water, to avoid the iron cyanides. Kill parasites regularly.

134. (**radon and its decay series**) Study mitigating suggestions on Internet to reduce amount of both radon and lanthanides. Do not use the standard of 4pCi/l air for yourself. It is set much too high to prevent disease.

Clearing your Body

All treatments are meant for a 3 week period.

{1.} (**chlorox bleach**) will be automatic

{2.} (**water softener**) **w**ill be automatic

{3.} (**motor oil**) **s**odium selenite, 200 mcg, take 5 four times daily

{4.} (**wheel bearing grease**) Take wheel bearing grease out with homeography at R and L kidney, R and L kidney WBCs, CD8s, CD14s followed by critical organs. Take DMSO on an empty stomach, before breakfast, highest concentration available, ¼ tsp. (25 drops) in ½-cup cold water, once a day. Test urine for excretion periodically till done (about 6 months). Test DMSO for thallium.

{5.} (**asbestos**) Levamisole, 50 mg. take 2 three times daily; glucuronic acid 200 mg. four times daily.

{6.} (**mixed heavy metals**) Take metals out with homeography after clean up. Take drops of metals-out-of R and L kidney, R and L kidney WBCs, CD4s, CD8s, CD14s, and lymph, also R and L adrenals if very advanced, followed by critical organs.

{7.} (**mixed azo dyes**) Take dyes out with homeography after clean up. Take drops of dyes-out-of R and L kidney, R and L kidney WBCs, CD4s, CD8s, CD14s, and lymph, followed by critical organs.

{8.} (**malonic acid set**) Drink parsley water, boiled 5 minutes in safe stainless steel pan, 2 cups in divided doses daily. Test parsley for bleach first. Increase vitamin C (or rosehips) to double amounts.

{9.} & {10.} (**wrong polarization**) **w**ill be automatic

{11.} (**mercury, thallium**) L-G, L-A, 1 tsp. to 1 tbsp. of each three times daily. Zappicate mouth 3 times after tooth extractions. Use *take-out* drops for liver or a critical organ that has mercury or thallium.

{12.} (**gold**) Continue taking out heavy metals, including gold, as in {6.}.

{13.} (**uranium**) U predisposes to abscess bacteria, Strep. pyogenes. Search for these in each tooth and the jawbone.

{14.} thru {24.} (**copper to cadmium**) Use *take-out* drops for any of these metals if present at a critical organ or at CD4s, CD8s, CD14s after metal clean up.

{25.} (**thulium**) Wear two 10-gauss ceramic magnets, one over each kidney, North Pole touching skin, by daytime only. Use masking tape. Soak off in shower. Wear one magnet at back of neck over center spine bone. Test magnet polarity weekly. In 2006 we are no longer using magnets due to difficulty in avoiding errors.

{26.} (**formaldehyde**) Take taurine, 1 capsule three times daily for 3 days, cysteine 1 capsule three times daily for 3 days.

{27.} & {28.} (**arsenic, ruthenium, methanol**) **w**ill be automatic

{29.}(**benzene**) Zap. Start sodium and potassium bicarbonate mixture (or baking soda), ¼ tsp. two times daily. Take vitamin B_2, 300 mg. 2 before meals; also magnesium 300 mg. 2 before meals.

{30.} (**PCBs**) Zap. Take ozonated olive oil, ¼ to ½ cup, in a single dose for 1-2 days. Later, double lipase-pancreatin supplement to digest olive oil for 4 days.

{31.) (**hypochlorite**) Take organic germanium as hydrangea root ½ tsp. four times daily; Ge-132 150 mg. four times daily, 4 Brazil nuts, Hazel nuts or other nuts, alternating these to avoid build up of oils (see *Sources*). Take vitamin C, 1000 mg. 2 capsules three times daily.

{32.}(**ferritin**) Levamisole, 50 mg. take 2 three times daily before meals for 3 weeks, also glucuronic acid, 200 mg. twice daily, papain (optional, as much as possible).

{33.} (**Flu**) If ill, take Boneset tea, (c/s), 1 cup three times daily. Also, take epazote and eucalyptus in tea or capsule form as in the program. Take Oscillococcinum (homeopathic remedy) at bedtime, all until well. Do regular zapping or with vascular set on plate for

several hours daily. Take selenite, organic germanium and rose hips five times daily, or as in program.

{34.} (**prion**) Stop food allergens. Start drops to take out gold and ruthenium from lymph and CSF. Zap CSF. Drink birch bark tea, (c/s), 2 cups daily. Take Reishi mushroom (Ganoderma),
1 capsule five times daily till well. Take dyes- and metals-out-of-CSF if present.

{35.} (**mumps**) Lugol's-turmeric enema, daily for 3 days; lactase enzyme with meals. Digest casein with lipase-pancreatin as in program.

{36.},{37.},{38.} (**Salmonellas**) Take Lugol's, 6 drops in ½-cup water after meals and other times, totaling six times daily if sick, four times daily if not sick. Take citric acid with meals. Do Lugol's-turmeric enema once daily. Start *take-out* drops of gold, molybdenum, ruthenium at lymph for 4 days if present. Take Molybdic acid (4x) 3 drops, six times daily till well.

{39.} & {40.} (**Shigellas**) Turmeric-fennel enema, two times daily for 3 days, can be part of larger enema. Take 6 turmeric and 6 fennel capsules by mouth, three times daily, preferably during enema. Take barley water (raw) for organic manganese.

{41.} (**Staph aur**) Do dental clean up to heal bone. Use only butter to cook, no oil. Zap all locations affected. Use *take-out* chromium drops at location of staph invasion after metal clean up. Take IP6, 10 to 20 drops in water three times daily, and inositol, 1 tsp. three times daily till gone.

{42.} & {43.} (**Strep pneu, Strep G**) Zap location of pain or bleeding. Use *take-out* drops of chromium at critical location and lymph. (See also benzene, formic acid, malonic acid.) Take ¼ tsp. bicarbonates twice daily for formic acid removal.

{44.} (**Aspergillus**) Use *take-out* drops for chromium, cobalt, nickel at all liver locations or other organs if present. Take out aflatoxin at all liver locations if present.

{45.} (**Penicillium**) Use *take-out* drops for copper at all liver locations or other organs. Take out aflatoxin at all affected liver locations.

{46.} (**aflatoxin**) Use *take-out* drops for any metals and dyes found and for aflatoxin and bilirubin from all liver parts and blood.

{47.} (**E. coli**) Use *take-out* drops for vanadium in lymph and critical organ. Take Lugol's-fennel-turmeric enemas once daily, can be part of larger enema. Take 6 capsules fennel and 6 turmeric by mouth two times daily and once to coincide with enema.

{48.} (**formic acid**) Give Na/K bicarbonate to excrete formic acid (1/2 tsp. two times daily) till formic acid is gone. Then stop.

{49.} (**MYC**) Do Lugol's-turmeric enema daily for 4 days. Take lactase enzyme, one with each meal and one between meals till gone.

{50.} & {51.} (**SRC, JUN**) Levamisole, 50 mg. 2 capsules three times daily to kill Strongyloides for 3 weeks. Do Lugol's-turmeric-fennel enema daily for 3 days. Take lipase-pancreatin, 15 capsules two times daily to digest oil deposits. Avoid corn to starve Onchocerca.

{52.}, {53.}, {54.} (**FOS, FOS/JUN, NEU**) Take Lugol's-turmeric-fennel enema daily for 3 days. Take lactase, one per meal and one between meals till gone.

{55.} (**RAS**) Take Lugol's-turmeric enema daily for 3 days. Take out chromium at affected organ after clean up.

{56.} (**SV40**) Take Lugol's-turmeric enema one time daily for 3 days and take Lugol's-turmeric-fennel enema one time daily for the same 3 days. Take 6 fresh seed recipe for 5 days, then 5 days OFF, repeating till gone. Take BWT parasite program daily. Stop powdered, finely ground foods.

{57.} & {58.} (**CMV, EBV**) Take heavy metals-out-of-lymph and location of CMV or EBV with drops three times daily after metal clean up. If ill, start Eucalyptus tea, 2 cups daily till better. Drink only distilled-filtered water temporarily, as described in text, to remove strontium and aluminum. Avoid corn.

{59.} (**Hepatitis B**) Start milk thistle tea (tested for thallium), 2 cups daily and Eucalyptus tea as in program till better. Kill parasites with BWT program daily. Kill Clostridium with oregano oil, Eucalyptus, Birch bark.

{60.} (**Adenovirus**) Take Oscillococcinum at bedtime. Take Eucalyptus tea, (c/s), 2 cups a day, Boneset tea, (c/s), 2 cups a day, Elder leaf tea, (c/s), ½-cup a day. Stop all these when well. Take vitamin C, selenite, and germanium as in program.

{61.} (**HGB**) Give Yunnan Paiyao (Chinese herb) ¼ tsp. three to four times daily in water to stop bleeding. Give Na/K bicarbonate (or baking soda) ¼ tsp. twice daily to eliminate formic acid.

{62.} (**C3**) Kill F. buski and remove nickel to stop allergies. Destroy remaining ONION deposits with double amounts of digestive enzymes.

{63.}, {64.}, {65.} (**SCF, hypothalamus, chlorogenic**) Kill Strongyloides with 50 mg. levamisole, take 2 three times daily before meals. Take lipase-pancreatin in large doses to digest potato residues.

{66.},{67.},{68.} (**HGH, pituitary, phloridzin**) Kill liver flukes with BWT program. Take lipase-pancreatin in large doses to digest oat residues.

{69.},{70.},{71.},{72.} (**tumor nucleus, pancreas, gallic, OPT**) Zap. Take 6 fresh, raw apricot seeds, pounded or rolled in zippered plastic bag, fresh from pit, daily for 3 days. Then take 1 day off and repeat till well. You cannot get completely well till Po and U are out of teeth. Start dental cleanup as soon as possible. Use *Food Table* to avoid specific food allergens. Start BWT parasite recipe. Take lipase-pancreatin in large doses to digest food residues in tissues. Remove all metals as in 6. particularly gold and strontium.

{73.} (**tricalcium phosphate**) Take vitamin D_3, 50,000 units daily tested for lead. Take IP6 (10 to 20 drops in water three times daily, frozen) and inositol (1 tsp. three times daily, frozen) to dissolve hard deposits.

{74.} (**p53**) Use *take-out* drops for vanadium at lymph, tumor and any critical organ. Take out dyes from each kidney and its WBCs.

{75.} & {76.} (**isopropyl alcohol, Clostridium**) Take oregano oil, 10 drops, three times daily for 3 days; take betaine hydrochloride for intestinal Clostridium according to

program; do dental clean up. Drink Eucalyptus tea, (c/s), 1 cup twice daily. Kill Fasciolopsis cercaria with Wormwood, 10 capsules three times daily for 3 days.

{77} (**F. buski**) Take BWT-Wormwood-cloves recipe while zapping. Take 6 fresh seed recipe as apricot suppository.

{78.} (**F. cercaria)** Take additional Wormwood, totaling 10 capsules, three times daily while zapping. Take 1 nutmeg capsule on empty stomach three times daily for 3 days.

{79.} (**CEA**) Take out chromium from yeast-invaded area after metal clean up.

{80.} (**Bacillus cereus**) Take nutmeg, 1 capsule on empty stomach three times daily for 3 days. It contains myristic acid (see *Food Table*).

{81.} (**HCG**) Take additional Wormwood, totaling 10 capsules three times daily while zapping. Take digestive enzymes as in program to destroy onion chemicals.

{82.} (**Yeast**) Use *take-out* drops of chromium, cobalt, nickel from affected organ besides lymph. Take digestive enzymes to remove asparagine. Eat home baked or bread-maker bread to destroy its live yeast. Do turmeric enema daily. Zap affected area daily. Take IP6, 10 to 20 drops in water three times daily, plus inositol, 1 tsp. three times daily, for 3 days.

{83.} (**Fasciola**) Take BWT parasite program while zapping. Take lipase-pancreatin enzymes to remove wheat and oil residues. Take Molybdic acid (four times daily) to reduce allergies.

{84.} & {85.} (**Strongyloides, Onchocerca**) Take levamisole, 100 mg. before each meal. Also BWT program. Use only butter and meat drippings, not oil in cooking. Take digestive enzymes as in program.

{86.} (**Dirofilaria**) Take milk digestant lactase, one with each meal. Take levamisole 100 mg. before each meal, also BWT parasite program.

{87.} (**Paragonimus**) Take BWT program while zapping. Take digestive enzymes. Drink Pau d' Arco tea, c/s-grade, tested for thallium, 2 cups, strong brewed daily. Eat only tested potatoes (for malonic acid and Ring Rot fungus).

{88.} & {89.} (**Clonorchis, Eurytrema**) Take BWT program while zapping. Take digestive enzymes. Do Lugol's-turmeric-fennel enemas. Test grains, cereals for gallic acid. Bake your own breads. Use only butter and meat drippings.

{90.} & {91.} (**A. lumb, A. megalo**) Kill Ascaris with levamisole, cysteine, besides BWT program, all while zapping.

{92.},{93.},{94.} (**RRase, DNA, DNA polymerase**) If *Positive* go to their respective numbers in this flow sheet.

{95.} (**fibronectin**) If *Positive* do BWT program while zapping. Take digestive enzymes to clear food residues.

{96.} & {97.} (**cadherin E, laminin**) If *Positive* take levamisole, BWT parasite program, cysteine. Take digestive enzymes, eat only free-range, organic turkey, lamb, beef to avoid linolenic acid and d-carnitine.

{98.} (**PGE2**) If *Positive* improve liver function with liver cleanses when possible, heavy metal removal as in 6. BWT and 6 fresh seed recipe. Take nutmeg till Bacillus cereus is gone.

{99.} & {100.} (**PS, cytochrome C)** When *Positive* proceed.

{101.} (**ubiquitin**) If *Negative* take BWT program and levamisole; avoid corn and strontium.

{102.} (**caspase-1**) If *Negative* do heavy metal clean up as in 6. Destroy asparagine by ozonating food and restoring asparaginase by removing Salmonella enteriditis from pancreas. Take out chromium from yeast locations. Take IP6 (10 to 20 drops in water three times daily) and 1 tsp. inositol three times daily.

{103.} (**cathepsin B**) If *Negative* kill parasites with BWT program and levamisole while zapping. Take lipase-pancreatin in large amounts to clear away undigested food residues that feed parasites. Kill Ascaris lumbricoides to remove Adenovirus 16.

{104.} (**telomerase inhib II**) If *Negative* use the BWT program, cysteine and levamisole. Avoid parasite's essential foods in the diet. Deprive yeast of chromium.

{105} (**lipase-pancreatin**) If *Negative* take large amounts of lipase-pancreatin enzymes to digest the tumor.

{106} & {107.} (**tumor cells in CD8 and CD14 WBCs**) If *Negative* use *take-out* nickel drops from CD14 and from CD8 lymphocytes for 4 days, but only after doing metal clean up as in 6. If nickel persists after 4 days, search for organs with leftover wheel bearing grease, and take this out first.

{108.} (**Streptococcus pyogenes** [*abscess bacteria*]) This bacterium routinely invades the brain when teeth contain uranium as in porcelain and when chlorox contaminated dental supplies are in composite. Search a set of brain slides for Po, U, and abscess bacteria whenever the patient has a brain disease. Change water first to remove Po and U. All body abscesses come from tooth abscesses. Clear tooth abscesses first, then brain and other organs.

{109.} (**Plasmodium falciparum** [*malaria*]) Malaria is dependent on benzene for activation and spreads similar to HIV. Malaria carries HIV very often. Malaria, HIV and cancer frequently go together.

{110.} (**Measles virus**) Monitor Ascaris varieties, and also Onchocerca and F. buski for their Bacillus cereus hosts. Keep them down with your diet.

{111.} (**Papilloma virus** [warts]) Several parasites may be the hosts for wart viruses. Candidates are E. recurvatum, Ascaris, Onchocerca. Killing parasites work best to control warts.

{112.} (**Echinoporyphium recurvatum parasite**) Kill E. recurvatum by observing it in the stool and avoiding its required foods to keep its numbers down. It is a kidney parasite; avoid cheese and most dairy products. The BWT, Wormwood and cloves recipe works best but only if Po is absent from teeth.

{113.} (**Echinostoma revolutum**) This is the neurological disease parasite, situated on neuromuscular junctions, sympathetic nerve chain on sides of spine, in the brain, and peripheral nerves. Search these locations.

{114.} (**Acanthocephala**) This parasite is very easily reduced, but not destroyed, remaining alive in liver and pancreas. Its habits are unknown, but is easily identified in the stool. Two amoeba-like structures are connected by an isthmus.

{115.} (**polonium**) Identify Po-containing teeth after clearing wisdom teeth 6 or 7 times to reveal true sources. This requires improved salivary circulation with several tooth cleanings, flossing and brushing with both oregano oil and "peroxy". Extract Po-containing teeth; do not drill them.

{116.} (**cerium**) Ce is found in rubber and plastic. It can be hardened in plastic as with a tooth zappicator. With a valence of 2, 3, or 4 it can bond to many elements.

{117.} (**polonium-cerium-complex**) This is ubiquitous inside and outside the body.

{118.} (**potassium ferrocyanide K4 Fe** [CN] 6) It can be oxidized to ferricyanide by quinones, or attached to MSM, and to alkylating agents associated with F. buski and E. revolutum exclusively. Each parasite is associated with its own alkylating agents. For Ascaris, it is 1,10-phenanthroline.

{119.} (**potassium ferricyanide K_3 Fe** [CN] 6) It can be reduced to ferrocyanide by Methylene blue and other reducing agents. It can be attached to MSM, and to its own set of alkylating agents and parasites.

{120.} (**allylmethylsulfide**) This is the most common onion-related alkylator, associated with F. buski.

{121.} (**mustard alkylator**) This combines easily with both ferricyanide and ferrocyanide. It is found in any mustard jar.

{122.} (**methyl sulfonyl methane** [MSM]) This can combine with alkylating agents, and the iron cyanides to dissociate them from the mutagen-complex (cancer-complex).

{123.} (**promethium** [Pm]) This is the only naturally occurring radioactive lanthanide. It commonly attaches to Po.

{124.} (**polonium-cerium-promethium** [PoCePm]) This is most often detected as cerium-polonium-promethium whose significance is not known.

{125.} (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide** [short cancer-complex]) This can complex by itself to F. buski and give rise to OPT, but many mutations may be lacking so only a slow growing cancer results. Cancer patients regularly have alkylating agents that link the ferrocyanide to F. buski.

{126.} (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-allylmethylsulfide-F.buski** [long cancer-complex]) Even more attachments can be seen at the cerium link, including isopropyl alcohol, malonic acid, tumor nucleus, the tissue DNA, even bacteria. Cancer patients regularly have this form of cancer-complex.

{127.} (**polonium-cerium-ferricyanide**) The parasite F. buski does not bond to the ferricyanide. Other parasites bond to it, causing mutations specific for the parasite.

{128.} (**polonium-cerium-ferrocyanide-F**. **buski**) F. buski bonds swiftly with ferrocyanide, as do ONION compounds.

{129.} (**polonium-cerium-ferricyanide-F**. **buski**) This has never been seen at time of book printing.

{130.} (**polonium-cerium-F**. **buski**) This is one of the shortest forms of cancer-complex, although Po alone can attach to F. buski, at its DNA.

{131.} (**sodium or potassium cyanide**) This is the poisonous chemical that kills in minutes due to its quick reaction with iron in the body. When the iron in cytochrome oxidases is complexed with cyanide, no oxygen can be used and the body succumbs. Nevertheless, supplying oxygen is the quickest FIRST AID.

{132.} (**Methylene blue**) A common dye used as a redox indicator, to show the balance of reduced to oxidized substance by means of blue (oxidized) color.

{133.} (**Rhodanese** [enzyme]) A ubiquitous enzyme that detoxifies cyanides by combining them with sulfurs of many kinds to form thiocyanate. It is lacking in cancerous tumors due to an early mutation by the cancer-complex.

{134.} (**radon and its decay series**) Acceptable levels have been set much too high, making the commercial test kit dangerous through its permissiveness. All cancer patients should test their homes for these by Syncrometer®, not the commercial kit.

Pathogen Frequencies

Most of the organisms listed below are dead on prepared slides. However they still exhibit an approximate 5 KHz bandwidth. This may be due to testing with an inexpensive frequency generator (Tenma model 72-380) that was only accurate to 100 Hz. It might also be due to using more voltage (2-3v) than necessary (like when a powerful radio station comes in at its own frequencies and ones nearby, too). Some testing was done with a frequency synthesizer (HP 3324A) at a lower power level (3 mV), so some bandwidths are reported much more narrowly.

If the same person retests the same specimens with the same equipment within a few days, the results will be absolutely identical (within 1 Hz) 90% of the time. Why a few of the results will not be identical is not known. However different people, and even the same person at different times of the year, can notice that the bandwidth measured shifts by as much as 3 KHz (still less than 1% change) in one direction or another.

Some specimens have more than one range listed; this may be characteristic of the organism or may be due to having an undocumented organism on the same microscope slide.

Blank locations represent organisms for whom there are prepared slides available, but whose bandwidth has not been determined.

You can hear the resonance of a prepared slide of an organism about 5 KHz away (above or below) from its full-blown force, so the “true bandwidth” might be narrower than stated.

When organisms are dead, killed in your body by some means, there is no resonance left that your Syncrometer® can detect.

So a question is raised why the slides still exhibit resonance capability. My tentative answer is that slides were prepared after “fixing” the pathogens carefully to retain details of structure that continue to have capacitance. Perhaps this would not happen if they were killed “naturally” so their proteins were quickly denatured. But research is needed to clarify this.

Bandwidth of Organism Families

In general, the smaller the organism the lower the frequency and narrower the bandwidth. This chart shows the major families studied and where they fall in the spectrum.

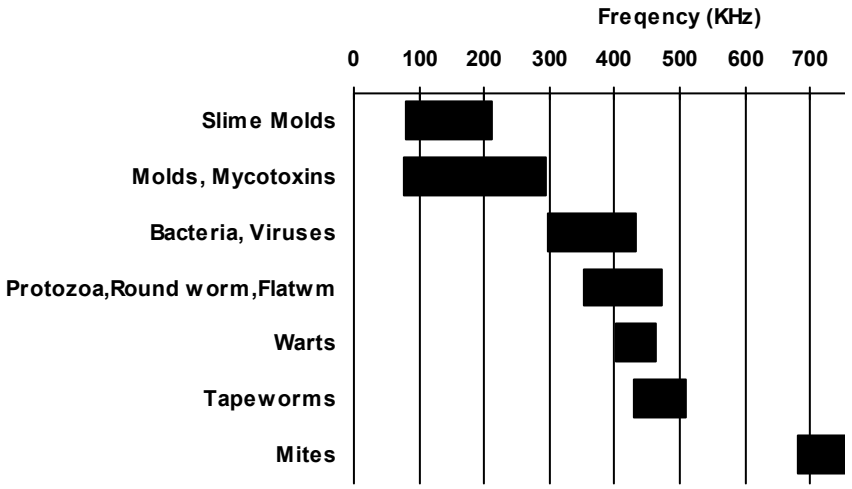

Chart of bandwidths for organism families.

Mold, Mold Toxin Frequencies

Other molds and mold toxins	**KHz**
Aflatoxin	177,188
***Aspergillus, mycelium**	75-301
***Chaetomium**	54-210
Cytochalasin B	77,91
Ergot	295
Griseofulvin	288
***Penicillium, mycelium**	48-409
***Potato Ring Rot**	9.6-435
Sorghum syrup mold	277 (125-288)**
Sterigmatocystin	88,96,133,126
Zearalenone	100

*obtained with HP synthesizer

Slime Molds	**KHz**
Argyria	81
Lycogala	126
Stemonitis	211
Plasmodiophora brassicae (cabbage clubroot)	

****Note:** My original sorghum sample was made from sorghum syrup in 1993 and stored in an amber glass bottle. Its frequency was determined at that time (277). This same

sample was placed into an electronic storage unit in 2000. The stored substance was resonant at 125.2 to 288.5 KHz using the HP synthesizer. A new sorghum sample from newly purchased sorghum syrup was prepared in a ½ oz. polyethylene bottle in 2000. It was resonant at 125.2 to 287.6 using the same HP synthesizer. The electronically stored variety of it was tested again using a BK frequency generator, giving the range 125.2 to 287 KHz. These data show how stable such measurements can be. The original frequency, 277, was selected from a range, obtained at that time, whose values have been lost. In 2002 samples of discolored sorghum leaves were obtained in Spain and found to resonate with the syrup sample.

Bacteria and Viruses

Including locations where I commonly found them.

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	Use positive offset freq gen for 3 min @
Acetobacter aceti			
Adenovirus emerges from killed Ascaris	393	393	393
Adenovirus (2nd range)	371.45	386.90	
Agrobacterium tumefaciens			
Alcaligenes faecalis			
Alpha streptococcus	369.75	385.4	380,375
Azobacter chroococcum			
Bacillus anthracis causes anthrax in cattle (tooth)	393.5	398.05	395,364,368
Bacillus anthracis (2nd range)	363.2	365.3	
Bacillus anthracis (3rd range)	359.4	370.5	
Bacillus anthracis spores	391.45	386.95	388
Bacillus cereus	373.65	375.85	374.5
Bacillus megaterium			
Bacillus sterothermophilus			
Bacillus subtilis spores			
Bacillus subtilis var. niger	371.85	387.1	385,380,375
Bacteria capsules (capsular strain)	416.05	418.75	417.5
Bacterial capsules	362.4	357.6	360
Bacteroides fragilis found with common roundworm Ascaris	324.3	325.0	325
Bacteroides fragilis (2nd range)	325.7	326.0	

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	Use positive offset freq gen for 3 min @
Beta streptococcus (tooth)	380.6	387.4	385
Blepharisma	405.65	407.45	406.5
Bordetella pertussis "whooping cough" (tooth)	329.85	332.25	331
Borellia burgdorferi Lyme disease	378.95	382.0	380
Branhamella (Neisseria) **catarrhalis** (has hole at 398)	394.9	396.7	396
Brucella abortus			
Cabbage Black Rot			
Campylobacter fetus smear	365.3	370.6	368
Campylobacter pyloridis	352.0	357.2	355
Candida albicans (pure powder) common yeast	384.2	388.4	386
Caulobacter vibrioides			
Central spores (bacillus smear)	372.45	378.65	376
Chlamydia trachomatis	379.7	383.95	381
Clostridium acetobutylicum	382.8	391.15	389,384
Clostridium botulinum (tooth) causes food poisoning	361.0	364.55	362
Clostridium perfringens			
Clostridium perfringens spores	394.2	398.1	396
Clostridium septicum	362.05	365.6	364
Clostridium sporogenes			
Clostridium tetani (tooth) causes tetanus			
Corynebacterium diptheriae (tooth) causes diphtheria	340	344	342
Corynebacterium pseudodiphthericum			
Corynebacterium xerosis	315.65	316.8	316.0
Coxsackie virus B-1 found with Bacteroides fragilis	360.5	366.1	364
Coxsackie virus B-4 found with Bacteroides fragilis	361.45	363.7	362.5
Coxsackie virus B-4 (2nd range)	363.9	364.9	
Crithidia fasciculata			
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) **antigen**	408.35	410.75	409
Cytophaga rubra	428.1	432.2	430
Diplococcus diphtheriae	357.95	364.0	361
Diplococcus pneumoniae	351.65	368.45	365,360
Eikanella corrodens	379.5	384.3	382

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	Use positive offset freq gen for 3 min @
Enterobacter aerogenes intestinal bacterium	374	374	374
Epstein Barre virus (EBV)	372.5	382.85	380,375
Erwinia amylovora	347.2	352.1	350
Erwinia carotovora	368.1	377.0	373
Escherichia coli (E. coli) intestinal bacterium	356	356	356,393
Escherichia coli (E. coli) (2nd range)	392	393	
Gaffkya tetragena causes respiratory infections	344.85	352.5	350
Gardnerella vaginalis ovarian and genital tract infection	338.0	342.55	340
Haemophilus influenzae bacterial meningitis, infects joints	336.41	336.41	336
Hepatitis B antigen	414.55	420.8	418
Herpes simplex 1	291.25	293.05	292,345.5
Herpes simplex 1 (2nd range)	345.35	345.75	
Herpes simplex 2 (fresh smear)	353.9	362.9	360,355
Herpes Zoster "shingles"	416.6	420.2	418
Histomonas meleagridis (liver)	376.55	378.7	377
Histoplasma capsulatum	298.3	304.85	302
HIV	365	365	365
Influenza A and B (flu shot)	313.35	323.9	320,315
Iron Bacterium Sphaerotilus			
Klebsiella pneumoniae causes pneumonia	398.45	404.65	401,419
Klebsiella pneumoniae (2nd range)	416.9	421.9	
Lactobacillus acidophilus (tooth)	346.05	351.65	349
Leptospira interrogans spirochete	397.05	401.1	399
Lumpy Jaw			
Measles antigen	369.5	373.0	371
Micrococcus luteus			
Micrococcus roseus			
Mumps antigen	377.6	384.65	382
Mycobacterium para TB			
Mycobacterium phlei	409.65	410.65	410.0
Mycobacterium smegmatis			
Mycobacterium tuberculosis (infec nodule) causes tuberculosis	430.55	434.2	432
Mycoplasma	322.85	323.9	323.5,346
Mycoplasma (range 2)	342.75	349.3	
Neisseria gonorrhea causes gonorrhea	333.85	336.5	334

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	Use positive offset freq gen for 3 min @
Neisseria sicca			
Nocardia asteroides found in Parkinson's Disease	354.95	355.35	355.1,368
Norcardia asteroides (2nd range)	363.7	370	
***Prion, peptide** escapes from killed Flu virus	510	554	
***Prion, peptide** (same as above, from electronic storage)	506	551	
Propionobacterium acnes	383.75	389.0	387
Proteus mirabilis	320.55	326.0	324,349
Proteus mirabilis (2nd range)	345.95	352.1	
Proteus vulgaris urinary tract pathogen	408.75	416.45	413,336,328
Proteus vulgaris (2nd range)	333.75	339.15	
Proteus vulgaris (3rd range)	327.2	329.5	
Pseudomonas aeruginosa found in open wounds	331.25	334.6	333
Pseudomonas fluorescens			
Respiratory syncytial virus	378.95	383.15	380
Rhizobium leguminosarum			
Salmonella enteriditis intestinal infection	329	329	329
Salmonella paratyphi	365.05	370.1	368,385
Salmonella typhimurium food poisoning, nervousness, apathy	382.3	386.55	355,386,390
Serratia marcescens	349.45	352.1	351
Shigella dysenteriae intestinal problems	390.089	390.089	390.089
Shigella flexneri depression	394	394	394
Shigella sonnei invades tumors	318	318	318
Sphaerotilus natans	388.4	393.45	391
Spirillum itersonil			
Spirillum serpens	378.35	382.8	380
Spirillum sinuosum			
Spirillum volutans			
Spores in bacteria spore stain			
Staphylococcus aureus (culture)	376.27	380.85	
Staphylococcus aureus (slide) source is tooth infection, causes abscesses, heart disease, invades tumors	381	381	378,381
Staphylococcus epidermidis infects skin and mucous membranes			
Streptococcus lactis occurs in milk	382	387	385

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	Use positive offset freq gen for 3 min @
Streptococcus mitis lung infection, tooth infection, abscesses, causes stiff knees	313.8	321.1	318
Streptococcus pneumoniae causes pneumonia and inner ear disease	366.85	370.2	368
Streptococcus pyogenes (tooth)	360.5	375.3	373
Streptococcus sp. group G (tooth)	368.15	368.85	368
Sub terminal spores bac. smear	385.15	385.95	
Terminal spores bacillus smear			
Tobacco mosaic virus (tobacco)	427.15	429.55	428
Treponema pallidum causes syphilis	346.85	347.4	347
Troglodytella abrassari	377.75	385.2	383,419
Troglodytella abrassari (2nd range)	416.9	422.2	
Veillonella dispar	401.75	405.2	403
Vibrio (photobacterium) **fischeri**			

*found by HP synthesizer

Roundworms, Flatworms, One-Celled Animals

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	To kill, use freq. gen for 3 min. at these frequencies
Acanthamoeba culbertsoni			
Acanthocephala (adult)	471	477	475
Acanthocephala (adult) **(2nd range)	421.1	430.6	
Acanthocephala eggs	479	480	
Anaplasma marginale	386.4	388.0	387,422
Anaplasma marginale (2nd range)	415.3	424	
Ancylostoma braziliense (adult)	397.6	403.25	401
Ancylostoma caninum	383.1	402.9	400,393,386
Ancylostoma duodenale male			
Anguillula aceti			
Ascaris eggs	404.45	405.6	
Ascaris larvae in lung common roundworm of cats and dogs	404.9	409.15	408
Ascaris lumbricoides (m and f)			same
Ascaris megalocephala (male)	403.85	409.7	408
Babesia bigemina			
Babesia canis smear			
Balantidium coli cysts	458.8	462.9	460

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	To kill, use freq. gen for 3 min. at these frequencies
Balantidium sp. trophozoites (from guinea pig) parasitic ciliate			
Besnoitia (lung sect.) protozoan	352.8	361.4	358
Capillaria hepatica (liver sect.)	424.25	430.65	428
Chilomastix cysts (rat)	388.95	390.7	389,426
Chilomastix cysts (rat) (2nd range)	425.2	427.3	
Chilomastix mesnili (trophozoites)			same
Chilomonas, whole mount	393.75	400	398
Clinostomum metacercaria			
Clonorchis metacercariae			
Clonorchis sinensis	425.7	428.75	427
Clonorchis sinensis eggs			
Cryptocotyle lingua (adult)	409.95	416.0	414
Didinium			
Dientamoeba fragilis	401.35	406.05	404
****Dipetalonema perstans (microfilaria in human blood)**	413.7	416.6	413,415,417
Dirofilaria immitis dog heartworm	408.15	411.15	409
Echinoporyphium recurvatum	418.55	423.9	421
Echinostoma revolutum	425.5	429.65	428
Eimeria stiedae			
Eimeria tenella			
Endamoeba gingivalis trophozoite	433.8	441.0	438
Endolimax nana trophozoites and cysts	394.25	397.1	396,432
Endolimax nana trophozoites and cysts (2nd range)	430.5	433.35	
Entamoeba coli cysts			
Entamoeba coli trophozoites	397.0	400.35	398
Entamoeba histolytica trophozoite	381.1	387.8	385
Enterobius vermicularis	420.95	426.3	423
Eurytrema pancreaticum	420.35	422.3	421
Eurytrema pancreaticum stages			
Fasciola hepatica	421.35	427.3	425
Fasciola hepatica cercariae	423.8	430.6	427
Fasciola hepatica eggs	422.0	427.6	425
Fasciola hepatica metacercariae			
Fasciola hepatica miracidia	421.75	424.7	423
Fasciola hepatica rediae	420.6	427.5	425
Fasciolopsis buski adult	427.7	435.1	434
Fasciolopsis buski eggs	427.35	435.45	434
Fasciolopsis buski eggs unincubated			
Fasciolopsis cercariae	429.5	436.25	434
Fasciolopsis miracidia	427.35	435.2	434

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	To kill, use freq. gen for 3 min. at these frequencies
Fasciolopsis rediae	427.3	433.0	432
Fischoedrius elongatus	441.75	443.2	442
Gastrothylax elongatus	451.9	457.1	455
Giardia lamblia (trophozoites)	421.4	426.3	424
Giardia lamblia cysts			
Gyrodactylus	378.75	381.8	380
Haemonchus contortus	386.8	395.5	393
Haemoproteus			
Hasstile sig. tricolor (adult)	448.05	455.1	453
Heterakis			
Hypodereum conoideum	424.45	429.55	427
Iodamoeba butschlii trophozoites and cysts	437.85	448.5	445,402
Iodamoeba butschlii trophozoites and cysts (2nd range)	398.15	404.75	
Leishmania braziliensis	400.05	405.1	403
Leishmania donovani	398.0	402.65	400
Leishmania mexicana	400.2	403.8	402
Leishmania tropica	402.1	407.4	405
Leucocytozoon	397.45	402.55	400
Loa loa	360.551	360.551	361
Macracanthorhynchus	438.85	442.8	440
Metagonimus Yokogawai	437.35	442.1	440
Monocystis agilis			
Myxosoma	409.6	416.95	414
Naegleria fowleri	356.9	364.35	362
Naegleria fowleri (brain sec.)			
Necator americanus (infect larvae)			
Notocotylus quinqeserialis			
Onchocerca volvulus (tumor)	436.3	442.1	440
Paragonimus Westermanii adult	437.8	454.2	452,447
Passalurus ambiguus	428.8	444.15	441,437
Plasmodium cynomolgi	417.3	424.5	422
Plasmodium falciparum smear	372.3	373.8	373.0
Plasmodium vivax smear	438.15	445.1	442
Platynosomum fastosum adult			
Pneumocystis carnii (lung)	405.75	409.15	407
Prosthogonimus macrorchis(eggs)	396.85	404.75	401
Sarcina lutea			
Sarcocystis	450.55	454.95	452
Schistosoma haematobium	473	473	473
Schistosoma japonicum cercaria	366.3	366.9	366.6
Schistosoma japonicum miracidia	365.3	365.4	365.35

	Low Freq (KHz)	High Freq (KHz)	To kill, use freq. gen for 3 min. at these frequencies
Schistosoma japonicum, female	364.2	367.2	366
Schistosoma japonicum eggs	364.5	365.2	365
Schistosoma mansoni	353	353	353
Schistosoma mansoni, male	352.0	354.1	
Schistosoma mansoni, female	353	354.9	
Schistosoma mansoni, female,**(2nd ran)	482.7	483.6	
Stephanurus dentalus (ova)	457.35	463.1	461
Stigeoclonium	404.25	415.25	412,407
Strongyloides (filariform larva)	398.4	402.0	400
Strongyloides parasitic females			
Toxocara (eggs)			
Toxoplasma (human strain)	395.0	395.0	395
Trichinella spiralis (muscle)	403.85	405.57	404.5
Trichomonas muris			
Trichomonas vaginalis	378.0	383.6	381
Trichuris sp. (male)	388.3	408.9	406
Trypanosoma brucei	423.2	431.4	429
Trypanosoma cruzi (brain tissue)	460.2	465.65	463
Trypanosoma equiperdum	434.6	451.25	448,442,438
Trypanosoma gambiense	393.75	398.7	396
Trypanosoma lewisi (blood smear)	424.5	426.0	425
Trypanosoma rhodesiense	423.5	428.55	426
Urocleidus	442.35	450.0	447

**found by E .Hüther, M.D. repeated by HRC

Wart Frequencies

(Most of these are from homemade slides.)

	Low Freq	High Freq	Use freq gen for 3 min @
Wart BS	402	406	404
Wart CC	426	432.35	430
Wart FR	459.3	464.75	462
Wart HA	434.8	444.1	442,437
Wart HRCm	438.9	448.55	446,441
Wart human papilloma plantar	404.7	406.75	405
Wart human papilloma virus	402.85	410.7	407
Wart JB	418.75	422.4	420
Wart L arm	343.65	345.95	344
Wart papilloma cervix smear	404.05	404.6	404.3

Tissue Frequencies

	Low Freq	High Freq
***Composite muscle** (Wards)	1564.3	1643.8 KHz
***Gallbladder**	2.447	2.560 MHz
***Globus pallidus** (brain slide)	6.375	9.072 MHz
***Thymus** (Wards 93W4122)	2.847	2.938 MHz
***Ovary**	1644.3	1687.6 KHz

***Crista ampularis** (Wards 93W3777) inner ear	3, 295, 380 Hz
***Cochlea,** guinea pig (Wards 93W3775) inner ear	4, 597, 225 Hz

*found with HP synthesizer

Tapeworms

Tapeworms are segmented. The first segment is the head, called the *scolex*. Tapeworms grow by adding a new segment to their body.

Tapeworms can have very large bandwidths (range of frequencies), and it varies by the length of the specimen! It is as if each new segment has a unique, and slightly lower, frequency.

Do not use a sine wave frequency generator to kill tapeworms. If you accidentally kill middle segments instead of working your way up from the bottom, you may conceivably promote dispersion! Use only a zapper (totally Positive offset).

	Low Freq	High Freq
Cysticercus fasciolaris	436.4	440.05
Diphyllobothrium erinacei (Mansoni) (scolex)	467.25	487.55
Diphyllobothrium erinacei eggs		
Diphyllobothrium latum (scolex)	452.9	472.3
Dipylidium caninum (proglottid composite)	439.55	444.3
Dipylidium caninum (scolex)	451.95	472.15
Echinococcus granulosus	451.6	461.5
Echinococcus granulosus (cysts)	441.15	446.5
Echinococcus granulosus (eggs)		
Echinococcus multilocularis	455.85	458.35
Heterophyes heterophyes		
Hymenolepis cysticercoides	478.0	481.75
Hymenolepis diminuta	445	481.15
Hymenolepis diminuta ova		
Hymenolepis nana eggs		
Moniezia (scolex)	430.35	465.2
Moniezia expansa (composite)	430.35	465.2
Moniezia expansa eggs		
Multiceps serialis	453.6	457.8

	Low Freq	High Freq
Pigeon tapeworm		
Taenia pisiformis (cysticercus)	475.2	482.1
Taenia pisiformis eggs (ova)	465.2	469.7
Taenia saginata (cysticercus)	476.5	481.05
Taenia saginata eggs		
Taenia solium (cysticercus)	475	475
Taenia solium (scolex)	444.0	448.9
Taenia solium eggs		

Mite Frequencies

Mite	KHz
Demodex folliculorum folicle mite	682
Dermatophagoides dust mite	707
Meal mite	718
Ornithonyssus bird mite	877,878
Sarcoptes scabei itch	735

Miscellaneous Frequencies

	KHz
Blue-green Algae	256
Bryozoa cristatalla	396
Mucor mucedo	288
Rhizobium meliloti	330
Rotifer	1151

It's easy to make homemade slides when you or a family member is ill. Finding out the frequencies of these illnesses helps you identify them (use the Pathogen Frequency Chart) and also lets you know if you are getting them back chronically.

Unidentified pathogens	Low Freq	High Freq
A cold virus HRC	395.8	395.8
Fungus EW	362.0	364.9
Fungus JWB	397.2	400.75
Tooth decay	384.3	387.2
Tooth decay (N)	367.9	375.05
Tooth decay (N) (2nd range)	326.95	331.5
Tooth decay (N) (3rd range)	293.2	297.4
Tooth plaque I	378.8	383.05
Tooth plaque I (2nd range)	294.7	298.25
Tooth plaque I (3rd range)	233.1	238.2
Tooth plaque II	384.95	387.05
Tooth plaque II (2nd range)	278.75	284
Tooth plaque II (3rd range)	212.15	218
Tooth plaque II (4th range)	340.15	344.8
Tooth plaque II (5th range)	305.5	310.35

Supplies Used For Testing

These are most of the pathogen specimens and test substances used in the research described in this book. Sources are given when known.

Abbreviations for sources:

W - Wards Natural Science, Inc., Rochester, NY 14586
CB - Carolina Biological Supply, Burlington, NC 27215
SB - Southern Biological Supply Co., McKenzie, TN 38201
F - Fisher Scientific EMD., Burr Ridge, IL 60521
BM - Boehringer-Mannheim Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN 46250
CAL - Calbiochem-Novabiochem Corporation, San Diego, CA 92121
BA - Bachem Fine Chemicals Inc., Torrance, CA 90505
S - Sigma-Aldrich Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO 63118
SP - Spectrum Chemical Co., Gardena, CA 90248
J - Janssen Pharmaceutical N.V., Geel, Belgium
ICN - ICN Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Biomedical Division, Costa Mesa, CA 92626
AC - Acros Organics, New Jersey, USA,
AL - Aldrich Chemical Co., Milwaukee, WI 53201
A - Alphalab, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT 84101

Laboratory Equipment

EM meter: Alphalab, Inc., 1280 South 300 West, Salt Lake City, UT 84101

5 micron syringe filters: Pall Gelman Laboratory, 600 South Wagner Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48103-9019

Cat skeleton (assembled or unassembled): Wards or Carolina Biological Supply

Very small magnets, measuring 5 to 10 gauss on a recently calibrated gauss meter: Craft store, Self Health Resource Center

A teaching video or DVD for building and using a Syncrometer® is available, from New Century Press LLC.

Pathogens (bacteria and viruses)

Food bacteria
Shigella dysenteriae (W)
Shigella flexneri
Salmonella typhimurium (W)
Shigella sonnei (CB)
Escherichia coli, E .coli (CB)
Salmonella paratyphi (CB)
Salmonella enteridites

***Ascaris*-related bacteria and viruses**
Adenovirus
Coxsackie B_1 virus
Coxsackie B_4 virus
Mycobacterium avium/cellulare
Rhizobium leguminosarum from legume r*oot tubercle* (W)

Tapeworm stage-related bacteria
Streptomyces albus
Streptomyces griseus
Streptomyces venezuelae

Tumor-causing bacteria
Clostridium aceto-butylicum (W)
Clostridium botulinum (W)
Clostridium perfringens (CB)
Clostridium septicum (W)
Clostridium sporogenes (CB)
Clostridium tetani (W) (C)

Miscellaneous bacteria and viruses
cFOS, peptide(CAL)
Gaffkya tetragena (W)
Hepatitis B antigen from shot
HIV reverse transcriptase (rec) (BA)
Influenza A and B antigen from Flu shot
JUN, peptide (CAL)
Lactobacillus acidophilus (W)
Lactobacillus casei (CB*)*
Mycoplasma, antigen
RAS, peptide (CAL)
Rhizobium meliloti
Staphylococcus aureus
Streptococcus alpha
Streptococcus beta
Streptococcus faecalis
Streptococcus lactis (W)
Streptococcus mitis (W)
Streptococcus pneumoniae
Streptococcus pyogenes (W)
Streptococcus, Group G (W)

Chromosomes

Chromosome 14+22, DNA probe (BM)
Chromosome 18, DNA probe (BM)
Chromosome Y (BM)

Fungi and Slimemolds

Anacystis (W)
Aspergillus mycelium conidiophores (W)
Chaetomium perithecia (CB)
Phoma lingam Black leg of crucifers (CB)
Plasmodiophora brassicae (W)
Potato Ring Rot (CB)
Penicillium mycelium conidiophores (W)
Achlya water mold (CB)
Mixed blue green algae (W)
Mucor mucedo sporangia and zygotes (W)
Cabbage Black Rot (CB)
Anabaena heterocysts (W)
Pneumocystis carinii (W)
Schizosaccharomyces octosporus
Sorghum mold, homemade
Saccharomyces cerevisiae (Baker's yeast) homemade or on a slide
Saccharomyces budding cells Yeast (CB)

PARASITES

Tapeworms and Stages

Cysticercus fasciolaris (CB)
Diphyllobothrium erinacei (*mansoni*) scolex (CB)
Diphyllobothrium latum scolex (CB)
Dipylidium caninum scolex (W)
Echinococcus granulosus hydatid sand (CB)
Echinococcus multilocularis (CB)
Hymenolepis diminuta (W)
Hymenolepis nana eggs (W)
Moniezia scolex (CB)
Multiceps serialis (CB)
Taenia pisiformis composite (W)
Taenia saginata (CB)
Taenia solium (CB)
Taenia solium cysticercus
Taenia solium scolex (CB)
Taenia species eggs (W)

Flukes

Fasciola hepatica cercaria
Fasciola hepatica metacercaria
Fasciola hepatica redia
Fasciolopsis buskii adult
Fasciolopsis buskii cercaria
Fasciolopsis buskii eggs
Fasciolopsis buskii miracidia
Clonorchis sinensis eggs
Clonorchis sinensis metacercaria
Clonorchis sinensis adult
Eurytrema pancreaticum adult
Fasciola hepatica adult
Fasciola hepatica eggs
Fasciola hepatica miracidia
Fasciola metacercaria
Hasstilesia tricolor (rabbit fluke)
Paragonimus Westermanii (W)

Miscellaneous

Acanthocephala (CB)
Ascaris eggs
Ascaris lumbricoides
Ascaris megalocephala
Ascaris, lung stage, larvae
Besnoitia
Dipetalonema perstans, microfilaria *(CB)*
Dirofilaria immitis (W)
Echinoporyphium recurvatum (CB)
Macracanthorhynchus (CB)
Plasmodium malariae (substitute for *Hasstilesia,* rabbit fluke)
Schistosoma haematobium (W)
Schistosoma japonicum female *(W)*
Schistosoma mansoni adults *(W)*

Fasciolopsis buskii redia

Tissue Slides

adipose tissue human sec (W)
appendix human (CB)
artery mallory human (CB)
bile duct mammal (W)
Bone dry ground or compact human CS (W)
capillaries mammal (W)
colon human sec (W)
cornea monkey (CB)
dental gum (W)
duodenum human (CB)
esophagus cs (cat) (Fisher-EMD)
gall bladder human sec (W)
hair wm (CB)
joint human fetus ls (W)
lens monkey (CB)
lung human sec (W)
Lymph vessel valve (W)
mammary gland inactive human sec (W)
mucous tissue
Muscle smooth (W)
ovary sec (SB)
parathyroid (W)
penis human (CB)
Pseudo-stratified ciliated columnar epithelium
scalp human (CB)
Simple ciliated columnar epithelium
Simple cuboidal epithelium
skin human white vs. (W)
small intestine composite sec (W)
stomach cardiac region (CB)
stomach pyloric region human sec (W)
Stratified squamous epithelium
submaxillary gland human (W)
thymus human fetus sec (CB)
Tongue general structure sec (W)
trachea (CB) (W)
adrenal gland human sec (W)
artery combination "A" (bottle copy)
artery, vein, capillaries (W)
blood, human smear
bone marrow, red human smear (W)
cervix uteri human CS (W)
connective tissue, white fibrous (W)
coronary artery human (CB)
diaphragm human (CB)
epiglottis (W)
eyelid human (CB)
Glandular epithelium
iris monkey (CB)
kidney human sec (W)
liver human sec (W)
lymph node human sec (CB)
lymphatic combination "L" (bottle copy)
mesothelium (W)
muscle skeletal sec (CB)
optic nerve
pancreas human sec (CB)
parotid gland human (W)
prostate young human sec (W)
retina (W)
seminal vesicle (W)
Simple columnar epithelium
Simple squamous epithelium
skin pigmented human (CB)
spleen human sec (CB)
stomach fundic region human sec (W)
Stratified columnar epithelium
sublingual gland sec (W)
testis human fetus (CB)
thyroid gland human sec(W)
tooth in situ ls (W)
Transitional epithelium

tricuspid valve human heart sec (CB)
urinary bladder collapsed human sec (W)
uterus proliferative day 4-14 human (CB)
vein human (CB)
WBC white blood cells (homemade, bottle copy)
urethra female (W)
uterus (W)
vagina human ls (W)
vein with valve human

Nervous System

Auerbach's plexus (myenteric) human (CB)
basal ganglion human (CB)
cerebellum human sec (CB)
cerebral cortex (CB)
cerebral visual cortex (W)
cerebrum motor cortex (W)
choroid plexus human (CB)
dorsal root ganglion human (CB)
dura mater human (CB)
human astrocytes (W)
hypophysis (pituitary) (W)
hypothalamus (W)
medulla human (CB)
Meissner's plexus intestine human (CB)
optic chiasma human sec (CB)
peripheral nerve osmic acid (W)
pineal body human (W)
pituitary mammal (F)
pons human fetus (CB)
post central gyrus human (CB)
spinal cord cervical region human (CB)
spinal cord lumbar region human (CB)
spinal cord sacral region human (CB)
spinal cord thoracic region human (CB)
spinal cord upper cervical region human (CB)
substantia nigra (bottle copy)
suprachiasmatic nucleus (bottle copy)
sympathetic ganglion human (CB)
thalamus
Vater-Pacini corpuscle human (CB)

Tumor Type Tissues

acute granulocytic leukemia (CB)
acute lymphatic leukemia (W)
acute monocytic leukemia (CB)
acute myelomonocytic leukemia(CB)
adenocarcinoma of breast (CB)
adenocarcinoma of colon (CB)
breast carcinoma (W)
carcinoma of colon (CB)
fibroadenoma of breast (CB)
fibrocystic disease of breast (CB)
hairy cell leukemia (W)
hemolytic anemia (CB)
hepatoma of liver (CB)
Hodgkin's disease in spleen (CB)
Hodgkin's granuloma (CB)
kidney carcinoma (W)
lung carcinoma (W)
lymphatic leukemia (W)
malignant melanoma of skin (CB)
mesothelioma (CB)
metastatic carcinoma of liver (CB)
metastatic-liver cancer (W)
myeloblastic leukemia (acute) (W)
myeloblastic leukemia (W)
oat cell carcinoma (CB)
spleen human cancer (W)
uterus fibroid tumor (W)
villous adenoma of colon (CB)

Research Chemicals

1,10-phenanthroline
1,10-phenanthroline ferrous sulfate (ferroin)
1,2:5,6-dibenzanthracene (S)
1,4-dioxane (S)
1,5-diaminopentane (AC)
1-methyl-3-nitro-1-nitroso guanidine (AL)
2',3'- o- isopropylidene - adenosine
2',3'- o- isopropylidene - cytidine
2',3'- o- isopropylidene - inosine
2',3'- o- isopropylidene guanosine
2'-deoxyadenosine
2'-deoxycytidine
2'-deoxyguanosine
2'-deoxyinosine
2'-deoxyuridine
5,6-isopropylidene-Lascorbic acid
5-phosphorylribose 1-pyrophosphate
acetyl Coenzyme A
acetylcholine chloride
Ac-Leu-Val-phenyl alanine (BA)
Ac-muramyl-Ala-D-Isoglu-OH (BA)
adenylate cyclaseasbestos (gasket from automotive supply store)
bcl-2 peptide, probe (CAL)
benzaldehyde (SP)
benzene
benzoquinone (SP)
beta-glucan from Baker's yeast (S)
beta-propiolactone (S)
bisphenol-A
butyrate, any salt
calcitonin
calmodulin
carbamyl phosphate, disodium (S)
catalase, bovine liver (S)
c-Fos, peptide (CAL)
chenodeoxycholic acid
cholic acid
cholic acid methyl ester
chromium (III and VI)
c-Myc peptide, probe (CAL)
cobalt
coenzyme A (BM)

coenzyme Q10 (SP)
copper
creatine
cyclic AMP
cycloheximide from *Streptomyces griseus* (protein synthesis inhibitor) (S)
cytidine (ICN)
cytochrome C from horse heart (BM)
dehydro-L-(+)-ascorbic acid, dimer (S)
deoxycholic acid
D-glucuronic acid, sodium salt (SP)
dideoxy adenosine (or other dideoxy nucleosides)
D-malate dehydrogenase (decarboxylating) ("malic enzyme") (BM)
D-malic acid
DNA from herring sperm (BM)
epidermal growth factor (EGF)
ferric phosphate (SP)
ferritin, H-chain (CAL)
ferritin, horse spleen (CAL)
ferritin, L-chain (CAL)
ferroin (see also 1,10-phenanthroline)
ferrous gluconate
fiberglass (insulation sample)
fibroblast growth factor (FGF)
fibronectin FN
formaldehyde
Fos and JUN combined into FosJUN (representing the dimer) bottle copy
freon (CFCs)
germanium carboxyethylsesquioxide (Ge-132 capsule from health food store, Jarrow Formulas)
germanium sesquioxide (SP)
germanium, Atomic Absorption Standard
glutathione reductase from yeast (BM)
glutathione, oxidized
glutathione, reduced
glycochenodeoxycholic acid (S)
glycocholic acid (S)
glyoxal, trimer dihydrate
glyoxalase 1 grade IV from yeast
glyoxalase 11 from bovine liver
guanosine (ICN)
hCG chorionic gonadotropin, female human
His-Cys-Lys-Phe-Trp-Trp-OH peptide, inhibitor of viral integrase (BA)
HIV-1 rev, rec (BA)
HIV-1 reverse transcriptase (rec) (BA)
holmium (lanthanide element)
hydrangea root powder (organic germanium)
hydrochloric acid (5%)
hydrogen peroxide, USP (New Horizons Trust)
hydroquinone (S)
hydroxylamine hydrochloride (SP)
hydroxylamine, free base (SP)
hydroxyurea (S)
inosine (ICN)
inositol (SP)
insulin like growth factor (ILGF)
interferon, gamma (recom) (BM)
Interleukin-12
isocitrate lyase from bacillus (S)
isopropyl alcohol
JUN oncogene
lactic acid
lactic dehydrogenase (LDH), chicken liver
lactoferrin, human milk
L-cysteine anhydrous
lead
L-glutamic acid (SP)
lithocholic acid
L-leucine (SP)
L-ornithine decarboxylase from *E .coli*
L-tyrosine (SP)
malate dehydrogenase from pig heart (BM)
malate synthase (S)

maleic acid
maleic anhydride
malonic acid
malonyl coenzyme A, lithium salt (S)
mercury
methyl glyoxol (see pyruvic aldehyde)
methyl guanidine
methyl malonic acid
NAD, free acid (BM)
NADH, disodium salt (BM)
NADP, disodium salt (BM)
NADPH, tetra sodium salt (BM)
niacin amide (nicotinamide) (SP)
niacin, nicotinic acid (SP)
nickel
nitrate reductase (cytochrome) (S)
nitric oxide synthetase (S)
ornithine carbamyl transferase
Orthophosphotyrosine (OPTyr)
p53, cDNA, human probe (CAL)
parathyroid powder (ICN)
PCBs (mixture in supermarket cooking oil)
pepsin
phenol
phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (S)
phosphatidyl serine
platelet derived growth factor (PDGF)
protease from *Streptomyces griseus* (S)
protein kinase C
PSA-α 1-antichymotrypsin complex, human
pyruvic acid, sodium salt (J)
pyruvic aldehyde (methyl glyoxal)
RAS oncogene
rhodanese (S)
rhodizonic acid, potassium salt (SP)
riboflavin (vitamin B_2) (SP)
ribonucleoside vanadyl complexes (S)
RNA from yeast (BM)
RNAse (ribonuclease A), type X-A, bovine
RNAse A inhibitor
SAM S-adenosyl-L-methionine chloride
selenium, Atomic Absorption Standard
silicon, Atomic Absorption Standard
sodium azide (SP)
sodium butyrate (Fisher)
sodium fluoride (mutagen) (SP)
sodium selenate
sodium selenite
sodium sulfide (mutagen) (SP)
spermidine, free base (S)
spermine, free base (S)
succinic anhydride (S)
succinyl coenzyme A, sodium salt (S)
taurochenodeoxycholic acid (S)
taurocholic acid (S)
taurodeoxycholic acid (S)
thiourea
thulium (lanthanide element)
thymidine (S)
thymidine 5-triphosphate, sodium salt (S)
transferrin, fluorescein human (BM)
transforming growth factor-a, human (BA)
tributyrin
tricalcium phosphate, also available as a slide or bottle copy
tyramine (SP)
urethane
uridine anhydrous (ICN)
vanadium
vitamin D_2
vitamin D_3
xanthine monosodium salt (ICN)
xanthine oxidase, bovine milk
zearalenone

Food and Product Dyes

Numbers after dash are Color Index (CI); Square brackets are CAS numbers

4-amino-3-nitrotoluene (S) —37110
Chlorotoluidines, liquid (S)
(DAB) 4-dimethyl aminoazobenzene 4-isothiocyanate dye(S) [7612-98-8], D-872
(DAB) p-dimethylaminoazobenzene [60-11-7], CI 11020, Sigma #D-6760
causes elevated alkaline phosphatase enzyme in blood tests.
Fast Blue BB Base (S) —37175
Fast Blue RR Base (S) —37155, [6268-05-9], EEC No 228-441-6, F-0375
Fast Garnet GBC Base (S) —11160
causes death of T4 helpers; dye is found on most fish, fresh or canned and poultry.
Fast Green FCF (S) —42053
blocks BUN and creatinine making enzymes, increases rate of mitosis.
Fast Red 1 TR Salt Practical Grade (S) —37150
Fast Red AL salt (S) —37275
Fast Red RC Salt (S) —37120
Fast Red TR Base (S) —37085
Fast Red Violet LB Salt (S) —may be 32348-81-5
causes lymph blockage and effusions, inhibits maleic anhydride detoxification
Fast Scarlet TR Base (S) —37080
Fast Violet B Base (S) —37165
Nitrotoluidines, mono (S)
Sudan Black B Practical Grade (S) —26150, [4197-25-5], Sigma #S-2380
causes elevated lactic dehydrogenase enzyme in blood tests.
Sudan I—12055
Sudan II (SP) (S) —12140
Sudan III (SP) (S) —26100
Sudan IV (S) —26105, Spectrum #SU120, [85-83-6], Sigma #S-8756
Sudan Orange G (S) —11920
Tartrazine (acid yellow 23, FD + C #5) (SP)

Testing Laboratories

These labs are willing to test water filters as well as food and consumer products for pollutants. You may call them for details on sensitivity of individual tests and costs. Pollutants in drinking water, such as PCB, benzene, azo dyes, and heavy metals vary throughout the week depending on when the chlorination compounds were added. For this reason, test your filter, not the water. Testing for PCB or benzene is only meaningful if the sensitivity is in parts per billion (ug/L).

(For testing heavy metals, except lanthanides, in carbon filters.)

Braun Intertec Corp.
11001 Hampshire Ave. S.
Bloomington, MN 55483
(952) 995-2000
www.braunintertec.com

Phoenix Environmental Laboratories, Inc.

587 East Middle Turnpike
PO Box 370
Manchester, CT 06040
(860) 645-1102
Fax (860) 645-0823
www.phoenixlabs.com

(For testing benzene, heavy metals, including lanthanides, in carbon filters.)

SRC Analytical Laboratories
422 Downey Road
Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 4N1 Canada
(306) 933-6932
www.src.sk.ca