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Laboratory Techniques

Developed by A.S.R. & D. Corp.

By: Dr. T. Galen Hieronymus, Ph.D., President, A.S.R. & D. Corp. and Director of Research, July 15, 1983.

Today, many who use Eloptic Energy types of instruments are interested in the use of their equipment to enhance their garden, protect from insect pests, etc. This paper will attempt to solve for the reader some of these vexing problems. At least it will furnish some information regarding proven methods that might be of interest.

The subject of Specimens comes first. We have the "thing" to be analyzed and the instrument as the analyzer. They must be brought together in some manner. If the object or "thing" is small, it is a simple matter to put it in the well of the instrument.

If the "thing" is too large, then some other method must be utilized. Most people wish to use a "specimen" of the "thing" to be analyzed. Very few people know how a specimen works or can be utilized. Let us explore that idea first. In a book by Max Freedom Long titled, "The Secret Science Behind the Miracles," we can find the answer. This book covers the psychology and religion, and the "magic" that was used by the Kahunas who were the Priests of the Polynesians who colonized Hawaii.

Their psychology covered ten "elements." The physical body and three spirits that occupied three bodies and utilized three "voltages of Vital Force." The Bible refers to this as "The Father, Son and Holy Ghost." The description of the Low Self, or subconscious, contains the key that we want. Long's book, page 138, reads as follows:

A. The shadowy body of the subconscious. It is the most dense of the three. It is of such a nature that it sticks to whatever we touch (or perhaps see or hear), and when removed from the contact, draws out a long invisible thread of itself (called an AKA

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thread), which connects one with the thing contacted, in a form of semi-permanent union. All things were supposed by the Kahunas to have a shadowy body, be they crystals, plants, animals, fabricated articles, men or gods—even thoughts (the latter being very important to their magical system and practice). This substance is an ideal conductor of vital force, and can be used as a storage place for it. When heavily charged with the low voltage of the force it becomes rigid and firm enough to be used as a “hand” or instrument to move or affect physical objects—such as in table tipping, etc.

(Editorial Note — This is the force that Uri Geller uses to bend spoons.)

We use this same phenomena when we take a leaf from a tree and use it as a specimen in our instrument. We have what they call an AKA thread connecting the leaf to the tree from which the leaf was taken. Another important phenomena is that anything that happens to the tree is instantly indicated by the leaf in the instrument. Also, when the instrument is used to affect the leaf, it will instantly be affecting the tree from which the leaf was taken. Thus, if we set the instrument dials for the purpose of sending a certain energy to the leaf, we will be sending that same energy to the tree. We can sum up this by stating correctly that, “anything that is done to the leaf will affect the tree and anything that affects the tree will show up in the leaf as will be indicated on the instrument.”

I have named the energy we are dealing with “Eloptic Energy.” Eloptic energy is easily conducted by many types of conductors such as a copper wire, light rays, etc. When we take a picture of an object, we have an AKA thread connection between the object photographed and the film or print from that film. Thus we can take a photo from a high place such as an aeroplane, of hundreds of trees, and we have a specimen or AKA thread connection between the photo and each tree, and we can send energy over that AKA thread to the trees by treating the photo with whatever we wish to affect the trees in the photo.

The AKA thread phenomena, while not recognized by orthodox physics or chemistry, is very easy to prove workable and so very useful. Voodoo practitioners use this phenomena. See slide.

SLIDE NO. 1

The Nematode has been listed by Entomologists and other authorities as “The number one enemy of mankind.” The nematode could destroy all plant life on the Planet. Man cannot live without plant life because plants give off oxygen and take in carbon dioxide while man does just the opposite, he exhales carbon dioxide and breathes in oxygen. Thus they compliment each other.

Most of the dangerous nematodes that destroy or damage plant life are so small

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as to be seen only with the aid of a microscope set for between 40 and 80 power. They are so small that it requires special techniques to get them out of their environment and onto a microscope slide where we can see them. Such a technique has been developed and is very successful.

There are many varieties of nematodes, some valuable such as the common fishing worm which is a nematode. There are two types that are of interest to the gardener or one interested in improving trees such as orange and other citrus trees. One type lives in the soil around plants. Another type is the one that burrows into the tendril roots of trees. They require entirely different methods to get them onto a microscope slide for observation so we can determine whether they are there.

The burrowing type requires very little equipment to get at them. Since they have burrowed into the fine tendril root and are microscopic, we cannot very well cut the root and extract them. Instead, we make them come to where we can get at them.

We will take the citrus burrowing nematodes first. Dig down about two feet under an orange tree at a point about where rain will drip off the outer branches and you will find many very small tendril roots. We only want the very small roots. Take a double handful of the tiny roots and wash them thoroughly. If a hydrant is close by, wash them to get all dirt and "any other variety of nematode" off the surface of the small roots. It is very important to do this immediately after the roots have been removed from the tree. Another way is to have a large bucket of water handy and wash the roots thoroughly in the water. Then put the well-washed and still very wet roots in a container such as a pint or quart mason jar. Close the top to keep the moisture from evaporating. Set the jar at a slight angle to the table so all the water that drips down will end up in the jar at the bottom and on one side.

SLIDE NO. 2

The nematodes will know that the source of their food, the sap in the roots, has been cut off. They will start to back out of the roots through the hole where they first entered and will drop down to the bottom of the jar. After 24 or 48 hours, use a pipette to take a small amount of the water that has collected at the bottom of the jar and put it in a container that will allow the water sample to spread out over a large area but not over $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. After a few minutes for the water to settle down and the nematodes to drop to the bottom of the layer of water, the microscope can be used.

The type of nematode that lives in the soil, but feeds on the roots such as citrus, and such as the kind that will destroy carrots, require a different method to get at them for examination. A special device has been developed for this particular problem. It is shown on the slides or transparencies and on the attached drawings. We call it a Nematode separator.

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SLIDE NO. 3

My first separator was made by soldering together two five pound coffee cans and some pieces of $\frac{1}{4}$ " copper tubing and a few other items as shown on the drawing. The funnel was made from a piece of thin copper sheet. After the device had been used several times, it was noted that electrolysis had caused several holes to be eaten in the tin covered steel coffee can. Because of this condition, I made another separator using all copper and brass. All copper would be better.

SLIDE NO. 4

The second part was made out of a smaller can that would fit loosely into the top can of the main unit. This was a "tin" can with all of the top cut out and with all but a narrow rim cut out of the bottom. To the narrow rim, I soldered a piece of bronze screen. This is shown in the sketch.

To use the separator, proceed as follows:

1. Dig your dirt sample. In the case of a citrus tree, pick a spot as far out from the trunk of the tree as the widest branches or at what might be called the drip line, where most of the rain and moisture would drip in a ring around the tree.

In the case of a garden such as where carrots are involved, take the dirt from moist soil at about the depth where damage to the root of the plant is noted.

Remove any roots and rocks and use only the soil where the nematodes live.

2. Take a piece of clean Kleenex tissue and separate it into two sheets. Use one sheet that is free of torn places. Place the Kleenex sheet in the can with the screen bottom, being careful to avoid tears or holes. Hold the tissue in place and place the soil on the tissue, being very careful that NO dirt gets past the tissue.

3. Fill the main container with clean water up to a point about an inch from the top. Open the pinch clamp and allow a small amount of water to drain away and to fill the rubber tube. (Use water free from chlorine as chlorine will kill the nematodes and you want them alive.)

4. Very CAREFULLY, lower the can with the sample down into the main part and allow the water to SLOWLY rise up through the tissue and dirt of the sample. If you try to do this too fast, it will tear a hole in the tissue, and some of the soil of the sample will get through that will stain the sample used in the microscope examination and cause other trouble.

5. Set the separator with its sample in place in a cool place where it will not be disturbed. Allow 24 to 48 hours for the nematodes to wiggle down out of the upper sample container into the clean water of the funnel and on down into the rubber tube just above the pinch clamp. The fact that the soil is completely saturated with water makes it easy for gravity and the tendency of the nematode to wiggle, to get him

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down where you can reach him.

6. One of the best containers for taking samples of the water from below the pinch clamp is a clear plastic or glass coaster used to place under rollers of a bed or other furniture. These will allow the water to spread out over a wide area and less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. Some microscopes have a very short range between the lower lense and the object. You cannot use any container that has high sides such as a beaker. Concave slides are too small. A petri dish is too large generally. The plastic coasters are available in most hardware stores.

Place the plastic coaster dish under the end of the rubber tube and slowly open the pinch clamp and allow some water to flow into the dish to a depth of NOT OVER $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Allow the water to settle, then examine the sample under the microscope set to 40 or 80 power. Move the dish slowly as you look for nematodes. There will be some dead roots and dead nematodes, but the live ones will wiggle.

SLIDE NO. 5

One variety of nematode found in human beings is called the pin worm. This is a much larger variety than the ones that attack citrus and other vegetable products. Some of the burrowing variety have a different "mouth" and some of them have a hypodermic-like beak that is used to penetrate the "skin" of e.g., a carrot. This plate was given to me by a doctor. I do not have the name of the author or the book title so I can't give proper credit for use of the picture.

There are too many types and varieties of pests to cover more than a few in a short paper such as this. Fortunately, the method of eradicating them is similar in many cases. The picture on slide 6 was taken from an ad for a poison by the Ortho Co. It shows three pests and several crops that are affected by such pests.

As mentioned at the start of this paper, you must first get the "thing" in the analyzer. The following is a general procedure that covers many pests.

SLIDE NO.6

1. Try to get one of the pests in a position that you can work with. In the case of e.g. a worm or larva such as the lower shown in slide No. 6, get one into a small test tube with a cork. 2. Place the test tube with specimen in your Eloptic Analyzer. Set the dials for general vitality 9-49, and measure the intensity of emanation. Write it down.

We assume that you have a variety of "reagents." These are test tubes of a variety of materials such as herbs, antibiotics, chemicals, etc. that can be used in destruction of plant pests. We have over 900 test tubes of "reagents" for use.

Place one (NOTE ONE) of the reagents in the instrument well with the test tube of the pest and measure the intensity of the combined emanations. Write it down. If

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it lowers the vitality (9-49) reading considerably, then leave it in the well. If it raises or lowers only a small amount, discard it. Try another of your reagents. Follow this procedure, trying one or more reagents until you find a combination that will lower the vitality (9-49) reading of intensity to zero or very near.

3. You now have something that will probably destroy the pest but of great importance is, "What will it do to the plant on which the pest was feeding?" Take a leaf from the plant involved, remove all test tubes from the instrument, insert the test tube with the leaf and again measure the intensity of vitality, in this case, of the plant. Write it down. Now insert the test tubes of reagents that were found to work on the pest. Measure the intensity of this combination. If the result shows that the reagents lower the vitality of the plant, then you cannot use these reagents. You might just as well poison the plant.

Discard these reagents and try some other reagent or combination of more than one until you find a reagent or a combination of them that will destroy the pest but will increase the well-being or vitality of the plant. Now you are ready to treat the plant to destroy the pest, and at the same time, to improve the well-being of the plant.

If you have more than a few plants you should take a picture of ALL the plants in the garden that are involved. If only one or a very few, you can take a leaf from each (NOTE EACH) plant and use that as a specimen of the plants.

4. Place the plant specimen and reagent specimen ALL together in the well of the instrument or in a "Broadcaster" and treat the plants to destroy the pest.

Not always, but sometimes, more than one pest can be destroyed at the same time. Generally, it is better to attack one pest at a time.

SLIDE NO. 7

I mentioned taking a picture of many plants. If the area to be treated for a certain pest is such as to involve several or many plants, then it is impossible to take a leaf from each plant. In this case, you must take a photograph of the larger area. Be sure to show some part of each plant in the photograph. Then the photograph print or film is used as the specimen of all the plants shown in it.

In this case you place the photograph and the tested and selected 'reagents' in the broadcaster or treating instrument, turn it on and leave it as long as necessary to produce the desired results.

SLIDE 7A-Pratt Farm Tests

Millions of trees are annually being destroyed by the Spruce Bud Worm.

I spent six weeks studying the Spruce Bud Worm situation. I went to Twin Mountain, New Hampshire. While there, I took three trips via plane over a two hundred mile oval route with the fire patrol, that covered a very large area almost

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completely covered with Spruce Trees that were being hurt by the Bud Worm. I talked with the Foresters of the St. Regis Paper Co. who own much of the tree covered area in the United States and Canada.

One of the foresters taught me a trick he had tried out that made the Bud Worm leave its hidden place of concealment and get out where he could collect them. He cut several twigs from the top of the spruce trees that had been damaged by the worms, twigs about eight inches long. These twigs were tied together with a white cotton string around the bottom end of the twigs. Then, they were suspended upside down in a large paper grocery bag where a hole was cut. The bag was closed with paper clips or staples. The string came out of the hole and was suspended under a light bulb. The worms felt the heat of the bulb and saw the light and started to crawl out of their places and up the string, to get to the tip of the twig where they wanted to eat the spruce bud. Instinct prompted them. They did not know the buds were not up above where they were.

While they are very small, about $1/16$ to $1/8$ inch long, they are brown and can be seen as they slowly crawl up the string. It is easy to use a toothpick to flick them off and into a test tube, so that they might be analyzed.

After being hatched out in later summer/early fall, the bud worm will go to a spot under a spruce needle and will weave a "hammock" under the needle, and will encase himself in a snug covered-over hammock where he spends the cold icy winter. When the spring sun and warm air awaken him, he knows the buds are ripe for him to eat. (Show Spruce Bud Worm slides.)

Where the "thing" is a long ways away from the laboratory, it may be necessary to send specimens through the mail or via United Parcel Service or by Plane. The preparation of specimens for such travel is important.

If the specimen is a soft bodied worm, care must be taken that it does not get crushed while in transit. If it is a type that is normally moist, then it must be protected from drying out. If it is an air breather, it must be provided with air.

These conditions must be given attention before packing for shipment. Moist soil without gravel or other objectionable material can be used for some varieties. Peat moss can be used for some types. Water in protected vials can be used but take care in packing so the glass tube will not be broken.

Nematodes that ordinarily live in moist soil will "drown" if kept too long in a tube of water. They will dry out if not properly handled or packed for shipment. These are just a few of the problems that we have had to consider in our years of research.

We cannot give data on all pests you will find. Attached are some plates copied

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from a government publication, *INSECTS*, published in 1952 by the Department of Agriculture. See references.

SLIDES NO. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

There are many books available for the one who is interested in the subject. Below is listed a very few that have been of value to the writer. I recommend that you consider them.

The title of this paper is Laboratory Techniques. I have attempted to give the reader some information on a few of the techniques that we have found to be effective. We cannot cover all conditions that might be encountered.

References:

Insects. Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1952.

Write the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C.

Plant Diseases. U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Organic Plant Protection, by Roger B. Yepson, Jr., of Organic Gardening and Farming. Rodale Press, Inc. Emmaus, PA 18049.

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Postlude

By: Sarah Hieronymus, Ph.D.

The foregoing material was transcribed from a series of cassette tapes, made by Dr. T. Galen Hieronymus in preparation for using this material in the autobiography he was preparing to write.

These tapes, except for editing as to grammar, and punctuation, have been rendered just as the recorded material was transcribed. I have followed my Beloved Galen's plan to include in this book certain material from his files he had already asked me to collect and arrange in chronological order for him, for this purpose.

Dr. Galen Hieronymus died on the evening of February 21, 1988, very suddenly, after a tremendous effort to save his life by Dr. George King and nurses and the emergency room crew of Rabun County Memorial Hospital, Clayton, Georgia.

His death was a tremendous shock to us and his friends. He was a happy, lively, friendly man, who looked and acted much younger than his age of 92 years (born November 21, 1895).

Since Advanced Sciences R & D is engaged at this time in working with a number of Dr. Galen's research projects, we feel that our job at present is to carry on his research, to continue to build his equipment for Eloptic researchers and scientists in agriculture, health, and allied fields of interest, and develop his interests in expanding the educational functions of Advanced Sciences R & D Corporation as he had planned in our present five-year program.

We express here our heartfelt appreciation to all those who phoned us or wrote cards expressing sympathy for our loss, which has also been expressed by many as the loss to the world of a great explorer of the Nature of Energies, an inventor, a scholar, a student of deeper truths, a loving husband, father, and friend.

His great acceptance of and faith in the Greatest Eternal Love and Sacrifice, and his expanded knowledge of nature and the forces of electricity, optics, and the essential energy of Life itself, which he called Eloptic Energy (to the study of which he devoted his life and work), marked him as a scientist of great intent and purpose.

We miss him sorely, and mourn his transition, and at the same time rejoice that he is following his own plans in the progress of his own evolution.

"He will come back! He will come back, as long as the red earth rolls! God never wastes, not leaf or tree!

"Then why should he squander souls?"

-Rudyard Kipling

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Once in a while our paths cross with someone who greatly influences our life and plants the seed for a new beginning. For me this person was Galen Hieronymus when we first met in a conference in Upland California in 1978.

Galen's presence was like a lighthouse beacon and a super electromagnet which attracted my full attention. Galen had a charisma and a specialness which one could sense in his presence which made him unique from all others.

Galen provided my first introduction into Eloptic Energy which captured my interest then and continues to provide significant challenges. I must admit my skepticism was present at the beginning but has since vanished.

Galen was a great scientist with theories of Eloptic Energy which were beyond the consciousness of the majority on our Planet Earth. Galen was a scientist with unquestionable integrity who shared his knowledge openly with all who were sincerely interested.

Galen's research and the equipment he designed and developed, repeatedly demonstrated the efficacy of his theories in everyday practical applications.

Crop quality and yield per acre can be increased significantly using the principles Galen continuously shared.

Polluted ground water supplies and toxic dumpsites can become history with application of Galen's research findings.

Lakes which have been ruined by acid rain can be restored and revitalized using principles of Eloptic energy.

The vitality of human life and animal life can be increased significantly through balance of their Eloptic Energy Fields.

Galen devoted the majority of his life to Eloptic Energy Research. Mankind is only approaching the kindergarten stage of understanding this great soul's lifetime efforts.

The earth has suffered a great loss with Galen's Transition but his research will continue to bless the inhabitants of our great Planet forever.

The research Galen started must continue until mankind's consciousness can be raised to reap the benefits forever.

Galen, it has truly been a blessing and an honor to have known you and to have been a friend and research associate. Thank you for making Mother Earth a better place, for our children and their children.

Until our paths cross again, know that you will always be loved.

—Stan Sobel