

Studies on “Life-Energy” by means of a Quantitative Dowsing Method

II. *Studies with Ormus*

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Abstract

Introduction to Ormus, and its preparation from Dead Sea salt (DSS). Affinity of Ormus for Magnesium phosphate. High dowsable (orgone) energy of the resulting combination (“Ormum/MP”) by comparison with the original DSS and two natural sources of orgone. Great enhancement of orgone from organite after addition of Ormus/MP. Use of such enhanced organite to charge water. Two experiments showing direct quantum tunneling of ormus through solid barriers.

Introduction

The first article in this series introduced a quantitative method of dowsing the subtle energy from a number of sources by measuring the radius from the source to the first of the series of rings which can be dowsed around it using rods (1). It introduced the material “organite”, with evidence that this can produce the same “orgone” energy described by Wilhelm Reich. Thus thermometric recordings showed the typical sustained temperature difference from controls without metal, both for an orgone accumulator (ORAC) and a piece of organite. And a dowsable charge was taken up by water placed either within the ORAC, or close to a piece of organite. Furthermore, objective confirmation of such charge in water was obtained by UV spectroscopy. The dowsable effect of organite can be shielded by plastics and Aluminium, but not by most metals. The activity of organite depends at least partly on the sun. This influence of the sun on organite is also blocked by plastics and Aluminium, but passed by most metals. It was suggested that the presence of orgone energy is indicative of quantum coherence within the source. And since it can serve to induce the same property within some materials in the vicinity, orgone, or “life-energy”, may be considered as a *syntropic* influence, or field, according to theoretical work by Luigi Fantappiè (see for example 2).

Ormum is the name now given to a series of extraordinary elemental substances, also known as Orbitally-Re-arranged Monatomic Elements (ORMEs), M-state elements or White Gold. Due originally to the work of David Hudson in the 1970s, they are thought to be mainly precious metals, in which the electrons are re-arranged in such a way as to render them non-metallic, and chemically non-reactive. The results of what he found are written up in considerable detail in his patents (see 3). While, to my knowledge, not one article on this subject has appeared in any mainstream journal, and no official academic research appears even to be under way, the work has been continued, independently of Hudson, by a loose group of scientists and lay people. They have managed to

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reproduce at least some of his remarkable claims. Their work, together with that of Hudson, is available in a number of articles on Barry Carter's very extensive web site (3).

The original claim that they are monatomic, like rare gases, cannot be entirely true, since the purified materials apparently exist as solids: white or grey powders, and ormus atoms seem to form weak bonds with alkali metals. This, and the lack of complete confirmation of some of Hudson's main claims, are reasons for changing his name ORMEs to ormus. Although these powders do not conduct electricity, ormus elements show some characteristics of superconductivity in that they are repelled by magnets. One example can be seen in a video of particles of such a powder jumping away from a magnet (4). Another can be seen in a method for concentrating ormus from fresh water by passing it in the form of a vortex through ring magnets: the so-called "magnetic vortex trap" (5). Such behavior supports the suggestion that the electronic re-arrangement includes the formation of Cooper pairs. In this way also the outer electrons would be removed from being able to participate in conventional chemical bonds, and from giving rise to any recognizable spectroscopic signature. In addition, there are reports of drops of liquid with a sweetish taste forming on the outside of tightly-closed containers. This has been tentatively interpreted as being due to quantum tunneling of ormus atoms, carrying a little water with them.

Ormus has now been found ubiquitously: not only in the volcanic rock of Hudson's initial analyses, but in all natural waters (especially sea water), all biological material (plant and animal), and even in the air. Procedures are described to extract ormus from many of these sources, and even to convert the pure metals to their ormus form (2). Much the easiest, however, is the simple procedure to concentrate it from sea water, as described in the methods section below.

The most considerable import of the discovery of ormus lies in its biological role. This can be seen in the many experiments in which astounding increases in plant growth and productivity have been obtained. Much evidence now exists also for far-reaching improvements in human and animal health. See amazing photos of plants grown with ormus, with some of the effects on animals and humans (6). Some connection between ormus and life-energy, or orgone, now seems inescapable, and has inspired the dowsing investigation reported here.

METHODS

Dowsing

As a result of suggestions by James Lyons (7) - a physicist and expert dowser - I have developed an ability to quantitatively dowse the intensity of the energy from orgonite and some other sources mentioned below. (See also Addendum). What I do is to place the object on the ground (preferably outside on the lawn) and walk towards it holding dowsing rods. These cross over the object, and then again at a number of intervals (indicating an "aura" of several rings). With a tape-measure on the ground, I record the radius of these rings by noting the distance of my toes from the source. I find that, as predicted by James Lyons, the radius of the innermost ring is related to the intensity of the source. All the data to be presented concern this measurement, and are given in inches rather than centimeters.

Ormus concentrate from Dead Sea salt

Dead Sea salt (8) was dissolved to a concentration of 10-20% in tap water, and warmed to 35-40 deg. C. Concentrated (~50%) Sodium hydroxide was then added, with mechanical stirring, and monitoring pH with a meter. A white precipitate is formed: presumably consisting mainly of Magnesium hydroxide. When the pH has been adjusted, and become stable at 10.6-10.8, the vessel was left for some 4-8 hours, after which it was further filled with water, and left overnight for the precipitate to settle. The supernatant was poured off, and replaced with more water. This was repeated some 3-4 times until it became only just salty to taste. To further concentrate the final precipitate, it was left a further 2 days before finally pouring off the remaining supernatant.

EXPERIMENTS AND RESULTS

Affinity for ormus of Magnesium phosphate with great increase in its dowsable energy

Intending (for a reason unconnected with this article) to dissolve the precipitate, I made the serendipitous mistake of using Phosphoric instead of Hydrochloric acid. Rather than dissolving the precipitate, however, this caused it to take up a more granular form: presumably Magnesium phosphate. On dowsing the precipitate from 150g DSS, before and after converting to phosphate, I found this procedure to almost quadruple the energy. Filtered off and dried, this granular precipitate became the "DSS.PO4" in the dowsing experiment below (Fig. 1).

Direct transfer to Magnesium phosphate

Using Magnesium chloride and Sodium phosphate, I prepared some crystalline Magnesium phosphate, which has very low solubility at neutral pH. (Excess $MgCl_2$ was used, with the intention to make $Mg_3(PO_4)_2$). On adding ~100ml 50% DSS solution to ~0.5g of these crystals the mixture became almost immediately dowsable. After about 2h, the crystals were filtered off and dried. These, "Ormus/MP" in Fig.1, were quite amazingly powerful. Later, I found commercial $MgHPO_4$ to be equally good.

Comparison with some natural sources

Comparing the original DSS.PO4 with some natural sources of life energy shows it to be over 50x the strength of magnetite (9) and vastly stronger than shungite (10). But Ormus/MP (the result of direct transfer) was some 6x stronger still - see Fig. 1.

Use of DSS.PO4 with orgonite

The orgonite used here was a 13cm cone containing Al-alloy turnings. (But better results were later obtained with steel wool in place of Al alloy). Approx 0.5g DSS.PO4 was put into a central hole. This was placed outside on a partly sunny day, and dowsed at intervals. As shown in the earlier article, the energy varies greatly with the sun. But it now rose some 4-5x higher than any of my orgonites without ormus – including the 30cm pyramid with Al turnings + quartz crystals which featured in the first article (1) – see Fig. 2.

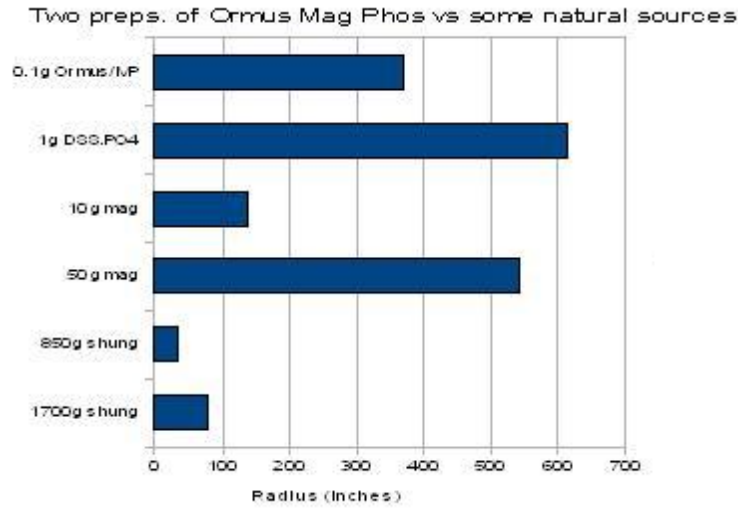


Fig. 1 Dowsing results comparing two preparations of ormus/MP with two natural sources

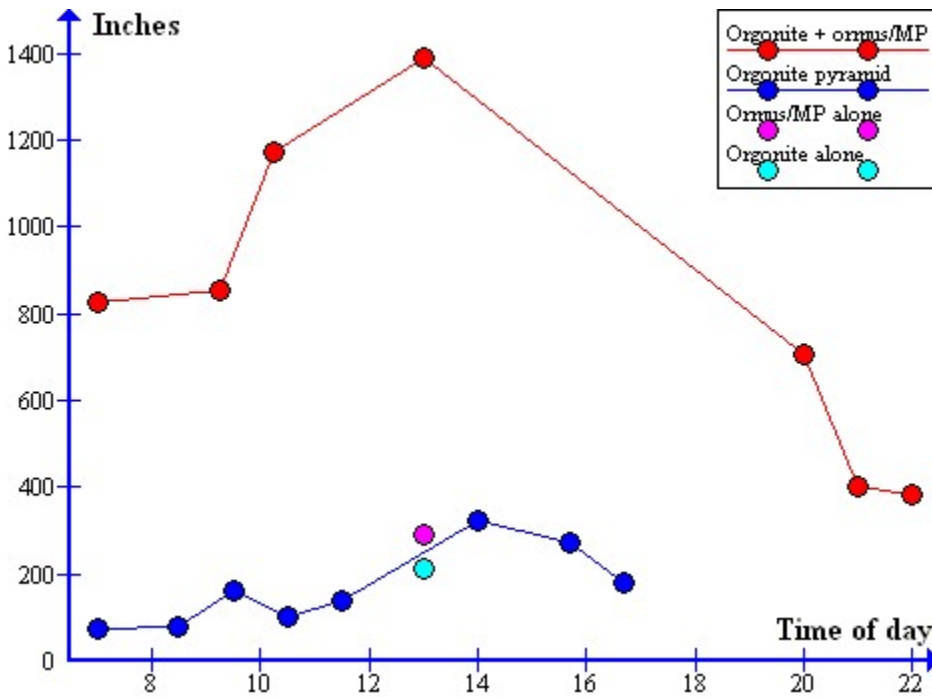


Fig. 2. Time-course of dowsable activity from orgonite/ormus MP compared with single readings for orgonite alone or ormus MP alone. The time-course for the orgonite pyramid described in the earlier article (1) is also shown.

Charging water with various orgone sources

The following sources were used to charge water:

- (a) “Cone” (as described above). Placed beside 950ml water in sun ~2h.
- (b) “Egg” (a small ~3x5cm) egg-shaped piece of orgonite made with steel wool and filled with ~0.5g DSS.PO4). Suspended in 1 gallon water ~2h
- (c) Magnetite (950ml bottle of water kept overnight in cylindrical, magnetite-filled “charger” of approx. 1.5cm thickness).
- (d) MRET (the recommended 30min with electrical water-charging device from Igor Smirnov (11)).
- (e) Plywood pyramid (overnight in 8ft pyramid shown in first article (1)).
- (f) Tymbak water, purchased as charged by the laser method of Dan Nelson (12).

950ml dowsed in each case (Fig. 3).

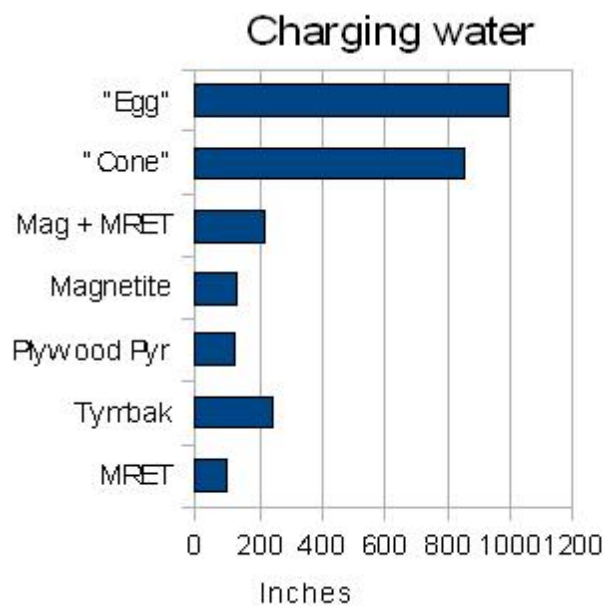


Fig. 3. Dowsing 950ml water charged by various methods

Time course of water charging

950ml water from the “Cone” and “Egg” experiments above was dowsed at intervals. Results showed charging essentially complete in 2-3h for the small (950ml) volume (blue), and 4-5h for the larger (1gall) volume (red) (Fig. 4).

Decay of water charge

950ml water, charged with “Cone”, was dowsed at intervals during 5 days. Evidently, after losing some 50% of its charge in the first 2 days, it reaches a more stable level (Fig. 5).

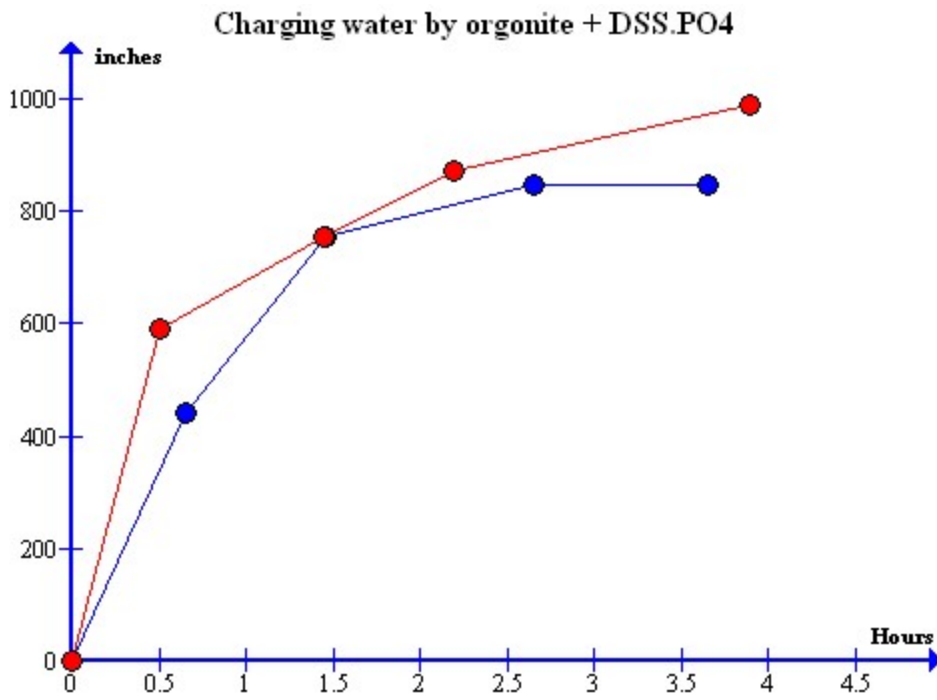


Fig. 4. Time-course for charging water by two types of orgonite/ormus MP.

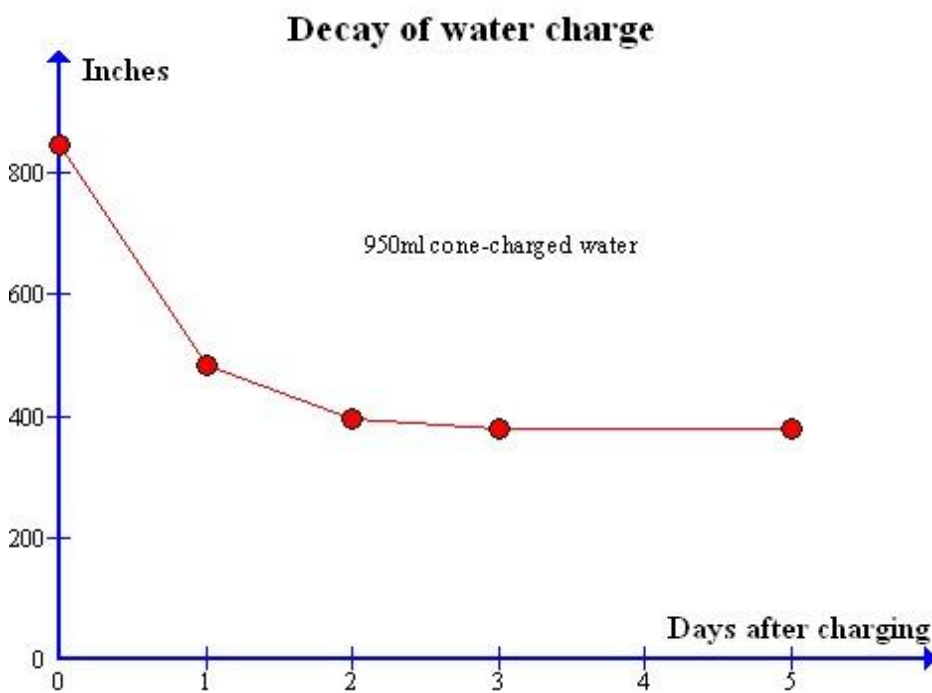


Fig. 5. Decay of water charge.

Quantum tunneling of ormus through plastic under the influence of magnets

The fact that ormus could be dowsed in this way offered a possibility to test for its claimed ability to “quantum tunnel” through a solid barrier. The system was set up as in Fig. 6, with two concentric containers, and a central tube containing neodymium magnets separated by plastic spacers. The intention was that if ormus atoms were superconductive, they should flee the magnets and pass through the wall of the inner container into the outer. (The containers were thin-walled, probably PVC). The ormus was merely an alkaline precipitate from Dead Sea salt, the bulk of which is probably magnesium hydroxide. In the outer container was put a half-saturated solution of sodium chloride. (Since ormus is attracted to alkali metals it was hoped that this would prevent it being lost altogether to the outside, but a later experiment with water in the outer chamber gave a similar result). Having put the magnets in, the contents of each container were poured out at intervals, dowsed, and poured back again. During the first afternoon the reading from the inner container declined steadily, but nothing appeared in the outer container. But it did appear on the second day, and by the third day all the activity was found to be in the outer container. Clearly there was a delay between loss of dowsable material from the inner container and its appearance in the outer. This suggests that it got held up temporarily while passing through the intervening plastic wall.

Quantum tunnelling

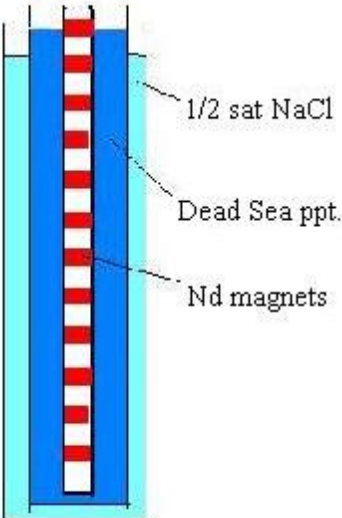
	Radius		
	Inner	Outer	
4.26.07			
13:21 start	125	0	
14:30	107	0	
16:34	67	0	
18:20	40	0	
4.27.07			
14:30	25	115	
4.28.07			
09:30	0	110	

Fig. 6. Quantum tunneling of ormus through plastic under the influence of magnets.

Quantum tunneling through glass into Magnesium phosphate

The high affinity of Magnesium phosphate for ormus offered another way to test for quantum tunneling – this time without the help of magnets. Fifty ml 50% DSS was placed in a 100ml beaker. Into this was placed a glass test tube containing 100mg Magnesium phosphate. The whole was dowsed at intervals without moving or stirring it. As seen in Fig. 7, the dowsable energy rose to a maximum in about 7h. The reason for the partial decline to a new stable level is not known, but has been repeated.

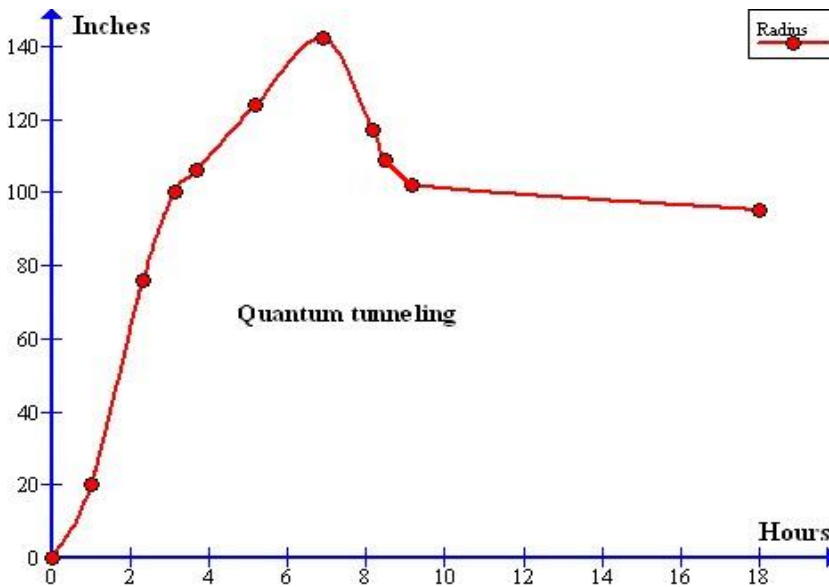


Fig. 7. Quantum tunneling of ormus from 50% DSS, through glass tube, into Magnesium phosphate.

DISCUSSION

The previous article (1) had considered the question of the physical nature of Wilhelm Reich's orgone energy, and concluded that it is a state or condition of the local space conducive of greater organization in suitably receptive matter, and thus favorable to life: i.e. a *syntropic* influence, or field. In that article I argued that orgone can be produced by any center of quantum coherence – including living organisms, and artificial sources such as lasers and non-inductive coils. Thus ormus atoms should also be able to take up collective quantum coherence.

But clearly they do not automatically assume this state, because the original Dead Sea salt, either in solution or as crystals, is almost inactive (by dowsing). It gains some activity on precipitation in association with Magnesium hydroxide, and then gains far more in association with Magnesium phosphate. Why should this be? Since Magnesium phosphate is obviously crystalline when viewed under a microscope, while the hydroxide is amorphous, it seems likely that coherence is facilitated when the ormus atoms are entrapped in regular array into crystals. Thus the activity of any preparation depends, in addition to the quantity of ormus atoms, on the degree to which they are linked into large-scale quantum coherence, or Bose-Einstein conjugate. The inactivity of DSS crystals, however, remains to be explained.

As shown in the earlier article, the activity of orgonite depends strongly on the sun. It was also shown by means of shielding the direct sunlight with various materials, that the influence of the sun is not electromagnetic (it goes through thick cast iron) but is of the same nature as the dowsable energy produced by the orgonite (it is blocked by plastic) – and is likely to be capable of description as a torsion field (13). The influence of ormus, may now be to add to, and partly replace, the influence of the sun. Thus orgonite containing ormus is still strongly active even on a winter night indoors when orgonite alone has very low activity.

Other kinds of syntropic field, such as can be produced from an electrically- pulsed non-inductive (e.g. Mobius) coil, are also amplified by orgonite (as found by Jon Logan (14) , and confirmed by my rough tests). It may thus be suggested that the action of orgonite is to act an amplifier of any syntropic field.

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