

PSYCHOTRONIC FARMING

A controversial technique is having a growing impact in the farm community.

The earth energies so important to old cultures may be a phenomenon similar to energy meridians and pressure points, but in this case for the body of the earth. What offends the traditional scientific mind about all this is that detecting these energies requires trained human beings, not just mechanical instruments.

The subject of the following interview deals with a subtle technique which mixes instrumentation and human sensitivity and claims to detect and affect subtle energies which are not normally recognized by Western science. Because of this blend of mind and electronics, it is now known as 'psychotronics,' although when it was first developed it was called ~radionics.~ It got started many decades ago when some inventors were attempting to use certain circuits to analyze mineral specimens, but found their readings were influenced by nearby plants and people. They changed direction, and have steadily explored the interaction between their equipment and the living world around them.

The validity of all this is definitely controversial, and my intention is not to 'sell~ you on psychotronics, one way or the other, but simply to explore beyond the edges of the comfortably known and remind ourselves that the land may hold mysteries beyond anything we have yet imagined.

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An Interview With Peter Kelly

by Leslie Aickin

Leslie: How does psychotronics work?

Peter: It is really very simple, if you first understand what modern physics has discovered: Everything in this universe seems to be patterns of energy at its primary level, and it is these patterns of energy crossing and recrossing their nodal points and their resonant points that make the physical universe, or seem to. They create a holographic pattern which is the physical substance itself. Psychotronics is a way of tuning in to these patterns of energy -- these nodal points of crossing or points of resonance, whatever you want to call them.

Leslie: How do you do that tuning; what equipment do you use?

Peter: Our tuners are rectangular boxes, about 2 feet long by 1.5 feet high by 1 foot deep, filled with various electronic components, and functioning somewhat like a bridge circuit in ordinary electronics. As you may know, a bridge circuit has three known sides

plus a fourth side that can be filled by an unknown component to be tested. In a similar way, a psychotronic tuner detects the energy fields around whatever you put into it.

Leslie: Where do you put the specimen that you are working with?

Peter: Into an input well. You then turn the dials connected to the variable capacitors, and (here's where it gets a little tricky) you have to rub an acrylic plate at the same time until your fingers stick to the plate. The operator has to be trained to do this successfully.

Leslie: So the operator winds up being part of the whole circuit?

Peter: Normally. We've had some success with a system that does away with the operator, but it's still in the experimental stages.

Leslie: What then do you do with these techniques?

Peter: When you can tune into something and attune to an aspect of it, then it's possible to modify its patterns of energy, and thus to affect the physical substance that is based on these patterns. For example, if you have a pattern that corresponds to an *e coli* bacteria and you were to transpose this pattern electronically and feed it back 180 degrees out of phase, in theory you would see that the two opposite wave forms should cancel out, which would mean that the *e coli* would be canceled out, and that is what we find to be the case in working with primitive organisms. Particularly in agriculture, things in their larval stage, or their simpler stages, are most amenable to cancellation or elimination.

Leslie: On the physical plane would you be observing dying?

Peter: Not dying, disappearing.

Leslie: So you wouldn't have a remnant form or body?

Peter: No, not in the very simple organisms. In a more complex one, you would have some remnants, but in the simple ones they just go back to their native materials, like water and basic energy. I know in research that has been done in, for example, corn borers. The corn borer literally dissolves in the ear of corn itself. You see the path leading down into where they were and just a wet smear. That is all that is left of them, to be reabsorbed by the corn.

That is where psychotronics has come from. The direction it is going to is completely different. We've started taking to heart a lot of what Dr. Philip Callahan has been saying. He is an entomologist with the USDA out of Gainesville, Florida, and author of the books "Tuning in to Nature", "Soul of the Ghost Moth", and "Modern Visions". In his books he shows that the structure of the insects themselves make them receptors for microwave level radiation or near infra-red — very high microwave — and that the signal comes off, say, a field of unhealthy corn which broadcasts to these insects and attracts them. So our approach nowadays, rather than trying to kill anything (since everything has its place in nature somewhere, even the insects in cleaning up diseased or unbalanced crops), would be to raise the vitality of the plant, raise the vitality of the field, so that the insects are no longer attracted to them.

Leslie: In addition to no longer attracting damaging insects, does healthy corn also attract helpful organisms?

Peter: Absolutely. In connection with this we could go in a number of different directions, but let's start with the soil. Over the years, the soils in most fields have become literally a witches brew of chemicals in various levels. First, they have put on mineral-type fertilizers that tend to make the soil more full of salts every year, which means it is less conducive to life. Second, they have been using herbicides and pesticides to try to eliminate the problems that their unhealthy soil has caused.

We take that soil and in enough instances have demonstrated that first, we can neutralize these various chemical that have been placed on the fields over many years. Second, we can clean out any imbalances in the fields that existed in the first place. Then we match the soil to any of a number of varieties of seeds. In effect, what we're saying is, "OK, you seeds, which of you can grow best in this type of soil?"

Leslie: You use a psychotronics device in order to determine this?

Peter: Oh yes, and find out what nutrients are available in the field, and then comparing it to what the plant would need through to its full production as a crop. Then we can potentize or add energy of the seed back to the seed. Now that seems strange unless you can remember that because everything is patterns of energy, if we take the pattern of energy of a seed, then we can replicate that pattern of energy and cast it back to the same seed. Next we take the fertilizer that shows best suited to the seed and the soil, and take out, any factors that show to be detrimental to either the seed or the soil. Before we apply the fertilizer, after we have cleaned it out and balanced it, we can potentize it, which means that if before you needed a ton per acre, now you only need 200 pounds per acre. And then we can find out what the seed and later the plant is going to need all the way until it is harvested as far as additional minerals or nutrients or whatever.

Leslie: So you can set up a program to encourage maximum health for the plant throughout its whole cycle?

Peter: Right through to harvest. What we are trying to do is take the very inexact science of agriculture and make it a more exact science so that a farmer doesn't have to spend as much to produce, and yet what he does produce is very high in quality. To give you an example, one of our farmers last year had a total planting cost per acre of corn of \$29, compared to a national average, of \$120/acre.

He's taking his own manure, turning it into compost, and balancing it and potentizing it using his psychotronic techniques. He is getting equivalent yields to anyone in his neighborhood, yet spending only 1/4 of what they are. His product doesn't mold, doesn't spoil, and has very high sugar readings because of the way he is producing it. We have other farmers who have sugar (Brix) readings on their alfalfa hay that are astounding, up around 30 range, which is unheard of. Having such a high quality, such a high natural sugar level, the stuff doesn't spoil.

Leslie: So storage becomes an easier function as well?

Peter: Absolutely. The way it's been done in the past is that the old salesman comes up to the farm and says. Well, how many acres are you going to put in corn this year?~ And the farmer says, ~Well, I'm going to do 200 acres in corn.' And the guy says, 'You are going to need tons of fertilizer; when do you want it and how are you going to pay for it?' And the farmer just takes what they bring him.

Leslie: Which is a very low labor approach in one way of looking at it; not in the long term, but in the short term. Do you find that farmers using your type of fertilizing

program put more labor into the care of their fields, as opposed to more money?

Peter: There is a balance struck. For example, it doesn't take much thinking to realize that if you are spending \$29 or \$30 per acre as opposed to \$120 per acre, somewhere in there is a \$90 per acre premium that you are going to get, and you can afford to spend a little more time doing your own composting.

Leslie: How would you characterize the people who seem to be attracted to using psychotronics as an alternative to conventional methods?

Peter: The ones that are at the bitter end, one step away from bankruptcy.

Leslie: They have one more crop to make it or break it?

Peter: That's right. And once they have turned things around and at least break even for that year, once they see how what we're doing it cost effective, then they are sold for life. Now, some of the farmers that we've trained have taken the better part of a year to get their land clear, to get their animals cleared out, to get the cows so they don't have chronic mastitis, or whatever. But if they stick with it they get results. For example, there are all sorts of tests they do on milk and on dairy herds in most states. Typical is what they call somatic cell count of the milk. Up to something like a million cell is relatively safe. We have farmers now that (without putting an antibiotics in their feed like most others do) are getting somatic cell counts under 100.

They also don't have a lot of abortion taking place in the cows which has been a big problem for a lot of farmers. These guys balance their feed and water, and also work on their crops. So something is happening, it's real, and it's affecting their bottom line where everything is affected in the end.

Leslie: Do you find that the people who are using psychotronics with farming come from any particular age group or educational background?

Peter: No, we've had them from 18 years old to the late 70s in the classes we've taught. In fact we've had one elderly couple from western Virginia that have a goat farm. We also get people from many different religious and philosophical backgrounds. In addition to all the usual denominations, we've had Amish, Mennonites, and others of the "plain people," as they call themselves.

Leslie: So the people who are using it, then, are not necessarily people who are already predisposed to alternative solutions?

Peter: Exactly. For some of them, that's the farthest thing from their minds. We feel very comfortable about that because we're creating a level of awareness that is affecting the whole nation, not just a specialized group of freethinkers.

Leslie: How does what you are doing with psychotronic farming relate to approaches like biological agriculture and permaculture?

Peter: It adds a whole other dimension and puts you five years ahead right away because you can absolutely see the relationships between your land and anything you put on it or do with it. What we stress, more than any other thing, more than the actual treating of the land, is the capability to know exactly where your land is—the absolute ability to diagnose.