

## **Chapter 8**

### **MITOGENIC RADIATION**

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#### Can DNA and other cell structures communicate via photons or electromagnetic radiation?

Chemical companies have proposed a chemical view of biology, and have fostered funding in analysis of the chemistry and interaction of the products that make life. This chemical philosophy and control of funding have blind-sided their research to be biased toward the chemical interaction. Many other researchers who have come from fringe element technology, without the benefit of the chemical brainwash, have come to the conclusion that life involves more than just chemistry. It involves energetic, electrical, magnetic and other processes.

It is the purpose of this article to explore one such phenomenon, known as *mitogenic radiation*. This article hopes to expound on some of the research done and some of the research that has been duplicated by this author. This article hopes to expound on some of the research that has been done, some of the research that has been duplicated by this author, in the research of a life electromagnetic radiation that comes from the cells, allowing communication to the other cells.

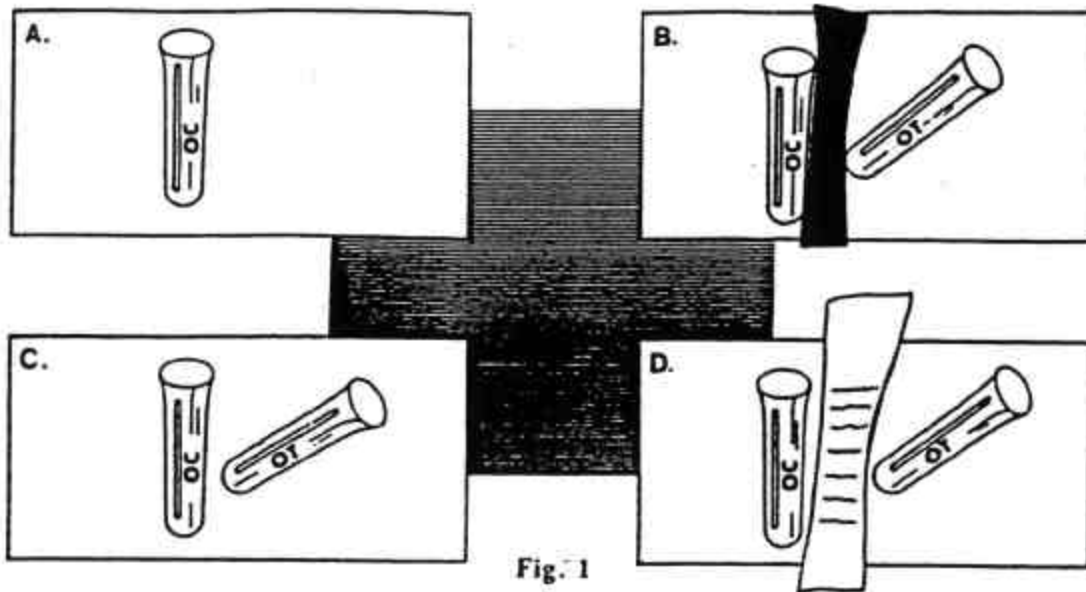
This type of radiation was pronounced in Nancy, France by the Gerwiches in their work. Their classic experiment in mitogenic radiation will now be outlined as it was duplicated by this experimenter.

First, we took some cells from the side of an onion. Having looked under the microscope at other cells, we found that approximately 1% of the cells taken from the sides of these onions were in mitosis. That is, the rest of the cells were simple cells that were not in the process of splitting in the nucleus. 1% of these cells were showing stages of splitting inside the nucleus. This section of cells was then put into a clear glass non-lead test tube and sealed tightly. In another room a section of the onion tip (which goes into the ground) was taken, and a subsection of this was taken. Under microscopic analysis we found that approximately 50% of the cells were in mitosis, as the onion tip grew into the ground. This section of onion tip was then put into a sealed test tube just like the test tube used for the size of the onion.

In Fig. 1 we see a demonstration of the various test tubes used.

The onion cell test tubes are labeled OC, and the onion tip test tubes are labeled OT. The three conditions outlined were: A) the onion cell test tube was left alone; B) the onion cell test tube was placed next to the onion tip test tube, within three quarters of an inch, but a piece of black, opaque construction paper was placed between the onion cell and onion tip test tubes; and C) the test tube of onion cells was separated by three quarters of an inch from the onion tip test tube without interference between the two.

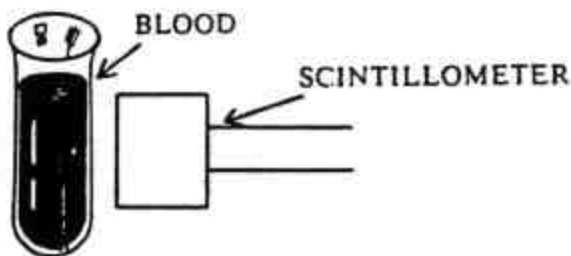
The test tubes were left in this position for eighteen hours. After this time, the onion cell test tubes were opened and examined under the microscope to find the percentage of cells that were in *mitosis*. Test tube A had 1% mitosis, test tube B, 1.5% cells in mitosis, and test tube C had 18% of the cells in mitosis. The Gerwiches, in their original experiment, found this phenomenon and labeled it "mitogenic radiation", meaning the radiation that they supposed the different cells would have to influence other cells.



The Gerwiches' work was done in the 1930s in France. In their experiment they found that an opaque intermediary, such as the construction paper used in our experiment, would block the effect of the mitogenic radiation. If they made a diffraction grating by making razor slits through the construction paper, then the effect of the mitogenic radiation would occur.

From Princeton University a man named Malowitz came to France, duplicated the research, and found that with the razor slits it did its work. At the same time, he found that it would work without the construction paper and without the razor slits, as we have shown in our study. Malowitz's conclusion was that if there was any effect from light structure or electromagnetic radiation released from these cells, it would have to be focused, meaning that it would need a diffraction grating or a lens to focus the light to do work. This was known at the time of light. Incoherent light does not do work, as far as its preciseness. What Malowitz did not know is that there is a thing called "coherent" light, that *can* do work without the benefit of a lens or diffraction grating.

In his book, "Complementarity of Medicine", Dr. James Isaacs outlined that mitogenic radiation is coherent within one quarter of a wavelength. Thus this life radiation can do its work without the benefit of a lens. Dr. Isaacs supposes that this mitogenic radiation comes from DNA, and is just another factor that allows cells to communicate with other cells. This factor of light released from the DNA comes from the nucleus.



The phenomenon of *chemiluminescence* is known to modern science; cells emit electromagnetic radiation in certain wave bands including physical light. Many organisms on the planet are very adept at this, such as the lightning bug or other protozoa and algae. The minute release from organisms other than these is very small; almost undetectable.

The white blood cell of the human body has a very interesting form of chemiluminescence. When the white blood cell surrounds an intruder through phagocytosis, it releases a light ray that can be detected.

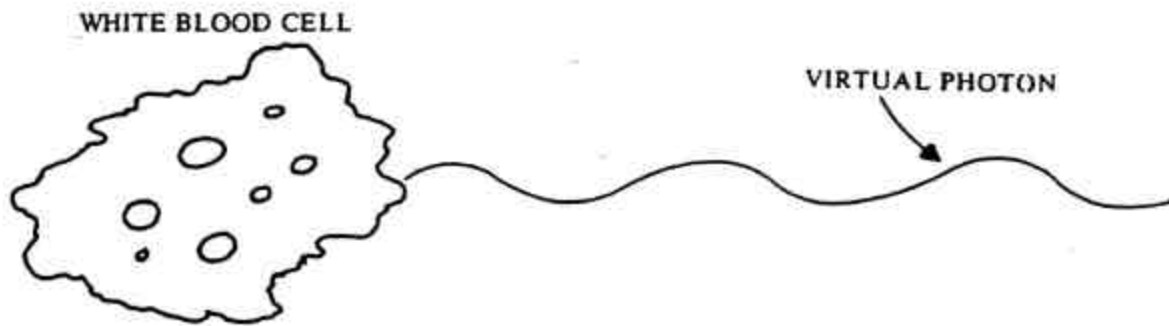


Fig. 3

In the medical world a device exists that is used to detect this light release. This is a variation of a *scintillometer*, which counts the scintillations (the light) coming off the white blood cell. A sample of the patient's blood is put into a test tube with a sample of bacteria, yeast, or whatever. As the white blood cell surrounds it through phagocytosis for destruction, it releases a beam of light. The scintillometer will count the amount of beams of light, and thus know, when compared to norms, how well the blood of the patient responds to the intruder.

This is thought by modern medicine to be a useless byproduct of the process of phagocytosis. Since blood is largely opaque, might this not be a way for the white blood cell to send off a heavy beam to hopefully call for help from its brethren in lymphatic system. Might this also be an understanding, since the red blood cell lives in the blood which is opaque, of why it does not need DNA? The red blood cell in the body does not have DNA. It couldn't use it, because it lives in the bloodstream 100% of the time and could not get mitogenic radiation consistently. The white blood cells, many of which are polynuclear (having more than one nucleus) live their lives in the lymphatics and go into the bloodstream to patrol, perform their function, and leave. They would need extra abilities for chemiluminescence; not only to see the intruder, but also to call for help once they go into the process of phagocytosis.

As we have seen in the initial experiment (Fig. 1), there seems to be some accountable radiation. By using a series of filters, the Gerwiches and this experimenter were able to isolate the frequency ranges that occur from the release of this electromagnetic radiation. It was found that the band was from  $10^{12}$  Hz through  $10^{15}$  Hz, as shown in Fig. 4.

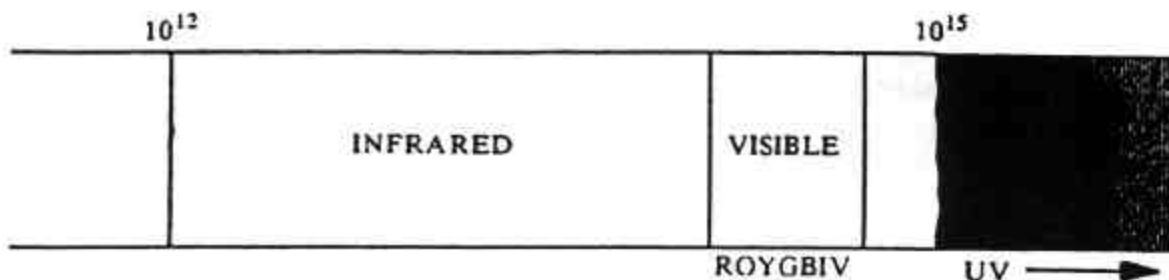


Fig. 4

Thus this mitogenic radiation goes from  $10^{12}$  Hz through  $10^{15}$  Hz, which includes infrared radiation, visible light, and a touch of ultraviolet (UV) radiation. *Hz* means beats per second. If we take the speed of light to be  $3 \times 10^{10}$  cm per second, and divide it by the beats per second, we will see that the wavelength is  $3 \times 10^{-2}$  cm per beat through  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  cm per beat. This is the wavelength of mitogenic radiation.

If this mitogenic radiation is to be received by another cell, then on this wave the cell needs to calculate information that is carried on this wave, much like a radio would calculate the carrier wave and signal from the radio wave that comes into it. Something inside the radio must tune itself to the distance of the wave, so it can get the carrier wave signal on that wave. Thus the cells of biology must have a wave to tune itself to the wavelength.

$3 \times 10^{-5}$  cm is the size of the smallest cell in biology. No cell in biology that has the characteristics of life (metabolizing and reproducing on its own) exists below the size of  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  cm. Any cell that would try to exist beneath that could not do so, because it would not be able to receive the wavelength signal.  $3 \times 10^{-5}$  cm is relative to

the largest cell in the human body. Larger cells are either in meiosis or in a state of hyperplasia. So we can see that this mitogenic radiation may indeed set the parameters for the size of biology.

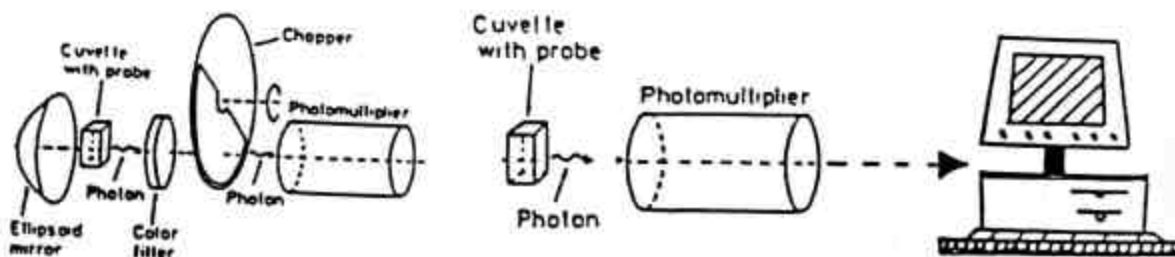


Fig. 5

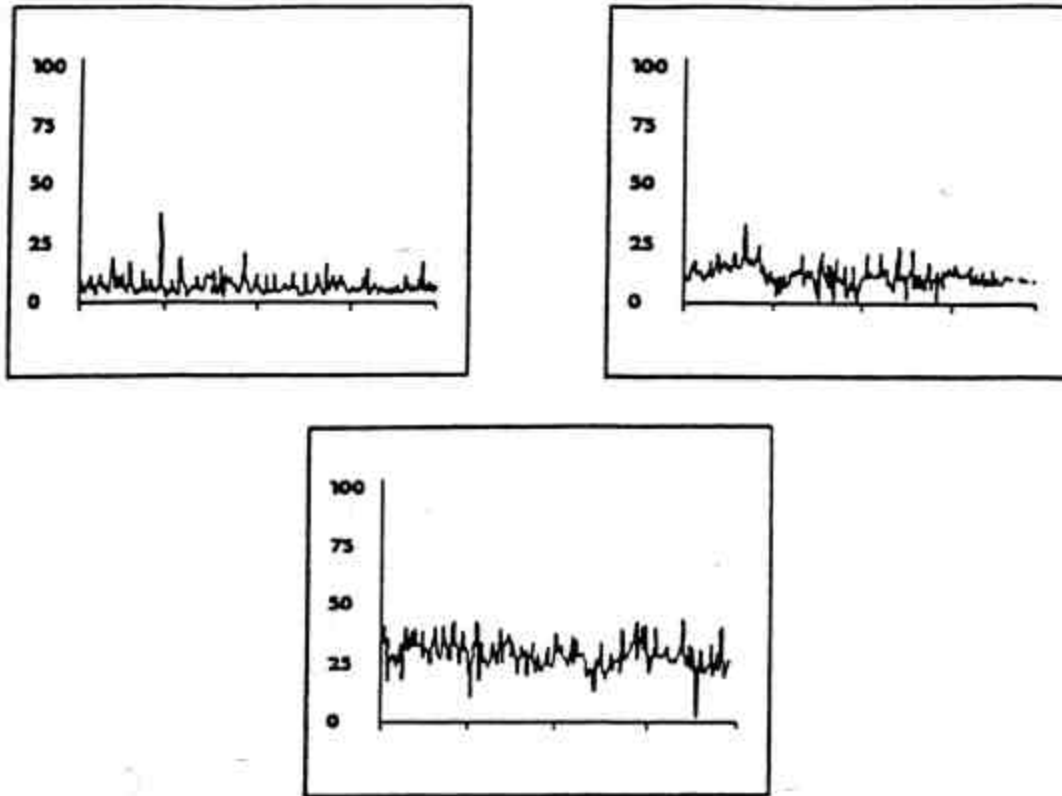
In his book, "Complementarity of Medicine", Dr. Isaacs has a longer explanation of the factors of mitogenic radiation.

A second study was done on mitogenic radiation using a photomultiplier. This study was designed to show the effects of how homeopathic solutions, especially combination formulas, might have an effect on living tissue at an energetic level. Modern pharmacology is based on the effect that the actual chemical might have on various biological processes. Homeopathy, however, does not have direct stimulation at times, but sometimes stimulates the body energetically to do a certain function.

Since we have seen that plants can also communicate with each other by emitting absorbent light in small quantities, this type of release might be an actual or virtual photon. We have increasing reason to expect that this emission of light has very definite factors and processes that it can accomplish in the cell. For our study we chose a suspension of soybean and seedlings of cucumbers. The living matter is kept contained in a dark chamber in front of a photomultiplier. Fig. 5 shows the principal parts of the instrumentation.

The intake of light particles are then counted within the photomultiplier, and the calculations are carried out by an interfaced computer.

Fig. 6 shows conditions A, B, and C, as they vary in the amount of radiation detected by the photomultiplier. A shows the emission rate of the empty chamber, without any biological material; B shows the emission rate of ten cucumber seedlings, and C shows the emission rate of twenty cucumber seedlings. This type of data is reproducible, and has led us to the conclusion that the emissions are caused by the living material.



**Fig. 6**

In the next criteria we wish to find out if we can affect the emission rate via homeopathic drugs. Fig. 7 shows examples of a 1,500-second long emission curve.

After one hundred seconds of dark chamber adaption, spartium scoparicum is used in a tincture of 3x, 6x, 8x, and 12x, dissolved in 31% alcohol. A is our control, with just alcohol 31%, B shows what the tincture did to the emission rate, C shows 3x effect, D, the 6x effect; E, the 8x effect; and F, the 12x effect.

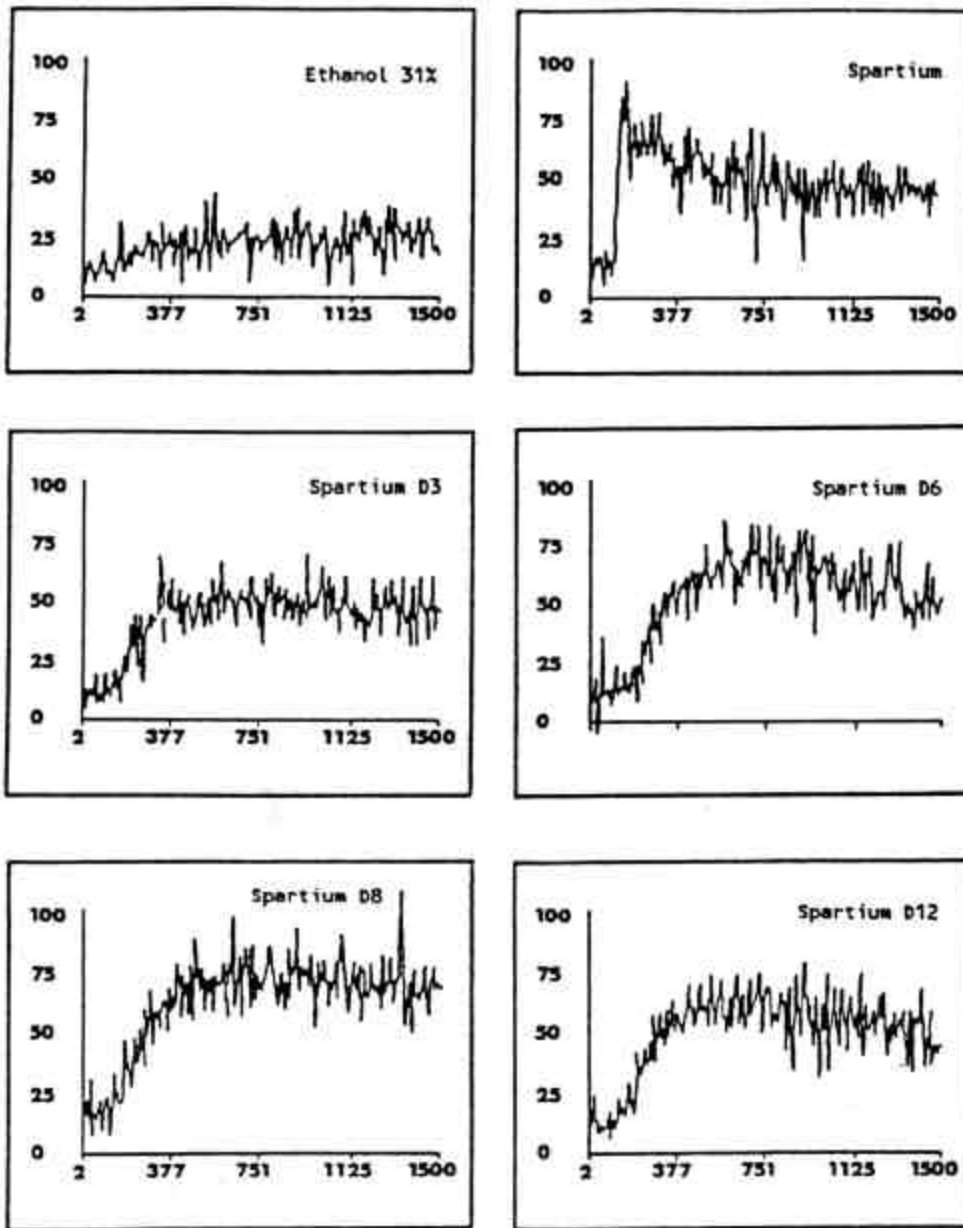
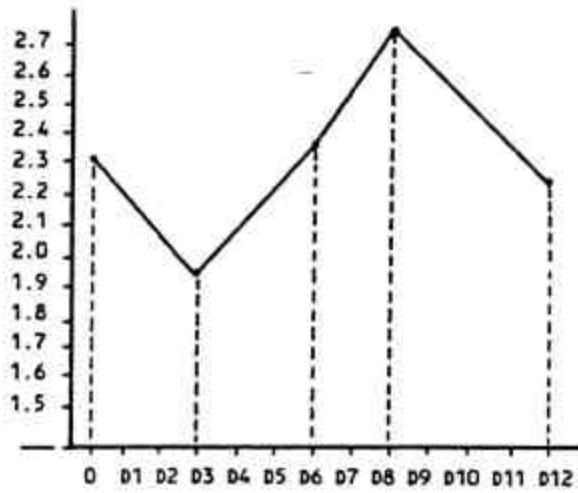


Fig. 7

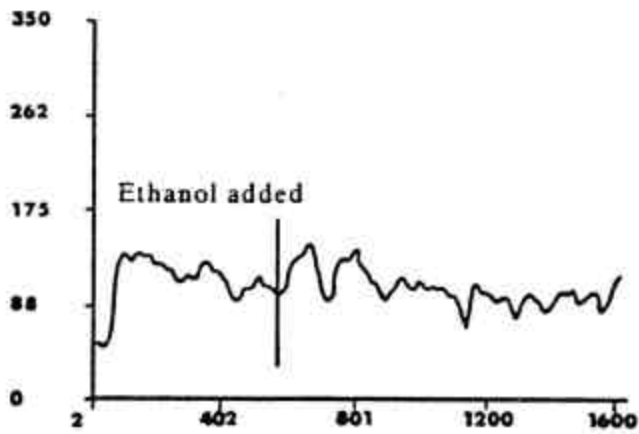
Fig. 8 shows the effect the various potencies had, as laid out in the test.

We can see that the various concentrations are able to affect the emission rate differently. Thus various potencies affect biology differently in the ability to inhibit or enhance the photon emission.



**Fig. 8**

In another study in Germany ten trials were run on each of the following criteria: nine milliliters of soybean suspension, measured over five hundred seconds; after that, the addition of one milliliter of ethanol, with ongoing measurement up to 1,500 seconds. Fig. 9 shows the results.



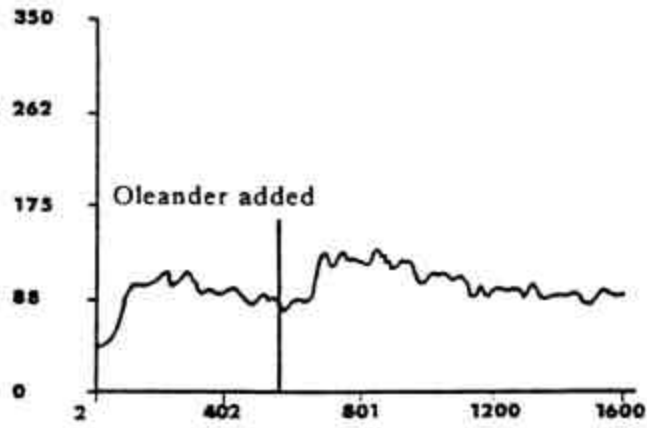


Fig. 10

The second experiment in these criteria was taking nine milliliters of soybean suspension measured over five hundred seconds; after that, the addition of one milliliter oleander 3x dissolved in 31% alcohol, with the ongoing measurement up to 1,500 seconds. Fig. 10 shows the results.

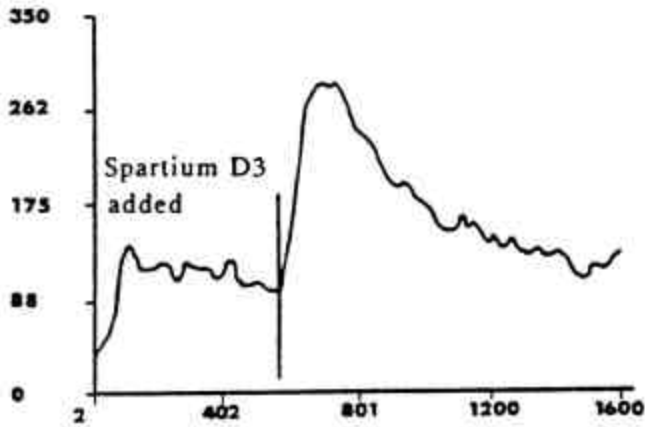


Fig. 11

The third part was nine milliliters of soybean suspension measured over five hundred seconds; after that, the addition of spartium scop, at 3x dissolved in alcohol 31%, with ongoing measurement up to 1,500 seconds. Fig. 11 shows the results.

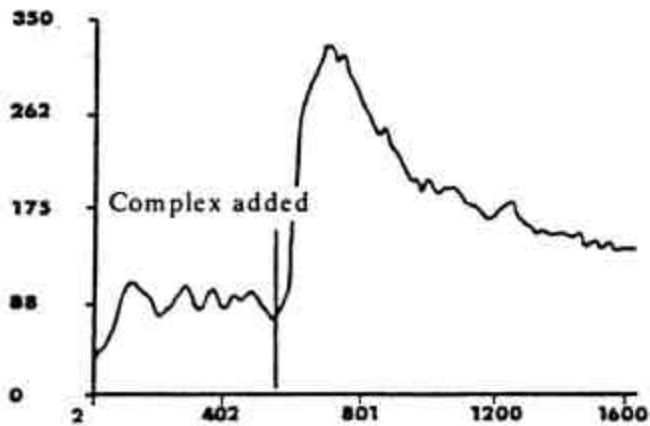


Fig. 12

In study four, nine milliliters of soybean suspension measured over five hundred seconds; after that, the addition of one milliliter Complex formula, with the combination of oleander 3x and spartium scop 3x, each dissolved in alcohol 31%, with the ongoing measurement up to 1,500 seconds. Fig. 12 shows the results.

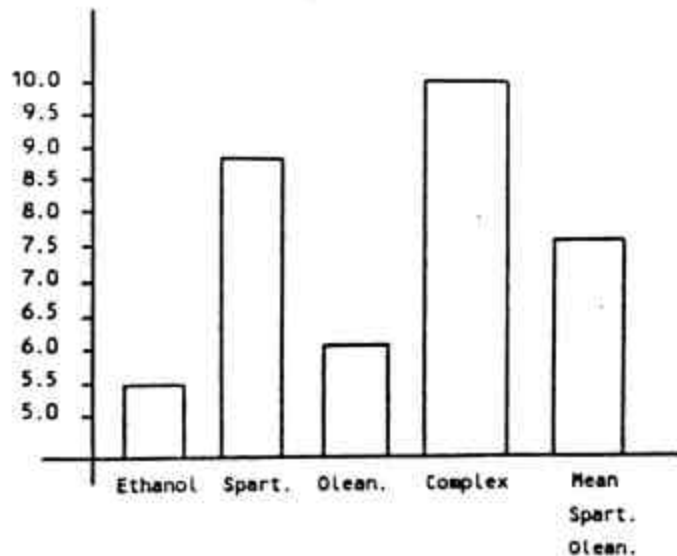


Fig. 13 is a graph of the results, showing the mean increases of the photo-emission curves, caused by alcohol, oleander singular, spartium scop singular, and the combination.

Conclusion: mitogenic radiation is a factor in biology that has not had the research or the intellectual attention that it deserves.

The phenomenon of mitogenic radiation could be an open door to the understanding of many factors in biology, such as information exchange, varying tissue growth, and the whole of energetic medicine. As we see from our study, we have been able to see the effects that different homeopathics can have on mitogenic radiation, and how the range of mitogenic radiation can possibly explain diverse phenomena in biology.

Other studies have shown how belladonna can influence mold development, even at potencies beyond 30x. In our study the EMI 9558QB Photomultiplier was used, which is sensitive to wavelengths between two hundred nanometers and eight hundred nanometers.

## **SUMMARY**

1. **LIVING CELLS TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE MITOGENIC RADIATION.**
2. **THIS MITOGENIC RADIATION IS ESSENTIAL FOR CELLS TO INTERACT, COMMUNICATE, AND REGULATE EACH OTHER. MITOGENIC RADIATION IS VITAL FOR MULTICELLULAR ACTIVITY.**
3. **MITOGENIC RADIATION CAN BE MONITORED VIA A PHOTON COUNTER.**
4. **SINCE ALL BIOLOGICAL PROCESSES RELEASE OR ABSORB PHOTONS, PHOTON COUNTERS WILL ONE DAY BE USED TO MEASURE AND CORRELATE BIOLOGICAL FUNCTION WITH THE NATURAL BIO-PHOTON AND MAKE X-RAY AND IONIZING RADIATION OBSOLETE.**
5. **MUCH OF THE BIOPHOTON IS VIRTUAL AND SCALAR IN DIMENSION (SEE *QUANTUM VIBRATIONAL MEDICINE, SECTION 3*).**