Title:

THE CHIROLIQUICRYSTAL MICROSCOPE TECHNIQUE OF FREEZING ANALYSIS OF THE POLYMORPHIC SHAPE STRUCTURE OF A HOMEOPATHIC

(Freezing as a Technique of Analyzing the Clath Rate Structure of a Water-Based Homeopathic)

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THE CHIROLIQUICRYSTAL MICROSCOPE TECHNIQUE OF FREEZING ANALYSIS OF THE POLYMORPHIC SHAPE STRUCTURE OF A HOMEOPATHIC

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Abstract:

Water actually has a liquid crystal phase which seems to imprint memory. This is the basic treatise of homeopathy. Homeopathic medications seem to have the ability to take an imprint from certain pharmacological substances and "remember" some type of shape that is transmitted to shape receptors in the patient's body.

Since water is truly a liquid crystal, this type of water shape memory should be detectable through freezing. In this study homeopathics were frozen at -5° C, at which time an interferometer microscope was used to analyze both the surface and interior crystal lines that formed within the ice.

As freezing takes place, shear lines should develop along the liquid crystal effects of the compounds, and then be discernable using the microscope. This study describes the basic apparatus and technique of analysis and some preliminary results of analyzing various homeopathics. This allows us to ascertain some of the difference in liquid crystal structure of various homeopathic compounds, and also to use this as a quality control technique for developing and producing homeopathics.

Background:

The study of homeopathy has led to the study of the clath rate structure of water. The clath rate structure of water accounts for the liquid-crystal effect of water, and the different polygonal structures that water can duplicate in its liquid state.

Elab #1 from PATENT/ELABS. All Elabs will be from that document. 7/6/92 The dipole structure of water forms a 104.5° angle between the two hydrogens with the oxygen as the vertex of the angle. This particular angle allows a water molecule to blend with other water molecules in certain limited fashions. Thus in the structure of water alone with this 104.5° angle water molecules can be added to form different polygonal structures [Studies: 2].

So if we had a model of the H_2O molecule and we were asked to make a square, given enough molecules, we could do that. We could also make a cube, or a polygon. But there are several structures that we cannot make. Out of the seven great polygonal structures we can only make five with just water. With the addition of alcohol and water we can now duplicate any of the seven, which means that any structure at all that we would want to duplicate could be duplicated with a water/alcohol combination [Books: 10] . If we wanted to duplicate the structure of, for example, DNA, the water and alcohol molecules could be aligned in such a fashion that the shape of the DNA could be imprinted into them, such that the water and alcohol molecules could produce a very similar shape.end elab #1

With the addition of alcohol other structures can be duplicated; therefore, the need for the water and alcohol mixture used in homeopathic pharmaceutical preparation. What this means is that as we take different herbs, sarcodes, nosodes, allersodes, isodes, etc.; and potentiate them through serial dilution and succussion, there is an imprint of this item into the liquid crystal of the water and alcohol.

Liquid crystals were discovered in 1888 by an Austrian botanist named Frederick Reinitzer. He was studying the effects of cholesterol in plants. Cholesterol mystriate and other cholesterol compounds are among the best liquid crystals. Vorlander studied liquid crystals further, and today the Martin Luthor University in Halle still boasts an important liquid crystal institute, which has been there since 1900.

Much of the work on liquid crystals has led to the development of the liquid crystal display used on many computers and watches. Without the analysis of how some liquids can join to crystals, these electronic discoveries could not have been made. Most of the work on liquid crystals has been done on the larger compounds in the cholesterol range, and also in some of the electronic areas. However, it is known in the industry that water can also form a liquid crystal.

Liquid crystals do not often have the propositional organization that solid crystals bost, but they do have organizational or vectoral componentrs which allow them to maintain a type of phas space dimension, or a shape memory.

In the book "Liquid Crystals" {Books: 11], Peter Collings reports that in 1988, seven hundred scientists from thirty-one countries gathered in Germany for the twelfth international liquid crystal conference. They fully attested to the science of liquid crystal analysis.

In analyzing the liquid crystal effects of water, researchers in France in the 1970s found that when certain waters were frozen had a specific type of crystallization effect which seemed to orient itself along magnetic pole lines and develop certain crystalline structures. When the water was thawed and refrozen, these structures would remain. In fact, the researchers found that the only way to destroy these structures in the water's memory was to heat the water to the boiling point. Somewhere between room temperature and the boiling point there seems to be a heat threshold which would destroy the water's memory.

Our research has found that this threshold is at 60° C., or approximately 140° F. Temperatures higher than this threshold seem to be able to so increase the Brownian motion and thermal agitation of the water that it would lose its memory effect. Thus this would be a temperature that would destroy the communication ability of homeopathy.

In 1988 an importer of homeopathic medicines in America had a malfunctioning airconditioning unit in their warehouse. This happened during an

exceedingly hot period in California. This researcher was asked to check with the chiroliquicrystal microscope technique and the RAEGE unit [Studies: 3] to determine whether any of the homeopathics had lost their potency or organization effects. One skid was identified as being destroyed because of the excess temperatures. This was the skid of homeopathics that was in the corner and endured the most heat.

Researchers in France studied the memory effect of water, and found that it also could be destroyed if the water was passed through a small enough nozzle. Small enough injection needles would also interfere with the ability of the homeopathic to remember its various shapes.

Thus from our research on ultra-high dilution homeopathy (potencies beyond 30x) we know that there is no original chemical left; yet the homeopathic seems to have an ability to transfer some information. One process is in the liquid crystal memory effect of water.

Elab #2 7/6/92 In the 1960s and '70s at the Hahnemanian Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, studies of nuclear magnetic resonance effects of homeopathy were undergone. These studies proved that homeopathy could transfer a magnetic resonance shape into an alcohol and water mixture. In doing this study they took a normal water and alcohol mixture that was not homeopathically succussed and tested its magnetic resonance. It was found that the magnetic resonance effect was random in the positioning of the water molecules. When they took different homeopathics that were succussed to 30x and beyond, so that there was no original in them, they found that when the water and alcohol underwent nuclear magnetic resonance, it did not produce random tracings. They did, however, produce significant consistent results, perhaps reconfirming our hypothesis that water and alcohol can hold the shape of a substance through succussion.end elab #2

This polymorphic shape transfer of the homeopathic into the body can be accomplished through the shape receptors of the nasopharynx area and the olfactory nerves and taste buds, as well as the shape receptors on cells throughout the body.

Elab #3 7/6/92 The chemicals within an herb, such as the ergine alkaloids of Belladonna, have a specific structure and crystalline set of angles and shapes that determine their effects. Thus the structure of the Belladonna is important, as it activates different shape receptors within the body. The shape receptors of the nasal pharynx (the number-one place for shape receptors in the body) can be stimulated if the shape is contained in a water and alcohol mixture. This accounts for the polymorphic structure of homeopathy beyond 30x.

In the studies of Beneviste he found that items beyond 23x and 30x were still able to stimulate antigen release in blood cells. If we look at the antigen factors with the idea of a transfer of shape via the shape receptors of the white blood cell, we can see that perhaps Beneviste was indeed correct in his work. He found that the 30x of an antigen, such as milk, could produce an antigenic reaction in his substances. One possible way to explain this would be that the milk in the succussion process had imprinted its shape into the water and alcohol molecules of the homeopathic preparation. Homeopathy works by triggering the shape receptors on the white blood cell (this is how the IGG, IGM, IGE, IGA, and the entire immunoglobulin process, works on shape receptors). Thus a compound shape could be imprinted into the water and alcohol, and act on the shape receptors of a cell in the body.

The structure could be imparted by an herb into a water and alcohol

combination.end elab #3

Thus the homeopathic preparation imparts into the liquid-crystal structure of the water and alcohol some shape that can then be transferred through the shape receptors into the body for recognition of the energy of this shape. Then the body can respond in a medicinal fashion.

This phenomenon of shape transfer has been difficult to study because of the lack of the proper mechanism. The purpose of this study is to develop such a mechanism for study of the polymorphic shape of the liquid-crystalline structure of homeopathic pharmaceuticals.

Elab #4 7/6/92 Thus a compound such as Belladonna, which has an anti-cholinergic effect, makes the body red as a beat, dry as a bone, and mad as a hatter. This is the biochemical effect of the atropine in the Belladonna compound. When we use a homeopathic solution of this, we succus the Belladonna compound so that the same structure can be imprinted into the water and alcohol substance.

Thus the water and alcohol reproduce the actual structure of the atropinous compounds in the Belladonna as well as all the other compounds. In the compound of Belladonna the atropinous molecules are the most pharmacologically active. When the shape comes into the body of the atropinous compound, it can trigger shape receptors in the body. The shape receptors in the nasal pharynx area, one triggered by the shape of atropine, can prepare for the presence of atropine. Thus the brain, having been alerted by the shape receptors that atropinous Belladonna is on its way into the digestive tract, might turn on its anti-redness, anti-dryness, and anti-madness device.

This could account for many reversible symptoms in homeopathy. This happens through the Arndt-Schultz law of poisons. This is accounted in *Natural Repertory* of Dr. Nelson.

In the case of a more inane substance we might site a compound such as Thymusin. Thymusin is a hormone released by the thymus gland that helps to stimulate white blood cells. In the presence of its shape the brain might secrete more Thymusin or help stabilize its Thymusin regulatory circuitry.

Thus we can see the need to study the polymorphic structure of water and alcohol in homeopathics. This is just one way that potential information from a biological substance might be pushed into a water and alcohol mixture. This helps to account for the field of homeopathy.end elab #4

To study the shape we need to freeze the homeopathic pharmaceutical, which will cause crystalline freeze boundaries to develop along the lines of the crystalline structure of the liquid as it develops into a solid. This can be easily accomplished by taking the homeopathic pharmaceutical and freezing it at -5° to -10° C., using low alcohol in the five percent range. This freezing will cause a reflection of the crystalline structure to be accomplished in the crystalline lines that will appear within the freezed mixture.

Elab #5 7/6/92 In the nuclear magnetic resonance studies done at the Hahnemanian Homeopathic Hospital, they found that there was indeed a shape that could be imparted into water and alcohol. Their nuclear magnetics work did not allow them to discern what the shape was, but they could tell that there was a consistency of shape. They also found that the consistency of shape needed at least 5% alcohol solution, or 5% water. Somewhere between a 5% alcohol solution and a 95% alcohol solution homeopathics were able to function.end elab #5

Elab #6 7/6/92 Thus the freezing of this homeopathic will allow us to see

some of the shapes that will develop along the sheer lines in the water and alcohol. Since the shapes will be quite small, we will have to account for the crystalline structure of these sheer lines to be projected outward. We will need some mathematical analyses to determine the shape of the water and alcohol mixture. But first we need to look at the actual device utilized in this test.end elab #6

Instrumentation:

The mechanism needed for analysis will then be a microscope with polarization capacities that will need its specimen tray kept cold; hence the need for the cyroliquicrystal microscope. This microscope will need a cold chamber where the frozen homeopathic preparation will rest, allowing for light to filter through the cold chamber. This filters out some of the infrared rays, so that the light used for analysis will not melt the lines we wish to investigate. This microscope will also need polarized light filters to allow us to change and investigate the effects of polarized light on the liquid-crystal structures. The power of the microscope need only be in the range of 100x through 500x. The diagram in Figure 1 shows this microscope fully.

The microscope itself will sit inside a polystyrene plastic box. The plastic box will be air-tight, and have a door on one side to allow us to put a new slide or specimen into the microscope area, and also to be able to clean any part of the microscope. Once closed the door will create a closed area which can be refrigerated by an external-mount refrigerator. The thermostats mounted inside the specimen box will keep the air within that box at a temperature of approximately -5° C. The air circulating into the box will also need to be run through a dehumidifier, so that fogging and crystallization will be kept to a minimum on the lens surfaces.

The light source for the machine will be external mount, and carried through mirrors and infrared filters that will filter most heat or types of electromagnetic radiation out of the light and allow for a polarization effect on the specimen. The polarization filters will be purchased from the Polaroid Corporation. The polarization filters also will need to be rotated for proper polarization.

The barrel of the microscope will stick out of the box and allow for comfort in viewing the specimen while it is maintained at a low temperature.

The homeopathic pharmaceutical preparations are diluted one part to ten, one part to one hundred, or one part to one thousand; the serial dilution imparts some degree of information into the formula, because once we pass 25x to 26x we go beyond Avogadro's number in the limitations of the amount of mass that could be in the dilution. Yet, homeopathy continues past 30x, 60x, 100x, even 1000x range; partially because of the transfer of the shape into the liquid crystal of water through its clath rate structure. Then this shape information is transferred into the body by the shape receptors in the cellular structure of the organism.

This phenomenon of shape transfer has been accounted in the works of William Nelson, in *Natural Repertory*, as well as quality control for homeopathy.

It is the purpose of the Cyroliquicrystal Microscope one must only use any typical low-range microscope. The microscope should then be equipped with simple polarizing filters such as Kodak polarity filters. Then around the view

table a cold box is constructed of clear plastic, approximately 5" x 5". This cube needs a front door to take specimens in and out of the cold box. In the back of the cold box, out of view, two ports are placed; one intake and one out-take. These are connected to a typical refrigeration unit such as Kodak polarity filters. This refrigeration unit will circulate the cold air through the cold box. This will maintain the needed -5° C. to keep the homeopathic liquid frozen while viewing, the homeopathic liquid is frozen in a 2 cm. circular dish 1 mm. deep. This freezing follows the liquid crystal patterns of the polymorphic structure of the homeopathic.

Results:

The Cyroliquicrystal microscope is for quality control of homeopathic pharmaceuticals. It is designed to detect the patterns of homeopathics in the water and alcohol preparations. These patterns in the liquid crystal of the water will be insightful in homeopathic quality control.
Bill's diagram of the telescope goes here. 7/6/92 In analyzing thousands of homeopathics for their shape structures, we have seen that the chiroliquicrystal microscope allows us to see the organizational structures of the clath rate vectoral components of the water. Freezing does not affect homeopathy; when a frozen homeopathic is thawed, it returns to its original shape. We do find that the thermal agitation of heating has a destructive effect on the homeopathic.

We also can see that the process of making an ultra-high dilution homeopathic is very tentative, as the liquid crystal effect of water is also very tenuous, and often unstable. It was found that in the normal process of manufacturing homeopathics with normal water and alcohol, there was approximately a sixty-five percent chance of the final ultra-high diluted product in the 30x range to maintain its communicative shape. In other words, only sixty-five percent of the homeopathics analyzed were able to reveal similarities in the crystalline structure.

When the homeopathic patented water process of Dr. Nelson was used, the was an increase in the success rate [Patents: 1]. This process allowed for the development of an electrical activation of the water which increased the zeta effect, and thereby theoretically should allow for a greater ability of the polymorphic structure of water and the liquid crystal effect of water to imprint the shape. There was then an over ten-percent increase in the consistency of the homeopathics from the utilization of the patented water.

Thus we can see how it is statistically improbable for homeopathy that is manufactured without strict quality control standards to maintain this polymorphic structure when the water and alcohol molecules are succussed past 30x.

Homeopathy thus offers a dramatic ability for society in that it offers a safe, and yet effective, form of medicine. The action of homeopathy on the shape receptors in the nasal pharynx would definitely explain much of the phenomena of homeopathy, in that a poison or nosode would trigger shape receptors to then activate processes in the brain that would prepare for the intrusion of the poison or nosode. A sarcode, however, might alert the brain to help to stabilize processes. An allersode could be used for desensitization, and an isode could be used for reversal effect. Thus much of homeopathy can be understood in this polymorphic shape structure.

We also know that Hahnemann first started offering his homeopathics by putting the compounds onto balls of cotton and letting his patients inhale the fumes. Putting the cotton balls under the noses of his patients, he was able to trigger the shape receptors. This was the first form of homeopathy. Later this shifted to liquids, and later still to pills for convenience.

We can see why strong odors would block homeopathy; they would occupy and fill the shape receptors, prohibiting the administration of the shape of the liquid crystal water and alcohol into the shape receptors. Thus our polymorphic structure theory fits into clinical experience as well.

Ongiong work has been done in homeopathy on the confirmational compounds of the hydrogen bonding effects [Studies: 4, 5]. These studies reveal that homeopathics also have the ability to enhance and affect the hydrogen bonding effects of water. This allows us to understand some conformational binding effects, which allows for a better understanding of the liquid crystal dynamics.

The work done by Olga Zhalkl-Titarenko also was significant in showing how the homeopathic patented water had an increased organizational effect on the conformational hydrogen bonding proposition for the homeopathic. Homeopathics made with the patented process have a superior organizational structure as determined by the hydrogen bonding and magnetic resonance machinery.

In understanding the liquid crystal effect of a homeopathic, we can also see how heating the homeopathic with high temperatures is destructive through thermal agitation. Thus homeopathics exposed to radiation and high temperature have their oganizational material challenged, and possibly disrupted. This can also be measured through the chryroliquicrystal microscope, the REGAE equipment, the hydroigen bonding effect, and the like. Companies that sell the most homeopathic injectables may wish to reconsider this method, and have their homeopathics analyzed for quality control by our processes, in that all of their injectable homeopathic vials are exposed to temperatures past 160° F. This is for sterilization purposes, which are good for controlling cultures, but which are bad for organizational liquid crystals.

It was found in our research that this is a prohibitive means of treating homeopathics, as it destroys some of their informational context. The lower-potency items (below 12x) are often not destroyed by this technique, although some are. It is the high-energy forms of the homeopathics that are most often destroyed at the higher temperatures.

Another challenging and disturbing component of this research is that the lactose pills or the milk sugar are very poor liquid crystal media, and do not have the specific ability of memory that the water and alcohol have. Thus some homeopathic lactose pills also can be demonstrated to have a low ability to produce the polymorphic shape structure communication that has been superbly determined in the water and alcohol medium of homeopathy.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, homeopathy as a profession that is moving increasingly into quality control in scientific and statistical analyses must meet some very stiff criteria and deal with some issues that challenge some of the age-old dictums of homeopathy

which might have led to modern medicine's classification of homeopathy as placebo. Perhaps much of it actually *is*. MUch of homeopathy is still being made with lactose pills at ultra-high dilutions in which there seems to be no documentable evidence of the transfer of the energy effect of the homeopathic.

In the water and alcohol medium of homeopathy there plainly appears to be a process in which the liquid crystal effect and the polymorphic shape structure seem to trigger various shape receptors.

Figs. from pgs 88, 90 & 92 of QQC book here..

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