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the
RADIONIC
HOMESTEAD *Report*

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JANUARY 2013

Why do tunings look different? Do different systems serve different purposes?

An Explanation of

IDF TUNING SYSTEMS

In the early days of radionic research instruments evolved differently. Before the computer, tunings had to be set on dials. These dials used a range of numerical settings, usually from 0 to 10. For a single tuning there was a bank of dials. The bank setup and dials determine the style or format the tunings will be.

In the US almost all the currently used dial set instrument evolve from the early instrument developed in the 50s called the "Pathoclast". T Galen Hieronymus developed with John W. Campbell. The 1940s through 1950s were interesting controversial years for radionics in this country. The two bank, two dial instrument became the standard for most of the research done in the United States. The tuning format was designated by the setting on the first dial separated with a "-" and the second, or right hand, dial setting. Thus an example of a US tuning would be 53-46.

With the two dial setting researchers went further and developed a technique where the left dial setting was designated as the "condition" tuning and the right dial setting was the "location". This way a researcher could set a known condition, like acidity, and then scan for specific locations it might exist.

In Europe instruments followed the Ruth Drown RadioVision style. These instruments had many dial in a single bank. Usually the first dial was calibrated 0-100 in increments of 10. Tunings that included a setting for this dial were usually linked to a "condition". i.e. 90.672. the dials following the first were calibrated for setting 0-10. There were up to 12 dials in a single bank so a tuning could be

quite long, i.e. 0.89145672. The tunings without a first dial setting were called "recognition" rates or tunings. This system has a number of techniques that allow effective evaluation and support of the subtle fields.

Each system has pros and cons. Each is unique in its use. Luckily with the advent of computer driven instruments researchers today can use any formatting. I have grown to appreciate the value of each of these systems and use them as appropriate with all my projects.

In closing I want to remind the reader that a tuning, when set on a radionic instrument, creates a link to specific information in the subtle field of the subject you are working with. Subtle field data is responsible for maintaining (manifesting) the physical form. The link a specific tuning makes is with a select part of this subtle field and allows a researcher to both evaluate and balance that data.

For example: I have cut salad (leaves) from my lettuce and now I want to balance the plant (and support the growth of more leaves). I will set 0.2123 on my instrument. When I do this I am linking to the IDF (the part of the subtle field) that manifests/maintains the physical form, the leaf, and I can restore it's pattern by balancing it with this frequency. If I am successful in restoring the integrity of the field then the plant grows leaves, quite quickly in fact. It is easy to see for yourself.

Remember: What happens on a physical level is a *response* to the subtle balancing.



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