

THE CIBA-GEIGY-EFFECT

On June 15th 1989 the Swiss company “CIBA-GEIGY” (Basel) got an European patent (No.0351357): without genetic modifications, just with electrostatic fields they can create fossil forms of fish, fern, mushroom ...today nobody remembers these experiments anymore...

BACKWARDS IN EVOLUTION:

Heinz Schürch, who watched over the experiments until 1992, shows us some pictures with strange looking plant archetypes of wheat and corn.

The wheat doesn't grow high, it crawls on the ground, just the tip of the culms (where the spikes are) grows =20cm high.

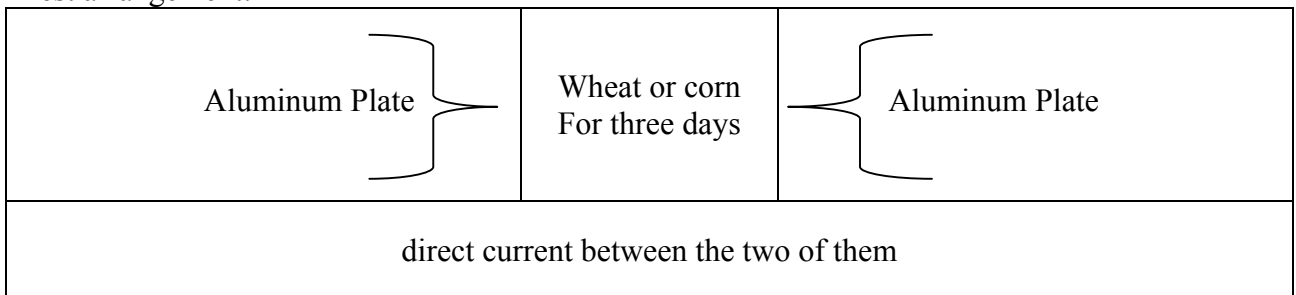
The corn looks more like the modern corn we know today although it's much smaller and it has not only two big but up to eight little corncobs growing out of the stem.

The amazing thing is: these archetypes were grown out of grains of the modern plants.

It's no alchemy or gene technology, it's just experimenting with plants and electrostatic fields (stress fields, no electric current).

Electric current, would produce a direct biochemical alteration, an electrostatic field does not.

Test arrangement:



After three days the grains grow in a pot or a greenhouse like every other plant.

These three days at the beginning of the germination process are enough to set the archetypes.

Electrostatic fields are regulative fields. Nature comes out of chaos; it needs regulative structures to manifest something. This is the idea behind it; a certain electrostatic field brings a certain structure into nature, that's what we know out of the experiments. But we do not know of any legalities so far. We cannot tell how strong a field it needs (electric field strength) to go back to a certain time in evolution. We don't even know how it really works. Our theory is, that the plants in the field get information, which makes them go

back to the archetypes i.e. the wheat remembers it once was a grass. (In Peru you still can find this type of wheat). “The “new-old” wheat contains new” etc.

This type of wheat could be used in regions where there is a short spring and summer (the modern wheat couldn't grow there at all): you wouldn't need to use pesticides or herbicides.

The pest cycle is the same as the one of the modern wheat life.

They would not yet be developed when the “new-old “ wheat is already harvested after 4 to 8 weeks.

The germination rate of the grains is much higher as well.

The “new-old” species could be used to grow plants, which are healthier and more resistant to pests (cross with modern plants).

FERNS:

Heinz Schürch shows us a bowl with something green in it. A look under the microscope reveals “seedlings” of a fern-archetype. They have grown much longer under an electrostatic field than the wheat or the corn. They stayed in the field for approximately one month: the bowl has been kept closed for three years.

These “seedlings” (protallium) are important for the reproduction of ferns. Today there is only one “seedling” per fern-leaf, which becomes pubescent. The other ones are falling to the ground and die. The “seedlings” of this “ur-fern” behave different. They are all connected through a grid-type network. That's the reason that there is more than one “seedling” which is able to become pubescent. Still we don't know exactly how this network works. A close look with the microscope shows us this amazing network. The connections between the single “seedlings are always the shortest possible way. It almost looks like somebody created it with the intention to save material. The tubes between the heart-shaped plants are ultra-thin, very straight and are shining, silvery.

There is no information about these tubes in any scientific literature. We assume they are used to transmit information between these plants. But we don't have a clue what kind of information this could be. More secrets are to be found in the growing process of the fern itself. The “seeding” of a common worm fern grew into another type of fern after being in the electrostatic field. Instead of pinnate leaves it had rounded ones (like tongues). Since these leaves are known from fossils, the new-old fern was named “Ur-fern” (ancient fern). The spores of the ancient fern were examined and they didn't show any similarities with “modern” ferns. Scientists still didn't believe in the possibility of altering plants by use of an electrostatic field.

In the following years the ancient fern grew different leaves every year, it nearly looked like, the fern remembered that it was created out of a worm fern. It seemed that the fern was going through the whole process of evolution in his growing process. We examined

all it's new spores, they were all the same. But out of them grew different kinds of ferns. There were: worm ferns, beach fern, some south African leather ferns, ... The ancient fern seemed to be able to develop every kind of fern. The biggest surprise awaited us, when we came to analyze the chromosomes. The worm fern had 36, another one had 41. In all of scientific literature we never heard of anything like this. Another amazing, new, not-fern-like thing was, that every evening the fern would emit scents.

Many ferns are dying out these days. That makes the ciba-Geigy-experiments extra valuable. For example in Germany there are more than 12% endangered fern-species. Ferns are extremely sensitive to environmental pollution. A possible explanation (the reason for that) might be, that the atmosphere of the earth used to be different back in the days when ferns ruled the world. There were more and stronger thunderstorms and the electric fields in the earth's atmosphere changed often. It could be, that every time we use an electrostatic field with the ferns, we create a condition of a time long ago when this field did exist. But this is only a theory.

If I can change the set of chromosomes and grow ancient (long dead) plants just by using a simple electrostatic field, I have to pronounce the question whether all the information about the shape of creatures is really in the genes, the DNA, the nucleus? I think the electrostatic charging of the atmosphere is also a factor.

The memory of nature seems to go back to the very beginnings of life.

BRINGING BACK THE SAURIANS?

Out of a drilling-core, which came from depths of 140m. In a 200 million year old Rhine-salt-mine, was taken a probe. Analyzing this probe under a microscope shows us bazaar crystal forms out of which grows tiny creatures. These are mushrooms, which came back into life through an electrostatic field. All experiments to bring them back without the field didn't work out.

Heinz Schürch shows us a patent, the only announcement of the company in which they talk about the electrostatic fields.

We didn't want to experiment with plants only but also with animals. But we got the strict instruction not to mess with the germ line of animals. That's why we thought of taking the eggs of a rainbow trout and put them into a field for four weeks after their impregnation. After four weeks we put them into aquariums and raised them. The result are fish, which are much stronger and robust than our rainbow trout. They have more teeth and a different color. Grown males have a hook-jaw (like wild salmon). They behave wilder and more aggressive. We needed to heighten the fence around the aquarium because the fish would jump higher. They are an archetype of our trout's, dead since 150 years (they were identified with the aid of old drawings).

The flesh of the fish is firmer and more delicate. The fish are more resistant to disease. That's why there is no need to put antibiotics or pesticides into the water. There is a standing joke in the company about bringing back the dinosaurs. Heinz Schürch: "It is just a joke. I wouldn't dare do it. You can't control a dinosaur. We would just have to use bird-eggs, for the birds are the descendants of the saurian. But we don't even know how these fields are working."

Answers to this question will still have to wait, as the CIBA-GEIGY-team doesn't exist anymore.

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

Improved Fish-Farming

A new procedure is described, based on the short-term application of electrostatic fields, which results in useful and desirable qualities of fish.

Description:

Aquariums (insulator) with fish-eggs are put between two electrodes of a capacitor. The direct voltage can vary from 1 to a couple of 10000 volts.

Because there is no electric current, the chemical identity of the system "fish" is not altered.

The eggs stay in the field until the "little" fish start to slip. Then they are brought into bigger aquariums and raised. These fish are more vital and grow up earlier than the ones, which were not put into an electrostatic field. The most used voltage varies between 100-10000V (most special: 300-3000V) the distance between the electrodes depends on the size of the aquarium, but preferable it should be between 1-10cm.