

# A New Method for Locating Acupuncture Points And Body Field Distortions

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*Abstract:* The electromagnetic fields of the acupuncture system are continuous with the bioplasma field surrounding the human body. Natural quartz crystals and magnets can be used to precisely delineate the form and direction of flow of energy fields inside and outside the skin envelope. The consequences of natural quartz crystal and magnet transduced energy beams which intercept the body fields are indicated by the readout of the vascular autonomic signal (VAS), which has been described by Dr. Paul Nogier. The external bioplasma field surrounding a region of internal disorder is usually a vortex of spiraling energy. The vortex efflux can be dissipated by appropriate acupuncture therapeutics. Dissipation of the vortex efflux is correlated with symptomatic improvement of the patient.

**T**HE PURPOSE of this paper is to announce a new scientific method for locating and treating body acupuncture points and meridians. In addition, the methods described enable the practitioner to outline the three-dimensional form of energy fields which surround foci of body disorders. These energy fields often possess the shape of a dynamic vortex. The acupuncture therapeutic techniques presented enable the practitioner to normalize the energy field around a focus of body disorder. The intensity, shape, and direction of flow of the energy field can be measured before, during, and after acupuncture treatment by simple techniques described below. The measurement techniques described have the qualities of precision and reproducibility.

Historical background for the present method is found in the work of Sir Jagadis Bose, who was knighted and admitted into the Royal Academy of Sciences of Great Britain for his

physiological researches which, among other discoveries, demonstrated the presence of the human bioplasma field many feet out from the body.<sup>1</sup> Professor Harold Saxton Burr of Yale scientifically demonstrated the measurable electrical nature of the bioplasma field.<sup>2</sup> More recently, German electroacupuncturists have confirmed the electrophysiologic relationships of the acupuncture system as exemplified in the work of Dr. Reinhold Voll.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Paul Nogier, the "father of auricular medicine," has demonstrated the intimate electromagnetic relationships of the bioplasma field to the body acupuncture system.<sup>4</sup>

## Vascular Autonomic Signal

The techniques of measurement described in this paper rely on an autonomic vascular reflex, which has been previously described by Dr. George Starr White,<sup>5</sup> and by Dr. Paul Nogier. Dr. Nogier has named this reflex the "vascular autonomic signal" (VAS).<sup>4</sup> The VAS is a palpable change in the tension of the pulse when the body is stimulated with a frequency of energy to which the body can adapt. Anyone can easily demonstrate the VAS phenomenon to himself by taking his own pulse as he turns from facing east or west to facing north or south. During the turning motion from the east-west meridian to the north-south meridian, the observer must gently and continuously take his pulse without mov-

ing his palpation finger from a fixed position over the radial artery. The correct palpation pressure to use is that pressure which renders the pulse barely palpable. During the exercise the observer should be introspective, and he can visualize that his palpation finger is gently indenting the arterial wall that is closest to his palpation finger. A commercial cosmetic preparation for removing superficial keratin layers might be useful for preparing the palpation finger digit pad.

As the observer turns from the east-west meridian to face the north-south meridian the pulse will immediately become more palpable. This more palpable pulse is termed the positive VAS or simply VAS. As the observer turns again to face the east-west meridian the pulse will become less palpable and is called the negative VAS. The VAS differential is too subtle to allow absolute recognition of one or the other pulse mode as an isolated observation. One mode is always observed relative to the other mode.

The energy stimulus which evokes the physiologic vascular response in the exercise described above is the earth magnetic field, which is 0.5 gauss strong and flows from the South pole of the earth to the North pole. The earth magnetic flux passes completely through the human organism. In its passage the flux crosses the antenna of the nervous system at right angles to the plane of the autonomic nervous system when the organism is facing north or south. When the human organism faces east or west, the earth's magnetic field intersects the autonomic nervous system antenna end on (Fig. 1).

It is a well-known principle that electrical potential is aroused in a vector which is perpendicular to the vector of a magnetic flux. This is the right-hand rule of magnetic electrical induction (Fig. 2).

A VAS response indicates that the organism is receiving a stimulus to which it can adapt. Stimulus energies which resonate with the body field energy evoke the VAS. Stimulus energies which are dissonant with the body energy field evoke the negative VAS. Discrete linear beams of subtle energy which have frequency characteristics similar to the frequen-

cies of the subtle body field can be used to map differential regions of body energy. In certain regions of the body a linear beam will elicit a VAS response. The contour of these regions can be sharply defined by the observer if he simultaneously monitors the VAS and the location of the linear energy beam. Two energy beams which are useful in measuring body fields are the beam of the reticulated magnet and the beam of a hand-held pointed natural quartz crystal.

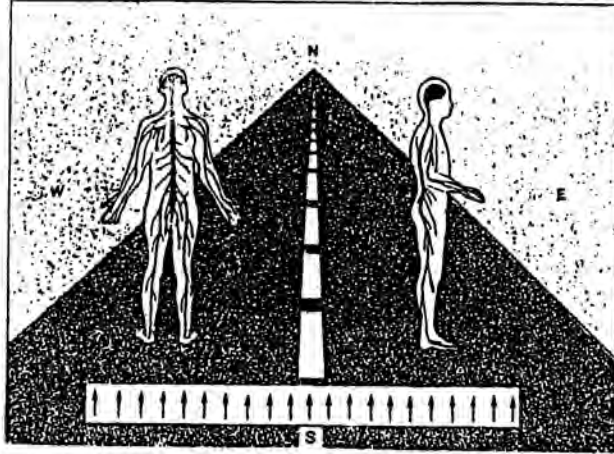
### **Bioplasma Field Probes**

The reticulated magnet was invented by Dr. Paul Nogier. This instrument provides a laser-like beam of magnetic energy. The reticulated magnet is a cylinder magnet with a polarizing filter fixed to the south pole end (the end from which the beam originates).

The hand-held natural quartz crystal causes the bioplasma field of the person holding it to be focused and beamed in a pencil-sized beam from its six-sided faceted end and along a straight axis which is continuous with the longitudinal axis of the crystal. Most persons can sense this beam as a slight warmth, coolness or tingling on their hand placed in its path. Often the beam can be sensed many feet away from the crystal of origin.

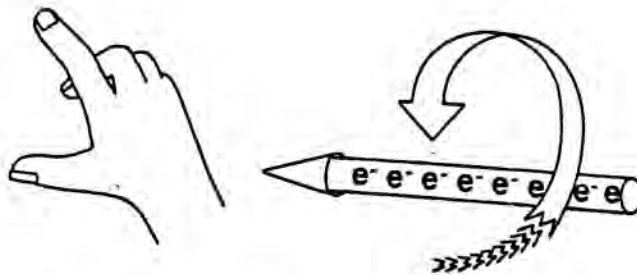
The hand-held pointed crystal beam or the reticulated magnet beam directed at an acupuncture locus causes the VAS to be evoked immediately as the beam strikes the locus. The crystal beam or the reticulated magnet beam can be trailed in a zig-zag fashion along an energized acupuncture meridian and at each transection of the meridian by the beam the VAS will occur (Fig. 3). If the meridian is not energized the negative VAS will be aroused at each transection. In this way the exact course of a meridian can be mapped on the skin. It is the author's opinion that these phenomena might explain the discovery of the acupuncture system by the ancient people.

When either the reticulated magnet beam or the pointed crystal beam is directed at the skin of a patient, the patient's VAS will occur in a reproducible pattern in the region of an energy disturbance. It is usually possible to delineate



**Fig. 1.**

The earth magnetic flux radiates from south to north at 0.5 gauss and passes through the human organism.



**Fig. 2.**

The right-hand rule: Magnetic flux spirals about a vector of electrons along a conductor.

and mark on the skin surface a circular doughnut-shaped pattern. The VAS is usually aroused by a beam directed at the hole section of the doughnut-shaped pattern. A negative VAS is usually aroused by a beam directed at the ring section of the doughnut-shaped pattern (Fig. 4). The diameter of a typical doughnut-shaped pattern is usually between 2 and 5 cm.

When a gold probe or the negative electrode pole of a battery is presented to the doughnut-shaped field, the VAS is aroused in the hole section. When a silver probe or the positive electrode pole of a battery is presented to the doughnut-shaped field, the VAS is aroused in the ring section. The borders of the two sections are sharp and reproducible.

In the next section, evidence will be presented which identifies the gold-responding hole section as the area on the skin envelope where a dynamic energy vortex effluxes from the body.

#### **Bioplasma Fields — The Vortex**

A dynamic model for the observations described above is based on variable concentrations of cold electrons (ions) in the fields being measured. Similar electrochemical gradients have been hypothesized by Dr. William Tiller to be involved in the Kirlian effect.<sup>6</sup> As the intense ion efflux occurs from the site of tissue pathology this efflux evokes a whirlpool flux field in the bioplasma field. The three-dimensional form of this field is a vortex, and a cross-sectional map of the ion field gradients might be schematized as in Fig. 5. The concentration of ions within the vortex is greater than the concentration in the surrounding bioplasma.

The bioplasma field around normal body regions probably emanates from the body along a radial vector. The bioplasma around normal body regions usually responds (VAS-aroused) to gold and to the negative pole of a battery electrode pair. Denervated body regions or body regions which have been the site of long-term pain often have a field which gives a VAS response to a silver probe and to the positive pole of an electrode pair.

Two simple measurement techniques can be

employed to detect the three-dimensional vortex form. In the first technique, a reticulated magnet beam or a pointed crystal beam can be directed horizontally and parallel to the skin surface of a reclining patient and above a doughnut-shaped region previously marked on the patient's skin surface. This energy beam can be directed perpendicularly toward the plane surface of a screen which has grid markings and which hangs vertically and perpendicular to the plane of the patient's skin. As the energy beam is scanned horizontally from the left to right at various heights above the skin surface, the VAS will be evoked in a region which is an upside-down truncated triangle (i.e., a trapezoid). The inferior base of this trapezoid will be seen to exactly overlie the entire length of a radius of the area of the hole section of the doughnut-shaped pattern on the skin surface (Fig. 6).

Another beam scanning technique can be employed to demonstrate the vortex field around a body disorder. A reticulated magnet beam or a crystal beam can be pointed down at the skin surface from about 4 cm above the skin surface and then scanned perpendicularly across the previously marked doughnut-shaped area on the skin. The VAS will be evoked inside the doughnut-shaped hole and the negative VAS will be evoked in the doughnut ring. If the reticulated magnet or crystal is lifted to another level approximately 6 cm above the skin surface and again scanned across the doughnut-shaped area, it will be noted that the outer circumference of the negative-VAS-responding ring area remains constant, but that the diameter of the VAS-responding central hole section lengthens. At each higher station of the handheld instrument the central VAS-responding region will be observed to expand further and the negative-VAS-responding region will be seen to become more narrow. When the crystal or reticulated magnet is held approximately 20 to 25 cm above the skin surface, its beam fails to detect the negative-VAS-responding ring section and the VAS response is homogeneous from the region of the bioplasma above the doughnut to the region of the bioplasma above normal body regions.

The measurement methods described in the

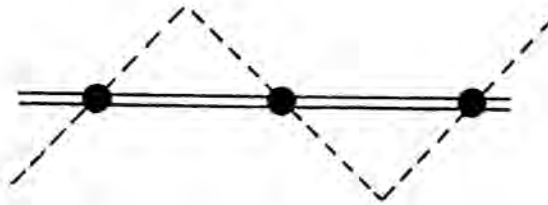


Fig. 3.

The crystal beam or the reticulated magnet can be trailed in a zig-zag fashion along an energized acupuncture meridian and at each transection of the meridian by the beam the VAS (vascular autonomic signal) will occur.

== = Meridian, - - - = Course of energy tool beam striking skin surface,  
 ● = points of VAS arousal.

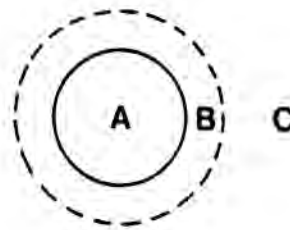


Fig. 4.

Area of energy differential on skin surface. *A* = vortex disk area (gold responding), *B* = silver responding zone, *C* = normal region.

two paragraphs above demonstrate that the central gold-responding region is a field which expands above the skin surface in the form of a vortex. The two-dimensional shape of the vortex base on the skin surface is a disk area called the "vortex skin disk." The area of the vortex skin disk is the same as the gold-responding area described in Fig. 4 above.

### Vortex Spin Direction

It is known that magnets function as bioplasma energy pumps. The south pole of a magnet attracts bioplasma flux and the north pole of a magnet repels bioplasma flux. This phenomenon can be observed by alternately directing the two poles of a magnetic field at the body and measuring the relative bioplasma intensity in the region between the body and the magnet and around the body region exposed to the magnetic flux. Gold and silver metal probes and positive and negative battery electrode probes can be used to measure relative bioplasma intensity. According to the model presented in Fig. 5 above, the VAS response to a gold probe or to a negative battery pole held in the bioplasma field indicates a region of bioplasma intensity. The VAS response to a silver probe or to a positive battery pole indicates a region of bioplasma deficit.

When the south pole reticulated magnet beam (or a crystal beam) is pointed tangentially at a vortex field, the VAS will occur in only one-half of the vortex—either the right one-half or the left one-half as seen from the point of origin of the beam. This observation infers the presence of a dynamic spin of energy within the vortex and that the spin occurs in a plane which is more horizontal than vertical to the skin surface. The model of a spiral of energy which ascends the vortex is compatible with these observations.

The presence of a spinning energy field is confirmed by introducing a small disk magnet into a vortex field. The magnet is held so that the plane of its pole surface is perpendicular to the skin surface. As this magnet is trailed sideways along the diameter of an imaginary plane disk which is horizontal to the skin surface and which transects the vortex, the VAS will occur

along only one-half of the diameter length (Fig. 7).

This phenomenon will be noted along any diameter of any plane disk which transects the vortex. In the same vortex the VAS will always occur in that one-half of the diameter where the south pole to north pole vector of the magnet is pointed in the same clockwise or the same counterclockwise direction. The clockwise or counterclockwise orientation is constant for the same vortex but will vary from vortex to vortex. The constancy of VAS arousal to only one south-to-north magnetic vector within a vortex infers the presence within the vortex of a field which has a circular flux spin. As convention, the author has chosen the south pole to north pole magnet vector to indicate vortex spin direction whenever the VAS is evoked by this magnet orientation within the vortex.

Once the disk magnet has been used to determine vortex spin direction, the following relationships always occur. A crystal beam aimed tangentially at a vortex evokes the VAS when the beam strikes the vortex flux as it spins *away* from the crystal, i.e., "the crystal beam follows the spin." A south pole reticulated magnet beam aimed tangentially at a vortex evokes the VAS when the reticulated magnet beam strikes the vortex flux as it spins toward the reticulated magnet.

Careful observation of the point on the skin where the VAS changes to negative VAS when a disk magnet is trailed along the diameter of a disk-shaped vortex transection on the skin surface provides a locus which is the center of the vortex as it pierces the skin envelope. This point is called the "vortex skin disk center." The point lies on an imaginary axis which starts at the internal body apex of the vortex and is directed radially from the body through the center of the vortex. This axis is called the vortex axis. Hundreds of measurements of bioplasma field vortices by the author have revealed that vortex axes are always parallel to and continuous with an earth sphere radius. The same measurements have revealed that vortices always exist in pairs with one vortex exiting the body along a superior axis and the paired vortex exiting the body along an in-

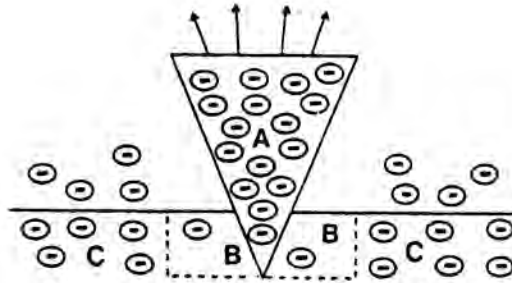


Fig. 5.

Cross-section at skin-bioplasma interface showing cold electron density. *A* = vortex region, *B* = silver-responding zone, *C* = normal region.

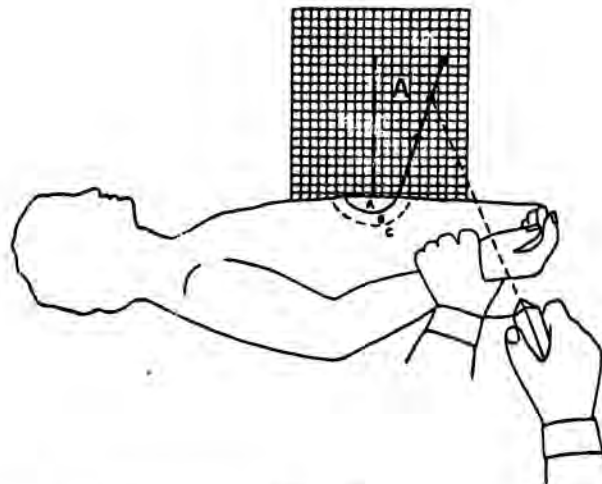


Fig. 6.

Grid-screen method of mapping vortex border in bioplasma region above a body disorder. The vascular autonomic signal (VAS) occurs when the energy beam is within region *A*.

ferior axis. The vortex axis of a pair of vortices are always continuous with each other (Fig. 8).

Vortex energy fields can often be discovered in the bioplasma field surrounding regions of tissue disorder. In the human, vortex energy fields are normally found along the longitudinal midline at locations which have been traditionally related to chakras. It seems to be a characteristic of normal chakra vortex pairs that the spin of both vortices is in the opposite direction as viewed by a distant observer (Fig. 8). The two vortices of a vortex pair about a tissue disorders usually have the same spin direction as the spins are viewed by a distant observer.

### Therapeutic Applications

The methods described above are used to locate the vortex skin disk center points. Once these points have been located they should be marked on the skin surface. These points are therapeutically effective loci at which to place steel acupuncture needles. After a 10-15 min. treatment session and after the needles have been removed, repeat measurement of the bioplasma field should be made with the quartz crystal or reticulated magnet and with the metal (gold and silver) probe, or the battery electrode poles in order to ascertain field alteration. A field which was previously gold-responding will now be found to be silver-responding, and the spin direction of the field will have changed. The VAS response to silver will indicate that the field is no longer an efflux.

Another effective therapeutic technique is to treat the vortex disk center with a steel needle and electronic stimulation. The vortex skin disk center can be labeled the alpha treatment point. The second electrode can be placed at a distant point called the beta treatment point. Vortex fields which have a counterclockwise spin can be rendered silver-responding and have their spin direction altered by treatment with a negative electrode at the alpha point and a positive electrode at a beta point. The opposite electrode arrangement is effective at altering vortices which have a clockwise spin. A physical model for this effect relies on the fact that electricity is

electron current flow from the negative to the positive electrodes in a circuit and that the magnetic flux vector revolves about the electricity vector at a ninety degree angle to the electricity current vector (Fig. 2).

A final technique which has been found to be effective has been the placement of an oscillating electromagnet on the vortex skin disk center point. A few minutes of stimulation provided by the appropriate magnetic pole will usually accomplish the same bioplasma field changes as noted above with solitary needles and with electrified needles. The north pole electromagnet is effective at altering the metal response and spin direction of clockwise spinning vortices. The south pole electromagnet is effective at altering the metal response and spin direction of counterclockwise spinning vortices.

The natural spin directions of magnetic poles are easily identified by placing a known magnetic pole under the hand of a person and then using a crystal or reticulated magnet beam to measure the vortex and its spinning field, which is created above the hand by the magnet. The ability to correctly identify all the poles of ten unlabeled permanent magnets by using only the VAS and a crystal to measure the field passing through a human is certainly statistical proof of many of the methods described in this paper.

As the practitioner makes his measurements and chooses his forms of therapy he should constantly keep in mind that the VAS response indicates that the bioplasma field and the acupuncture field are receiving an energy pole and frequency to which it can adapt. Those poles and frequencies which, when tested, arouse the VAS are usually effective stimuli for treatment of disordered energy fields.

In any acupuncture treatment there is probably a movement of electromagnetic energy from one region of the body to another region of the body and also across the body-bioplasma interface. It is the author's opinion that this movement is enhanced if the patient's body is grounded to the earth by means of a conductive cable from the patient to a water pipe or other grounding conductor.

The author has made all of the measure-



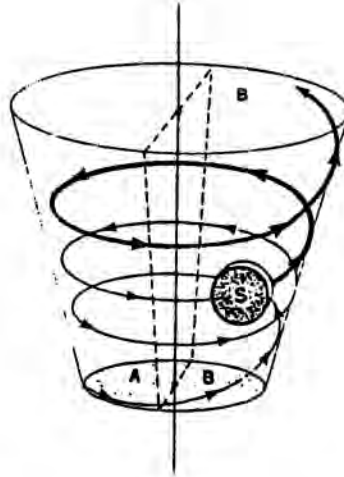


Fig. 7.

Disk magnet held perpendicular to the skin in one-half of the vortex field arouses the vascular autonomic signal (VAS) when the spin enters the south pole (facing the reader). The spiral indicates the direction of the vortex magnetic flux. VAS occurs in region *B*.

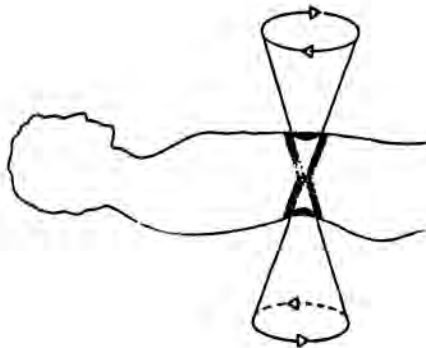


Fig. 8.

Vortex fields originate inside the body and are found in pairs. The solid dark zone is the vortex skin disk. The striped zone is a region of low energy around the vortex. Arrows indicate the direction of vortex field spin.

ments detailed in this paper on patients who were lying with their head in the western direction. All magnets except the test stimulus magnets were at least 10 feet away from the patient. Overhead fluorescent lights (which generate magnetic fields) were not used.

The methods of diagnosis and therapeutics discussed in this paper can often be expected to provide symptomatic relief in the first two to three sessions. The methods described here allow the practitioner to measure body energy fields before, during and after the treatment session and thereby confirm the appropriateness of therapeutic decisions.

Three case studies are now presented in order to demonstrate the methods described above.

### Case Reports

#### Case 1.

Mrs. P. is a 67-year-old who suffered from low back pain, duodenal ulcer pain, and bladder incontinence. Two vortexes (a pair) were found—one in the lumbar region posteriorly and one in the supra-umbilical region anteriorly. The leg bladder meridian responded to a silver metal probe. On three occasions, acupuncture needles were emplaced in the lumbar vortex disk center (GV-4), and both BL-59 points. By the end of each treatment session, the lumbar vortexes were dissipated and the leg bladder meridian was responsive to the gold probe. The patient's symptoms disappeared completely except for the bladder incontinence, which returned in two months. The patient took a concurrent course of Tagamet medication.

#### Case 2.

Mrs. D. is a 57-year-old who had debilitating osteoarthritic pain of the knees for many years. Anterior knee vortexes were identified and had counterclockwise spins. She was treated with electroacupuncture. The negative electrode was applied to a steel needle emplaced at the vortex disk center (ST-35), and the positive electrode was applied to a beta point (SP-9). After five treatments, the patient realized "75 percent" improvement and a

level of ambulation which enabled her to take a trip to India.

#### Case 3.

Mrs. M. is a 70-year-old who suffered from rheumatoid arthritis deformity and pain of the knees for many years. Examination revealed vortexes about the anterior knees and the spin directions were counterclockwise. The vortex disk centers were located by means of a disk magnet and an oscillating south pole magnet field was applied to the disk centers by means of an Acu-Stim magnetic oscillator. After three treatments the patient reported marked general relief with complete defervescence of night pain.

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