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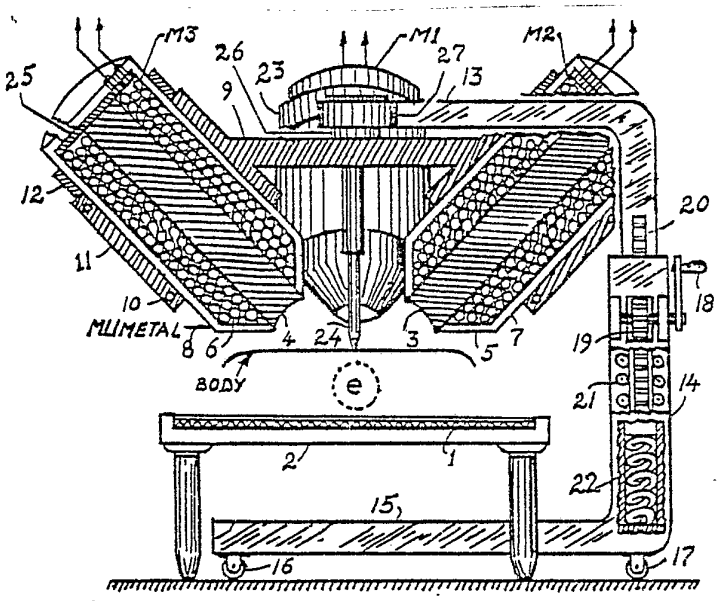
(57) Abstract

Ailments occur by inoperative states of the molecular mechanisms in the tissue. There are functional electrons in the molecular mechanisms, which rotate back and forth angularly within an arc of 45 degrees in normal operation. When these electrons rotate more than 45 degrees, they keep on rotating toward 90 degrees, and 180 degrees. Because of operational interrelationship between molecules, adjacent molecules also become inoperative step by step, and lose their normal magnetic rejection to foreign molecules, and growth starts by invasion, as cancer. These depolarized electrons cannot return back to their normal polar normalizations, and therefore, artificial polar control is required. These mechanisms, however, are arrayed in the tissue three dimensionally, and the invention provides radiation of electron-attracting field that rotates two dimensionally in the tissue in at least three mutually perpendicular planes, for normalizing the depolarized electrons, as cure of cancer.



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FIELD RADIATOR FOR CURING CANCER AND OTHER AILMENTS

Description

This invention relates to apparatus for treating biological ailments, for example cancer, in tissue matter. More specifically, the invention relates to apparatus for treating ailing tissue matter through the application of a magnetic field to the affected area of the tissue matter.

Background

The art of magnetic application for medical and biological treatment dates back several thousand years, as far as records indicate, due to observed beneficial effects that have been obtained under some methods of magnetic application. But the actual biological mechanism that responds to magnetic application has never been understood, and the experimentally skilled in this particular art have been trying all possible methods and systems of magnetic application with the hope of finding a way of ensuring that the magnetic field would strike the ailing area from the correct direction to effect the desired treatment.

The types of magnetic application that have been used so far, are: steady state magnetic application for a length of time from a singular direction; pulsed application from a singular direction for a length of time; and rotary application in a singular plane.

The main issue at this point is that these experiments have indicated that magnetic application can result in some beneficial effects, although so far, only partial improvement of any ailment has been achieved. However, no matter how insignificant the beneficial effects achieved may have been, it must be concluded that the observed effects can result only if the mechanisms in the tissue matter are responsive to magnetic field. The present invention proceeds from the basis that all matters are constructed with atoms and electrons, and therefore, these are the component parts of the mechanisms of the living molecules

that functionally respond to applied magnetism. This electron response represents a change in polar orientation and that the ailment which responds to applied magnetic field has been the result of pole disorientation of some of the active electrons from their normal polar orientations, rendering them inactive. The beneficial effects of well being, resulting from the magnetic application, is due to those pole-disoriented electrons in the molecular mechanisms being reoriented to their normal polar orientations for regaining their active functions, as a representation of well being. The problem is, however, in normal tissue matter the molecular mechanisms containing these functional electrons are arrayed three dimensionally in the tissue, and polar reorientation of only those electrons that happen to be located within a single plane can be achieved and, accordingly, effect only a partial well being, which is what has been observed and claimed by the previous experimenters.

Brief embodiment of the invention

The present invention provides apparatus for treating biological ailments in tissue matter, the apparatus being adaptable for radiating three separate pole-controllable magnetic or electromagnetic fields from directions that cross perpendicular one another at an area of the body under treatment. The poles of radiations and their sequence of radiations are then controlled in an order such that, the radiated field at said area changes in direction lying successively, and with 180 degree polar reversals along a plurality of lines of orientation, which occur in at least three mutually perpendicular planes, for rotating the depolarized electrons in the tissue to their normal polar orientations, as cure of the ailment.

Scientific understanding of the art

For simple understanding of how electron depolarization occurs in the tissue matter, the following brief analytical explanation describes how the molecular mechanism in the tissue

operates in normal healthy state - how it is transformed into an ailing (more specifically, a cancerous) state - and how the ailing state can be reversed into normal operating state.

Atomic arrangement of the molecule

A living molecule consists of a series of interrelated generators which operate in a specific sequence for generating specifically oriented magnetic fields at the periphery of the molecule. These complex mangetic fields are so timed and oriented that adjacent molecules control each other's triggering actions of generation alternately, so that an operational interrelationship is created between adjacent molecules for binding only similar operating molecules in the tissue structure, and rejecting alien molecules.

Each generator consists of a pair of atoms and a functional electron entrapped between the two atoms. This electron rotates back and forth within a limited arc of 45 degrees under the control of RNA (ribonucleic acid) and DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) for generation of the required magnetic field. In operation, the electrons from the RNA source are released and drawn toward the functioning electron by the initial magnetic force of the pair of atoms, and regenerated by precessional (wobble) feed-back of the functioning electron. This electron rotates up to 45 degrees while precessing from the lowest precessional resonance of about 12 centimeter wavelength, up to 3 centimeter at 45 degree rotation. At 45 degree rotation, a storage mechanism responsively resonant to 3 centimeter wavelength, stores and produces a pulsed voltage to trigger the DNA source for release of DNA atoms. A single DNA atom and a single positive RNA atom are released simultaneously, which travel toward each other to the center of released string of RNA electrons. The travel motion of the DNA and RNA atoms toward each other causes sufficient magnetic flux for a single released electron to travel to the positive RNA atom, and the two atoms move away for elimination, or reuse.

From the above explanation, it is seen that the triggering

action of the DNA source represents start of regeneration in a backward process, and this process continues until all of the released RNA electrons are eliminated for a new start of cyclic generation. This generates the specific magnetic field that binds similar molecules together in normal operating state. One important aspect of such operation is that, both the RNA and DNA sources to the generator are attached to respective RNA and DNA main supply atoms, so that when one of these sources releases an atom it must be replenished by an atom from its string at the same time, because when this string is broken the source will not release an atom, no matter how much it may be stimulated to do so. Similarly, the RNA source will release electrons without being replenished by electrons, but when the magnetic tie of the string is broken, it becomes incapable of releasing electrons.

Transformation into cancerous state

The above given conditions relate to the normal operation of a molecule. Supposing now that during release of RNA electrons the RNA source is stimulated unnaturally (for example, by cancer causing agent) for releasing far greater number of electrons than required for normal generation. In this case, the charge of the storage mechanism cannot start triggering action of the DNA source for reverse regeneration, and the functioning electron is regenerated toward rotation to 90 degrees (at this point electron precession stops completely), which is the maximum regeneration, and all operations stop at this point with no possibility of pole reversal. This is the stage in which strong paramagnetic resonance at about 3 cm. wavelength can be obtained by an external magnet. As stated in the foregoing, alternate control of adjacent molecules is now interferred with, and the adjacent molecules also stop operation step by step, but very slowly at the beginning. In time, when sufficient number of molecular mechanisms have become inoperative, the loss of the original peripheral magnetic field between adjacent molecules causes the strings of supply atoms to the RNA and DNA sources to recede, and because of the precessional radia-

tion of the functioning electron has stopped at this point, the released RNA electrons are now drawn to the positive atoms in the RNA source. The direction of withdrawal of these electrons is such that the functioning electron keeps rotating in the same direction that it had rotated to 90 degrees, and makes a complete 180 degree pole reversal, instead of returning to its normal polar orientation. This is the condition in which paramagnetic resonance cannot be obtained - it stops completely, but can be resonated by electromagnetic radiation at about decimeter wavelength. This is because the functioning electron is bound to the 180 degree pole reversed orientation so strongly that it will require much stronger magnetic field to rotate the electron from its new polar position, except by resonant radiation. In other words, without the help of RNA electrons in the molecule, external magnetism alone cannot influence the functioning electron for polar normalization.

Treatment of cancerous state

As explained above, the RNA and DNA sources in a molecule become separated from their strings of supply atoms only after some number of molecules from normal molecules become inoperative, because of a threshold volume in which they are forced to lose their magnetic hold of their supply strings. Thus, those inoperative molecules that are in the vicinity of normally operating molecules, have their RNA and DNA sources still intact with their respective strings of atoms, so that an external influence upon these functioning electrons from a direction at right angle to the pole disoriented positions will rotate these electrons to 90 degree angle by the regenerative help of released RNA electrons. If now we change the direction of this influencing field to the direction of the electron's normal polar orientation. the released RNA electrons will now be removed by degenerative DNA released atoms, and the functioning electrons will be reoriented to their normal polar states for normal operation. Thus, all that is necessary is external influencing field from two proper directions. Since this is not possible to predetermine,

however, we may arrange this external field to undergo angular changes in direction in three dimensions to obtain the desired treatment. As stated in the foregoing, the curing action starts from those inoperative molecules which have their RNA and DNA sources still intact with their respective supply strings, which means that cure starts from the outer periphery of the growth, and not from the center. Since only few degrees of electron rotation is required to start regeneration, a field strength anywhere between 800 gauss to seven thousand gauss can be used, non-critically.

As mentioned in the foregoing, the polar orientation of the electron can be controlled by electric, magnetic, or electromagnetic field. For example, if the lowest resonance of the functional electron is at 12 cm. wavelength, and we apply a wave at decimeter wavelength, the electron will oscillate (not precess) in a wobbling fashion, and tilt its pole in a direction that is exactly opposite to the direction of the alternating poles of the applied field. Thus, in order to clearly point out how these various types of field applications can embrace a singular purpose and effect, thereof, apparatus for magnetic and electromagnetic field application will be described in the present disclosure.

Brief description of the drawings:

Fig. 1 illustrates a perspective arrangement of three electromagnets M1 to M3, and their physical relationships to each other, and their field projections into area e in the body for treatment. Fig. 2 is a chart showing exemplary modes of controlling the sequence of electromagnet energization of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail of a pyramidal magnetic field-attracting plate for correcting inherent curvature of field projection from the electromagnets of Fig.1. Fig. 4 is an exemplary arrangement for controlling the distributory switchings of the energization of the electromagnets of Fig. 1. And Fig. 5 is similar to the arrangement of Figl 1, except

that instead of three electromagnets, there are used three microwave radiators Ra-1 to Ra-3 for projecting their radiations to the area e for the required treatment.

Best mode of carrying out the invention

For direct field application, the apparatus of Fig. 1 shows an assembly of three electromagnets M1, M2 and M3. The magnetic field projections of these electromagnets are directed to an ailing area e in the body to be treated, from angular directions such that, if these projections were simultaneous, they would cross the area e at right angles relative to each other. By such angular field projections to the area e, the polar orientations of the depolarized electrons in the area e could be made to rotate two-dimensionally in three mutually perpendicular planes, by a special sequence of energization of the electromagnets, in the form as shown in the chart of Fig. 2. Thus, reading the chart numerically, the first step shows that a positive voltage is applied to M1 for energization, the projected field of which causes the polar orientations of those depolarized electrons that are positioned at right angles with respect to the direction of the arriving field at e to rotate toward said projection. In the second step, a positive voltage is applied to M2, the projected field from which causes the polar orientations of said 90 degree rotated electrons to further rotate another 90 degrees, completing 180 degree pole reversals for the required polar normalization. In third and fourth steps, the electromagnets M1 and M2 receive negative voltages, and in this case, those electrons that had been depolarized in 180 degree reverse directions from the former positioned depolarized electrons, are pole normalized, completing a two dimensional polar normalization.

In the fifth and sixth steps, however, the electromagnets M3 and M2 are energized by positive voltages, so that now the direction of polar normalization changes in a third

dimension. If we continue this sequence of electromagnet energization down to the twelvth step, then a complete two dimensional angular rotation of the field at e in three mutually perpendicular planes can be established. In the case that said 180 degree pole reversals are desired to be obtained in 45 degree steps, then the sequence of thirteenth to the sixteenth steps can be used, as example - but simultaneous availability of oppositely polarized a-c voltage, as required in the step of 16, is not shown in the drawing of Fig. 4. Also, if rotation of the field in more than three mutually perpendicular planes are desired, then the steps of seventeen to twentyfour, as example, may be used.

Correction of field curvature

The magnetic field of the electromagnet does not project in straight lines from its pole face. But if we place a magnetic field-attracting plate opposite the pole face of the magnet, the magnetic field will be mostly concentrated between this plate and the pole face of the magnet. Since there are three electromagnets used in Fig. 1, the field-attracting plate 1 may be placed underneath the patient to be treated, as shown. The field-attracting side of the plate may be fashioned in small pyramidal facets 28, cut at 45 degree angles, such as shown in Fig. 3. The pyramidal facets of the plate may be of soft iron, which will attract the projected magnetic field and pull the curving lines of the flux into substantially straight lines.

Structure of the electromagnets M1-M3

The drawing of Fig. 1 is made partly diagramatic and partly sross-sectionally, so that the skilled in the art of making it can understand its structure at a glance. For example, the electromagnets M2 and M3 are drawn cross-sectionally to show the iron cores 3 and 4, and the coil windings 5 and 6, enclosed in magnetic shields 7 and 8, respectively. These electromagnets are assembled in their proper mutual

orientations relative to each other in the frame 9, and tightened securely by bolts and nuts (not shown) through holes 10 and 11. For automatic positioning of the electromagnets, the outer casing of each electromagnet may have a flange 12, so that the magnet assembly will rest in position over the frame housing, as shown. For mobile operation, the horizontal arm of a right angle bar 13 may be secured rotatably to the center of the frame 9, and the vertical arm inserted in the vertical housing section 14 of the base support 15, which is mobile on the roller casters 16 and 17. In order to make the distance between the pole faces of the electromagnets and the area e adjustable, the assembly may be raised and lowered by the hand crank 18, which rotates the gear 19 coupled to the gear rack mounted on the vertical portion of the arm 13. In order to avoid too much sliding friction, rollers 21 may be included for frictionless up and down movement of the arm 13, because the electromagnets may represent an appreciable weight. Similarly, in order to counterbalance such weight, an opposing spring 22 may also be included. For simplicity of drawing, I have shown only one spring, but more can be used. The shaft 26 is mounted in fixed position centrally of the frame 9, for holding the entire assembly of the electromagnets M1-M3, rotatably in the bearing head 27 of the arm 13, for body contour adjustment by the technician in charge of the machine's operation. Finally, a retractable graduated pointer 24 is included for the technician to be able to measure the distance of field projections of the three electromagnets to the area e.

Operations of M1-M3

With the given operational sequence of the electromagnets, actual arrangement for these operations is given in Fig. 4, wherein the electromagnets receive rectified alternating sine wave voltages in series with the silicon controlled rectifiers D1 to D6 (arranged in three pairs) for the required sequential operations. In this arrangement, the block 29 represents a source of alternating sine wave voltage, which may be provided by the ordinary consumer a-c line, when it is conveniently

available. Thus, while electromagnet energization may be performed in numerous different ways, the choice of utilizing the commercial a-c line is purely for practical convenience.

In Fig. 4, the pulse-formers in blocks 30 and 31 derive pulse signals from the a-c source in block 29, as shown graphically by the waves at the right hand side of blocks 30 and 31. The output pulses of blocks 30 and 31 are mixed in the OR-gate in block 33, and applied to the input of the distributor 34, which operates at the crossing points of the upper and lower lobes of the a-c sine waves. The distributor 34 counts the half cycles of the a-c source to a predetermined count, and the last two outputs of the predetermined counts are mixed at the two inputs of the OR-gate in block 34. The last output is applied to one of the OR-gate 35, for impressing upon its clear input, for a new start of counting. The output of OR-gate 34 is applied to the input of the distributor in block 36, which makes two distinct operations at every predetermined count of the counter 33. This provides two output operations of the distributor 36, at every predetermined count coincident with the timings of the positive and negative half cycles of the a-c input. Thus, at any required timing of energization of the coils M1-M2, either the positive or negative lobe of the a-c source is available, even though there occurs a half cycle timing difference between the two separate operations at the output of the distributor 36. In other words, the electtomagnets M1-M3 may be connected to either the positive or negative voltage of the a-c line source, by selecting the proper timing during which the particular outputs of the distributor 36 coincide with a positive or negative lobe of the alternating cycle - disregarding the timing difference that occurs between the positive and negative lobes.

To make it clear how the outputs of the distributor 36 are selected for electromagnet energization, and in reference to the chart of Fig. 2, assume that a positive

voltage of the a-c source occurs at the number 1 output of the distributor 36. This output is coupled to one of the multi-inputs of the OR-gate in block 37, which operates the set-reset trigger circuit in block 38, the set output of which is amplified by the block 39 for operation of the relay RY1. The contact points 40, 41 and 42, 43 close (as shown), and the control electrodes of controlled rectifiers D1 and D2 are connected to their anode electrodes in series with the current limiting resistors R1 and R2, for conduction. Thus, the magnetic coil M1 is energized by the positive lobe of the a-c wave.

During the negative lobe of the a-c wave, the number 2 output of the distributor 36 operates, and this output having been coupled to one of the multi-input OR-gate in block 44, the set-reset triggers 38, 45 and 46 operate in reset states for releasing the operation of the relays RY1-RY3, by way of the amplifiers 39, 47, 48. The contact points of the relays open, and current to the electromagnets M1-M3 stop. Thus, after each half cycle period of the a-c line voltage, during which anyone, or combination, of magnetic coils are energized, during the following half cycle period of the a-c line voltage the current through the electromagnets are switched off, until the distributor in block 33 counts another predetermined number of half cycles of the a-c line voltage, for repetitive operation.. In order to synchronize the timings of operations between the distributors 33 and 36, a pulse signal is derived from the last output (marked 59) of the distributor 36, by the one-shot in block 49, which applies this pulse signal to the clear input of the distributor 36, and simultaneously to the clear input of the distributor 33 by way of the OR-gate 35, so that the starting time periods of both distributors become coincident. Commercially available integrated circuits, however, contain feed-back connections to their clear inputs, and some of them may contain auxiliary connections, which may be used to eliminate the OR-gate 35, and the one-shot 49.

The number of outputs of the distributor in block 36 are marked by the numerals just below the output terminal connections, and the number of output terminals coupled to the inputs of the OR-gates 27, 50, 51 are marked by the numerals just mentioned. The numerals just below the output terminals are shown for the purpose to indicate which output terminals are coupled to inputs of OR-gate in block 44, and which outputs are left open, in order to select the proper timings of the positive and negative lobes of the a-c sine wave, for energization of the electromagnets M1 to M3. The differentiating capacitors C1 to C13 are used to avoid direct connections from the outputs of the distributor to the inputs of the OR-gates 37, 50 and 51. This use, however, is not imperative, and they may be dispensed with, with the proper selection of available integrated circuits.

As described in the foregoing, the use of the commercial a-c line at 60 cycles is only for convenience. Therefore, the a-c source in block 29 can be a source of different frequency. It may also be a bipolar d-c source, and sampled by the distributor action, operated by some clock pulses at a predetermined frequency. Also, in reference to the distributor 36 and the chart of Fig. 2, it may be desired that only up to the twelvth switching is used for the energization of the electromagnets M1-M3. Thus, the auxiliary one-shot 49 may be connected to the thirteenth output terminal of the distributor 36, and a manual switch to select either the one-shot 49 or the auxiliary one-shot. In this case, the OR-gate 35 may have three inputs, so that the output of auxiliary one-shot can be connected to the third input of gate 35. The outputs of one-shot 49 and the auxiliary one-shot may then be mixed in a two-input OR-gate for connecting to the clear input of the distributor 36.

In reference to the output terminals of the distributor 36, there are shown 59 output terminals. But this is only exemplary, and any number of outputs for different modes of

operation may be used, for example, arranging the couplings from these terminals for allowing energization of the electromagnets during two or more periodic half cycles of the same sign, instead of only during half cycle period of the a-c sine wave.

Microwave radiation

The arrangement of Fig. 5 shows three microwave radiators A-1, A-2 and A-3, which are assembled in such orientations relative to each other that, their field radiations are directed toward an area e, at which point the three radiations cross each other's fields at right angles. The patient to be treated is placed on a table 62, so that the ailing area is positioned at the area e. The radiators are energized by the R-F generator in block 63 by way of the coaxial cables (partly shown) through three pairs of normally off-state switching means in blocks 67, 68; 69, 70; and 71, 72, respectively. These three pairs of switches are used in their on-states to distribute the R-F voltage to the radiators from either the output terminal 73 or 74, which carry the R-F voltage in opposite polarities. For example, the terminal 73 of generator 63 is connected to the first inputs of the first of the two-input pairs of switches in blocks 67, 69 and 71, and the output terminal 74 is connected to the first inputs of the second of the two-input pairs of switches in blocks 68, 70 and 72. The second inputs of these switches 67 to 72 are normally biased to a level that the switches are normally rendered inoperative, and they are individually impressed upon by distribution voltages for operation, so that the R-F voltage from either terminal 73 or 74 of the generator 63 is admitted to respective radiators for radiation.

The distributor in block 75 has plurality of sequentially operating outputs 1 through the nth number, which are mixed in different combinations at the three pairs of multi-input Or-gates 76, 77; 78, 79; and 80, 81, the singular outputs

of which are coupled to the one-shots 82 to 87, respectively. The outputs of one-shots 82 to 87 are then applied to the control inputs of the switching means in blocks 67 to 72, respectively, for effecting the required generator output of distribution to the radiators A-1 to A-3.

In operation, and starting from the number one output of the distributor 75, the OR-gate 76 operates in on-state (from its normal off-state) and the one-shot 82 produces an output pulse for operation of the switch in block 67, which admits the R-F output from terminal 73 to the radiator A-1, to tilt some functional electrons in the area e to 90 degree angle from their depolarized polar orientations. At the second output of the distributor, the OR-gate 78 operates, and the one-shot 84 applies an output pulse to the input of switch 69 for operation, and it admits the R-F output from terminal 73 to the radiator A-2. The field radiation from A-2 now rotates some of the functional electrons that have already been rotated to 90 degree angles, to complete 180 degree polar normalization. Those electrons that had been pole rotated to 90 degrees, but did not rotate to complete 180 degree pole reversal, return to their original polar depolarizations. But in the third output of the distributor, those electrons that had returned to their original polar depolarized orientations, again rotate to 90 degrees. And in the fourth output of the distributor, these electrons finally rotate to complete 180 degree polar reversals. The output connections of the distributor 75 are drawn connecting up to the eighth sequence of the chart in Fig. 2, which is sufficient for use in actual practice.

As I had mentioned in the foregoing, the frequency of the radiated wave can preferably be at decimeter wavelength, the frequency of which is a little higher than the lowest precessional resonance of the functioning electron, which is at 12 centimeter wavelength. The field strength of the radiated wave is not critical, and a radiation intensity level of 100 to 300 milliwatts (in continuous state) per square centimeter

at the treatment area would be considered as satisfactory, although variation of these values is allowable. Besides, the pulsed application of the radiation reduces the internal heat generation appreciably, and higher field intensity applicstion becomes allowable. The block diagrams of various parts in the arrangement of Fig. 5 represent conventionally available devices, and therefore, detailed description of these parts is not necessary. Also, the proximity of the radiators with respect to the body to be treated is not an important factor, as long as their radiations meet at the area e crossing each other's fields at right angles.

As mentioned in the foregoing, pole reversal of the depolarized functional electron is a regenerative act, and all that is necessary, is to start that regeneration at the beginning of each 90 degree rotation. Thus, energization of the electromagnets by the arrangement of Fig. 4 during a single half cycle wave current of the a-c source can be considered as being sufficient to start that regeneration, although several half cycles, or continuous energization of the electromagnets by half cycle currents during the entire 90 degree polar rotation will not cause harmful effects. In using the commercial a-c source, therefore, the distributor arrangement of Fig. 4 can be easily modified for any number of half cycle energization of the electromagnets during 90 degree rotation of the electron. The time period for a complete 180 degree polar rotation of the functional electron will vary from half a second to one eighth of a second, and therefore, the choice of slower speed of treatment would offer assurance of complete cure of the ailment involved, although the use of higher speeds will depend on the choice of the physician in charge of a particular case.

Having described the preferred embodiments of the present invention, and in view of the various possibilities of changes that may be made in the arrangements shown, it

will be obvious to the skilled in related arts that various nodifications, adaptations, and substitutions of parts may be made without departing from the true spirit and scope of the invention.

Claims

1- The method of curing biological ailments, such as cancer, resulting from depolarization of functional electrons in three dimensionally arrayed molecular mechanisms of the tissue matter, by polar normalization of said electrons, the method comprising the steps of radiating first, second and third controllably energizable bipolar electron pole-attracting fields to an area of the tissue under treatment for said ailment, from angular directions that cross at said area mutually perpendicular relative to each other; controllably energizing said first, second and third radiations in bipolar excitations; and distributing controls upon the controls of said energization and polar controls for selectively energizing said first, second and third radiations in an order of sequence and combinations, such that, the polar orientation of the arriving field at said area from said radiations changes in direction lying successively and with 180 degree polar reversals along a plurality of lines of orientation which occur in at least three mutually perpendicular planes, thereby effecting reorientation of said depolarized electrons into their normal polar orientations, as cure of the ailment aforesaid.

2- The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the energization of said first, second and third radiations is magnetic field.

3- The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein the energization of said first, second and third radiations is electromagnetic wave radiation, at a frequency at least equal to or higher than the lowest precessional resonant frequency of said functional electron.

4- The method as set forth in claim 1, wherein said energizations of said first, second and third radiators are in pulse durations.

5- Apparatus for treating biological ailments, such as cancer, resulting from depolarization of functional electrons in three dimensionally arrayed molecular mechanisms of the tissue matter, by polar normalization of said electrons, the apparatus comprising an assembly of first, second and third energizable electron-pole-attracting bipolar field radiating means, the radiating directions of which are so oriented relative to each other that the radiating fields from the first, second and third radiating means when energixed, would cross each other at a treatment area in directions mutually perpendicular relative to each other; a bipolar energizing source; first, second and third pairs of controlled pole-responsive means interconnecting the energizing source and the first, second and third radiating means, respectively, each pole-responsive means having a respective control means; first, second and third pairs of switching means, each pair having a plurality of inputs and a pair of outputs connected to the control means of the respective pairs of pole-responsive means; and means operable to distribute successive switching signals selectively to the switching means for selective energization of the first, second and third radiating means, the said distributor means having a plurality of outputs connected to the inputs of the switching means in such combination and sequence that, in operation, the electron-pole-attracting field at the treatment area undergos a series of changes in direction, lying successively and with 180 degree polar reversals along a plurality of lines of orientation which occur in at least three mutually perpendicular planes, thereby effecting reorientation of said depolarized electrons into their normal polar orientations, as cure of the ailment aforesaid.

6- The claims as set forth in claims 1 and 5, wherein said 180 degree polar reversals at said area occur in 90 degree angular steps.

7- The claims as set forth in claims 1 and 5, wherein said 180 degree polar reversals at said area occur in 45 degree angular steps.

8- The apparatus as set forth in claim 5, wherein the radiated fields of said first, second and third radiator means is electromagnetic field, at a frequency at least equal to or higher than the lowest precessional resonant frequency of said functional electron.

9- The apparatus as set forth in claim 5, wherein the radiated fields of said first, second and third radiator means is magnetic field.

10- Apparatus as claimed in claim 5, wherein each of said successive switching signal is a pulse.

11- Apparatus for treating biological ailments in tissue matter, the apparatus being substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as illustrated by, the accompanying drawings.

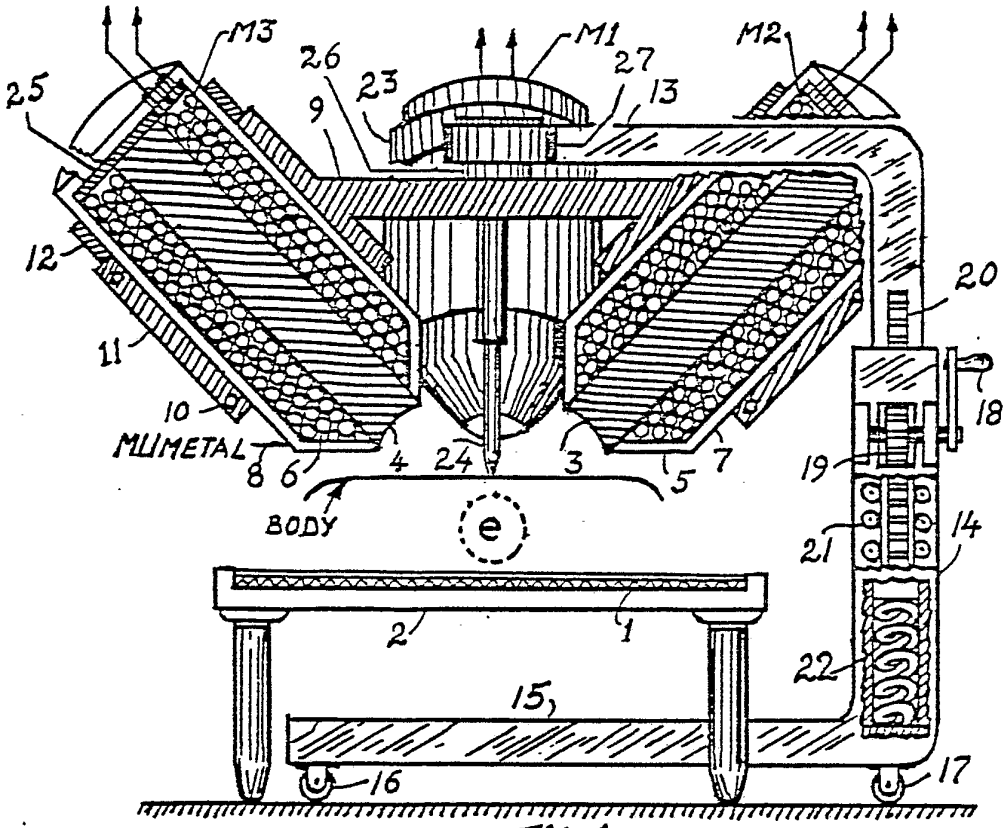

Fig. 1

1	M1+		9	M3+		17	M2+
2	M2+		10	M1+		18	M1+, M3+
3	M1−		11	M3−		19	M2−
4	M2−		12	M1−		20	M1−, M3−
5	M3+		13	M1+		21	M3+
6	M2+		14	M1+, M2+		22	M1+, M2+
7	M3+		15	M2+		23	M3−
8	M2−		16	M2+, M1−		24	M1−, M2−

Fig. 2

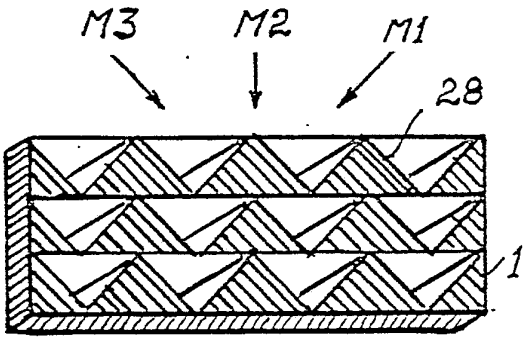

Fig. 3

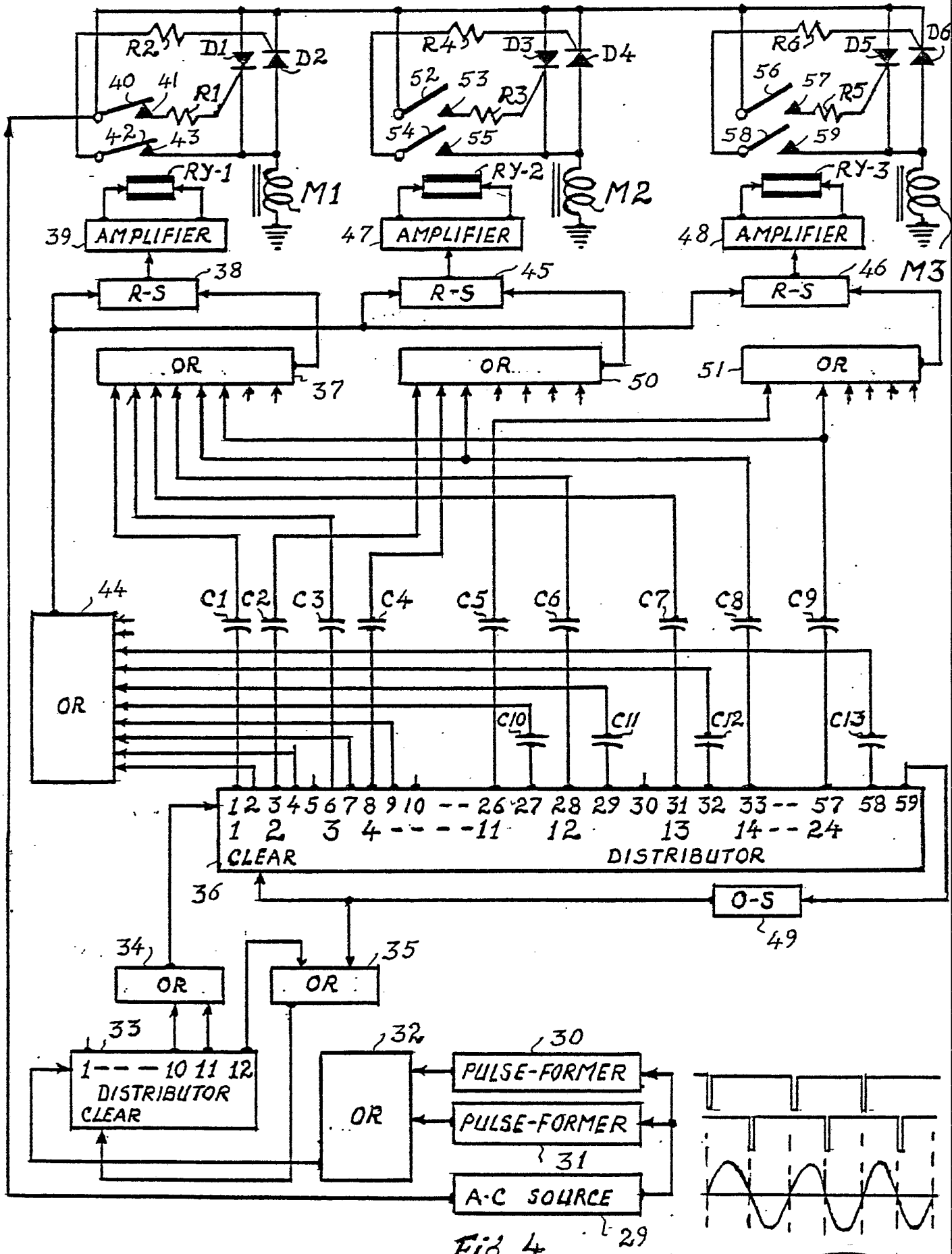

Fig. 4

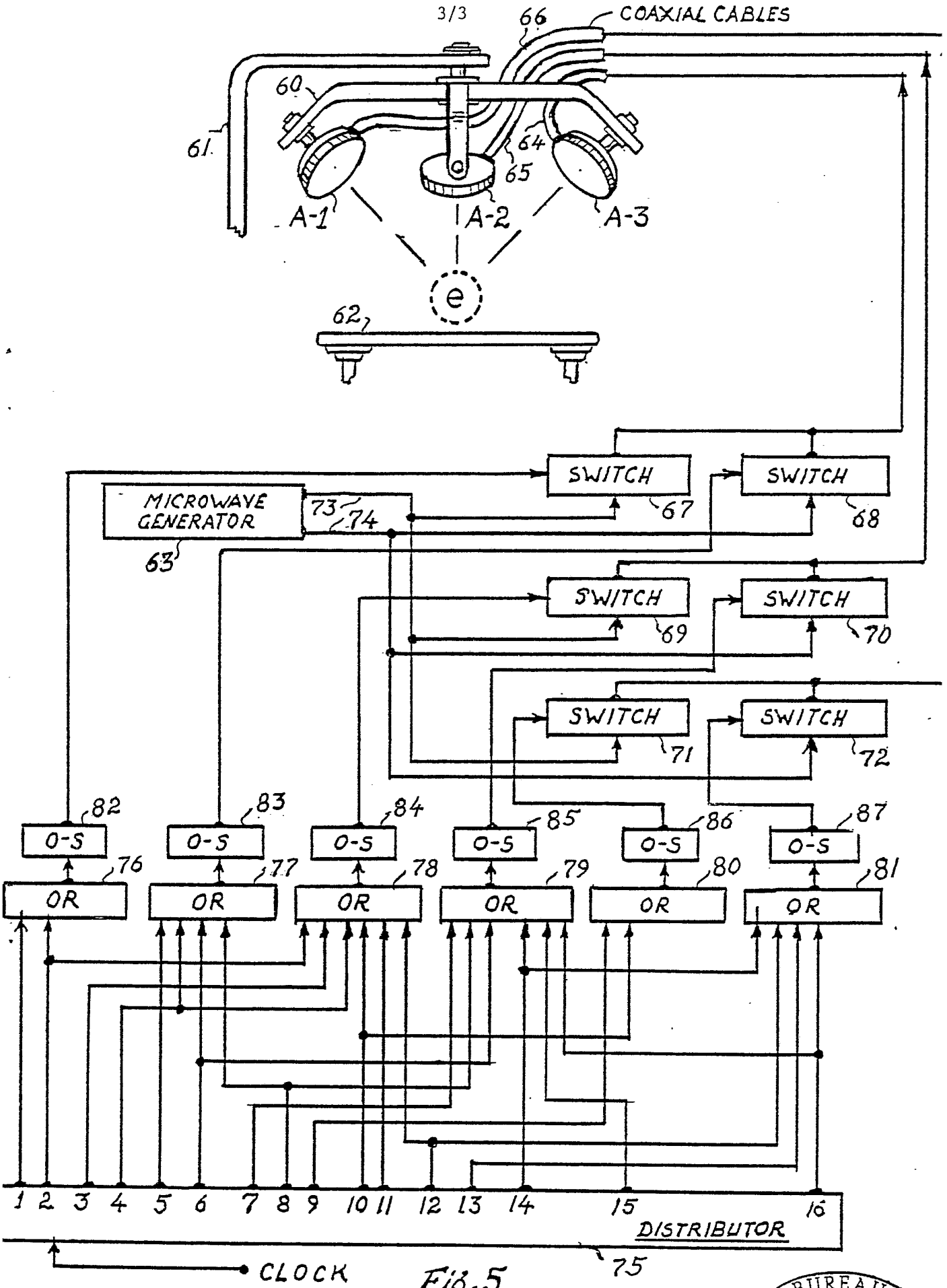

Fig. 5