Biological Transmutations

How can living organisms contain more of certain elements than they consume or absorb from the environment? The algae *Laminaria* can make iodine from iodine-free water. Chickens and guinea hens, deprived of calcium, lay soft-shelled eggs, but the eggs regain their hard shells when the birds are exposed to *potassium*-rich mica. Seeds germinated only in Evian water (with 0.39 milliliters of potassium) contain 16.67 milligrams of potassium compared with 6.97 milligrams in the control, nongerminated seeds. What's the origin of that extra 9.31 milligrams of potassium?

French researcher Louis Kervran spent decades investigating this biological transmutation. He showed that living organisms – plants, animals, humans – routinely transform light elements into other light elements. For example, potassium ➤

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plus hydrogen convert to calcium, nitrogen plus magnesium convert to potassium, and phosphorus and hydrogen convert to sulfur. Professor Pierre Baranger, chief of the Laboratory for Organic Chemistry at the École Polytechnique (Paris, France), also investigated biological transmutation, repeating many of the seed growth experiments performed by chemist Albrecht von Herzeele (conducted and published from 1876 to 1883). By comparing ashes of seeds sprouted in distilled water with ashes of nongerminated seeds, von Herzeele found elements in sprouts that were not present in the seeds alone.

The type and amount of transmutation depend upon the plant and upon the germinating medium. Ryeseed is great at making potassium, if the germinating medium contains magnesium. Oats are better at producing calcium. Although Kervran performed numerous animal experiments, he eventually focused on oats' production of calcium while germinating in a hydroponic culture medium of synthetic water (hydrogen and oxygen only) or double-distilled water. Simplifying the variables was his way of addressing skeptics who refused to accept the possibility of biological transmutation.

How do these elements transmute? Kervran hypothesized that transmutation results from weak energy interactions of atomic nuclei in these lighter elements (as opposed to the heavy elements used in nuclear fission or fusion). These energy interactions are regulated by the metabolism of germination and growth. Hormones and enzymes apparently have a role. Kervran reported that the hormone aldosterone in conjunction with cortisol regulates the transmutation of sodium into potassium. Thyroid hormones appear to govern the calcium/potassium ratio. A May 1978 report, written by S. Goldfein for the Army Mobility Equipment Research and Development Command (Fort Belvoir, Virginia), suggests that Mg adenosine triphosphate in the cell's mitochondria may provide the energy for transmutation. Goldfein's abstract states: "It was concluded that elemental transmutations were indeed occurring in life organisms and were probably accompanied by a net energy gain."

Addressing mineral deficiencies with supplementation becomes greatly complicated when biological transmutation gets figured into the equation. Kervran's book *Biological Transmutations* (1966, 1972, 1998) warned against supplementing certain minerals, present in low levels in blood or hair, says Lawrence Wilson in his book *Hair Mineral Analysis*. The body would probably transmute them, causing an even greater imbalance. We assume that a mineral deficiency is due to low intake of that mineral. What if it is due to an underlying hormone or energy imbalance that has skewed the body's transmutation process?

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