

DEC 2013

# **TRATAMIENTO HOMEOPÁTICO PARA EL RÍO DE LA PLATA**

Mario Draiman  
Alejandra Bustamante  
Marta Mirás  
Eduardo Navarro

# **MEDICINE, BIOLOGY, AND HISTORY OF A WATER LANDSCAPE**

NUX VOMICA 200

TRATAMIENTO HOMEOPÁTICO PARA EL RIO DE LA PLATA SETS OUT TO MODIFY THE WAY IN WHICH WE RELATE TO THE AQUATIC LANDSCAPE OF THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES. IT USES HOMEOPATHY AS TOOL FOR TRANSFORMATION. TRATAMIENTO HOMEOPÁTICO PARA EL RIO DE LA PLATA BORROWS DR. MASARU EMOTO'S TECHNIQUE TO VISUALIZE THE CURRENT STATE OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA. THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION BETWEEN HOMEOPATH DR. MARIO DRAIMAN (HOM), THE BIOLOGIST ALEJANDRA BUSTAMANTE (BIO), THE ARCHITECT AND ART HISTORIAN MARTA MIRÁS (HIST), AND THE ARTIST EDUARDO NAVARRO (EN) AIMED TO DIAGNOSE THE STATE OF THE RIVER IN ORDER TO EVALUATE AND DETERMINE A SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT FOR ITS SYMPTOMS.

THE CONVERSATION TOOK PLACE ON NOVEMBER 7, 2013 AT THE ASOCIACIÓN HOMEOPÁTICA ARGENTINA IN BUENOS AIRES. IN DECEMBER 2013, EDUARDO NAVARRO CREATED AND EXHIBITED A DISPENSER FOR THIS HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT AS PART OF THE EXHIBITION AQUELLA MAÑANA FUE COMO SI RECUPERARA SI NO LA FELICIDAD, SÍ LA ENERGÍA, UNA ENERGÍA QUE SE PARECÍA MUCHO AL HUMOR, UN HUMOR QUE SE PARECÍA MUCHO A LA MEMORIA (CURATED BY INÉS KATZENSTEIN AND JAVIER VILLA) IN BUENOS AIRES'S PARQUE DE LA MEMORIA. A BOOKLET CONTAINING THE UNABRIDGED SPANISH VERSION OF THE FOLLOWING CONVERSATION WAS ALSO PART OF THE ARTWORK. TOGETHER WITH RIVET, EDUARDO NAVARRO EDITED THE ORIGINAL SPANISH TRANSCRIPT AND TRANSLATED IT INTO ENGLISH.

#### HOMEOPATH

Mario Draiman  
Professor and Doctor  
at the Argentinian  
Homeopathic  
Association

#### BIOLOGIST

Alejandra Bustamante  
Biologist in charge  
of INA (Instituto  
Nacional del  
Agua-National  
Water Institute)

#### HISTORIADORA

Marta Mirás  
Architect and Art  
Historian at UBA  
(University of  
Buenos Aires)

#### EN

Eduardo Navarro,  
artist

**EN** OK. Ready, now it's  
recording.

**BIO** I work in everything that  
has to do with physical and chem-  
ical elaborations and algae flo-  
ra, with toxins and the relation  
with human health. I am working  
around these issues in the Rio de  
la Plata context. We have facts,  
reports and everything that Edu-  
ardo needs in order to orient the  
work.

**HOM** And what's the biggest  
contaminant?

**BIO** Heavy metals and sewage.

**HOM** Arsenic, mercury, cyanury,  
aluminum, lead,...

**BIO** Sewage is the worst, be-  
cause metals have their way of  
getting out but the sewage is  
horrible.

**HOM** So the water isn't puri-  
fied when it reaches the Rio de la  
Plata?

**BIO** No. I mean, the treatment  
that exists is not enough. And  
the purifying plants are nearing  
the end of their functional life,  
and everything that is discarded  
comes in one way or another to  
the system. It's predominantly

on the bacteriological and mi-  
crobiological levels, which  
aren't proper bacteria-algae,  
for instance, that produce tox-  
ins. They are hepatotoxic and  
also attack the brain, and they  
nourish themselves with nutri-  
ents from the organic matter in  
the untreated sewage. Because  
there are limits, you know.

If you treat sewage water the  
way it should be treated, you  
shouldn't have these nutrients  
in the water. So if the algae  
turn green you can tell some-  
thing is not right. Because,  
theoretically, a system in bal-  
ance has a concentration of nu-  
trients that doesn't cause such  
greening. If the whole system  
is in balance there's nothing  
manifest, you don't see it. If  
you can see it, then that's an  
indicator that something came  
in and caused the problem. And  
with all that, the heavy metals  
settle as sediment and also af-  
fect the animals.

**HIST** Eduardo, how can we guide  
you with our information about  
the river?

**EN** My idea is that Dr.  
Draiman can learn about the  
state of the river and can then  
prescribe a homeopathic treat-  
ment for it.

**HOM** From my point of view, if  
the Rio de la Plata can capture  
the energy of the people, then  
we should find the medicine  
that would be the result of the  
characterology or personality  
of Buenos Aires's inhabitant  
(the porteño). I think it'll be  
something like Nux Vómica. I'm  
not sure whether you have read  
or know about homeopathy.

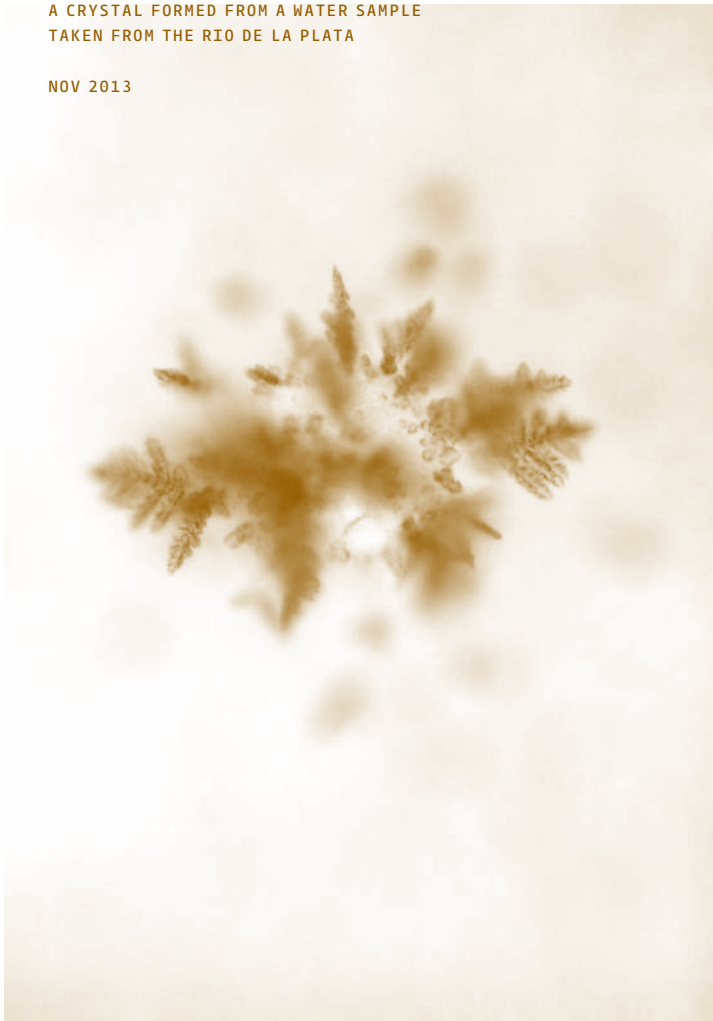
**BIO** Yes, but it's pretty  
basic...

**HOM** We, homeopaths, work  
based on similitude. I have read  
that there's been homeopathic  
treatments for lakes, ponds,  
... but I don't think it's ever  
been done for rivers. You were  
inspired by Biplantol—right,  
Eduardo?

**EN** Yes: I Googled "homeopa-  
thy for lakes" and found Biplan-  
tol. It's a German company that  
treats lakes, lagunas, and wa-  
ter surfaces with homeopathy.

MICROSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPH OF  
A CRYSTAL FORMED FROM A WATER SAMPLE  
TAKEN FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA

NOV 2013



**HOM** Well, to return to what homeopathy is: we work through similitude. The way in which personalities and their illnesses become manifest gives us, through similitude, the medicine that produces the same symptoms in people. That's in very general terms. For example, let's see what the emergent personality of the porteño is like. Are they impatient?

**BIO** Yes.

**EN** Dr. Masaru Emoto thinks that energy changes water. That it is something that's susceptible to the way in which it is treated.

**HIST** And to the environment as well, in a larger sense—right? That implies the natural, the artificial, culture . . . .

**BIO** Of course.

**EN** Yes, the environment is like a Calder mobile. Like a system of equilibrium where everything affects everything and the water responds to this treatment. For instance, Dr. Masaru Emoto invited a monk to pray to the lake and then he took

a photo of the crystal . . .

**HIST** I'm interested in what you were saying because I am not a person who's very familiar with homeopathy, but I'm interested.

**HOM** Homeopathy is based in the basic principle of the water's memory.

**HIST** But Eduardo, you're planning to do a treatment that you'd articulate artistically, right?

**EN** Well, I'm starting from Masaru Emoto's principle where water is an element that responds to the energy that is projected on to it. If the people's treatment affects the water, then the homeopathic treatment will be a mirror of society. For me, the treatment will be a sort of bridge between the river and the inhabitants. If people can, via the homeopathic treatment, understand or think about the river in another way, maybe they will change what they project towards it, and it will give for a small change, from negative to positive. And if the river is sensible, it

will change itself. It is like the power of intention. That is one of the most important points for Dr. Masaru Emoto.

**BIO** And the work? Will it be photographs of the different stages? Or could it be other things as well? Seeing it turbulent, or with a different color in the face of these changes? Or will it only be by microscope?

**EN** Microphotography is important for me. I think it's interesting because that is the form in which the river, or water, expresses itself through crystals.

**BIO** And it's also very new...

**HOM** I'm not sure if you've read about Biplantol because I honestly didn't know about it. This is not homeopathy based on the principle of similitude. As I mentioned, we tend to follow the law of similitude: that which brings illness can also bring health. Biplantol is not homeopathy. Homeopathic medicine is made through processes of dynamization or energy suction, both of which are fundamental. Masaru

also dynamizes the water [here Dr. Draiman shakes with his hands] before freezing it. And he does it just like homeopathy would do it.

**BIO** I have a small orchard and sometimes the peach trees don't bear any fruit and you have to hit them. And the next year they are in full bloom!

**HOM** Yes...

**BIO** It's like generating productivity before dying. I don't know what the plant thinks, but when you shake it, it will grow with more energy the following year.

**HOM** In plants we have seen clear results with homeopathy. For example, when I go on vacation. My wife has a passion for plants: she talks to them and they are beautiful and big. But when we go away, and even if we leave them in the care of other people, when we return they're not well. So when we water them, we give them a medicine against abandonment. It is Pulsatilla that is known for making the feeling of abandonment disap-

pear. We also treat our fish: we put some drops in the aquarium. So the substances that can become part of a homeopathic treatment are studied. They make high dilutions that can even be like a drop in the Rio de la Plata because they are very diluted. For instance, the first dilution, the centesimal dilution, is one drop in one hundred. That is the first, which is not used. The second takes a drop from the first and is put in one hundred drops of alcohol. Alcohol is the conservant, the issue is the water. The third, fourth, and fifth all come from one drop. And the ones that are usually used are the twohundredth, the thousandth, the ten thousandth, the hundred thousandth, the millionth. So you can just imagine the amount. The more diluted and dynamized... each one is shaken about ten times, so the reaction it produces is much stronger. That's why, when we start a treatment with patients, we start with low doses to avoid a reaction, or to avoid having a

strong reaction or to avoid having a bad reaction from the homeopathic gradation.

**BIO** And also so that the body can come in contact with the substance—right?

**HOM** Yes, but for it to have an effect, there has to be a reaction of similitude, because that substance is studied in healthy people to see which symptoms they cause in groups of twenty or thirty people, in different places. And the symptoms that people show are detailed and that is how the qualification of the medicine's potential is determined. The similitude has to be with the illness or with the personality that the patient is showing.

**HIST** But to bring that to the river... Would it be in function of the problematics that the river presents? I mean, maybe there are some problematics that for some are more pressing or inspiring than others. Because the idea is to present some sort of cure or proposal.

**EN** Yes, that's true.

**BIO** And in structural form: what would the crystal represent? The molecules, or what would it represent? Is that what you're asking?

**EN** You mean in terms of what it represents?

**BIO** Would it be a water molecule or a crystal of water molecules? What would the crystal be? When I hear you speak, I inevitably go to chemistry. Water is a matrix, it is a web where you have oxygen and hydrogen that together make a web. When we put, let's say, sugar in water, there's a moment when it starts to build up. That means it no longer absorbs the sugar. This is depuration. Just to relate the concepts. At this stage, the water can no longer absorb the sugar. When you put more sugar it's oversaturated—right? The same happens with the river. I can put a substance in it and through the web it will be absorbed, and that is what is dissolved in the water. There will come a moment when everything is retained.

**HOM** Saturated.

**BIO** Yes, everything that remains suspended, in particles, and it can become sediment if heavy enough. And you can start to notice a different color of the water, because everything is not dissolved. It's suspended, it can't get in the web anymore. So that will be in excess. Elements that can't be captured. And that is contamination. One can bring this excess to different levels. Carbon excess, on an elemental level, of nitrogen, phosphor, of all metals that are at trace level, but that already have metal contamination.

**EN** That is what is happening in the Riachuelo<sup>1</sup>, right?

**BIO** It happens in all aquatic systems. Wherever we make a reservoir there is a population that needs the water. But if we don't take care of the lake, we don't know what treatment plant to put and we have excess trash, we burn, with agriculture. If we don't take care, the reservoirs, like this river, start to

suffer and show symptoms that something is going in excess.

**HOM** Those who work with Biplanol don't do the homeopathic treatment in an open river but in lakes and ponds. Biplanol "reduces the onset of brackish water and the formation of algae. It activates the decomposition process of excrements, of sedimented substances and of discarded foodstuff. It also reduces the further formation of existing algae and further troubling of the water. It activates the cellular division of the micro bio-active organisms that are important for the detox process and purification of the water." That medicine is composed of a series of minerals in a homeopathic preparation. The active complex has a potentiated form— we call a dilution 'potentiated', for example, three C power means that it has three phases, as I mentioned, from one to one hundred.

**BIO** And those substances are natural? Where does one extract them from?

**HOM** Yes, any existing substance can be a homeopathic medicine.

**BIO** Ah, ok. So it doesn't matter whether it has an animal or plant origin.

**HOM** Right. For instance, an animal substance can come from the bee, Apis is a fantastic medicine for allergies, allergic outbreaks, rashes. In any case, they contribute all the vital substances for the plants, amongst others, potassium, calcium, iron, magnesium, phosphor, sulfur. They render between D6 and D2000. In human homeopathy, we use C, the centesimal: one in one hundred in each phase. D, the decimal, is one in ten that's used quite often in Europe. This gives of D6, the sixth, to 200... Passing the number, which after the centesimal 12 there's no way of seeing whether the substance exists, but we can see it in its biologic activity. It states: "Like vital ligaments like boron, germanium, copper, manganese and uronic acids."

**HIST** They've applied it? And have they had experience with that?

**HOM** Yes: they guarantee results. They say it works for the natural purification of water, reactivation of lakes, biotopes, aquariums, water tanks, reservoirs, fishing ponds.

**HIST** It doesn't say the Rio de la Plata! [laughs]

**HOM** No. That we'll leave to Eduardo ... I have a lot of doubts about the Rio de la Plata because it's one thing to work with a closed lake and it's another thing where there's constantly running water. That's the problem, isn't it?

**BIO** And you would take water, freeze it and look at the crystals, right? Or how are we going to go about it?

**HOM** I have several ideas. One is that if the water can capture the energy of the population and their most important characterological symptoms. I'm considering two or three medicines, but I'll read you Nux Vómica, so that you see more or less how it

reflects the typical porteño.

**HIST** Will the cure be for people or for the river?

**HOM** Homeopathy is for all living beings. The river thing is new for me but I've been researching and several years ago some people wanted to cure the river. That was in the 1950s, but they didn't do it...

**EN** Oh yes? With homeopathy?

**HOM** Yes

**EN** Really?

**HOM** Yes, a homeopath wanted to do that.

**EN** What's his name?

**HOM** I don't know, Dr. Valenzuela told me about it, but I don't remember his name. Valenzuela is coming next Tuesday, if you want to come and talk with him... He's already eighty something.

**BIO** Eduardo, when you say Rio de la Plata: what are you thinking of?

I mean physically, what part? Because it's big ... I was very interested in seeing the coast from the river and the river from the coast. So when you

think of the Rio de la Plata, do you think of a particular part of the coast? Do you also think of the other side?

**EN** I see the river as water that is in constant movement, the water is never the same. In one way or another, I think it's similar to the human body given that we are constantly renewing skin, bones, eyes, ... The physical body changes all the time but the spirit in the physical body, the being, or however you want to call it, remains.

**HOM** And one's personality. No matter how much you renew, your personality remains—right? What we see, for instance in illnesses, the main catalyst is suffering. Even in the face of aggressive factors, the human organism adapts and survives. Hanemann said this about one hundred years ago: "A traumatism can cause illness, but we know that afterwards we can be cured; a cold ... but there is nothing as harmful as a bad marriage, like the suffering of a person who is constantly

humiliated in work or life, or emotional factors like affective losses, scares, or panic.

**EN** Rabbits die of fear. Yesterday I was watching a documentary that said "the bite of the predator doesn't kill, it's the fear."

**HOM** There's a lot of people who have issues, they try to contain it, and then they get sick. They get cancer or other diseases ... that's what we see: it's the emotional factors that mostly perturb one's vital energy. We're vitalists, and we speak of vital energy.

That would be an important theme. And if we think that the water can perceive and retain vibrations of a population's vital energy ... with that in mind, thinking about the impatience, rush, impulse, and lack of time of Argentinians ... that would make me think of the Nux Vómica medicine. Something else we could do is prepare a homeopathic treatment with water from the river.

**EN** Prepare the homeopathy

from the river's water?

**BIO** Right. The river, depending on the time of year, has different qualities of water. It's about when it receives the water and whether it's summer or fall, sometimes some things float upward and others go down. But let's assume that in winter the water won't swell due to temperature.

**HOM** But it's in the summer that there's contaminants. It would be more interesting to do it then.

**BIO** Right.

**EN** And the exhibition actually runs from December to March.

**BIO** With the temperature of the water rising, there's more air and all that. With the higher temperature, the algae, which are cells, have more nutrients, and start to reproduce quicker. We contaminate the water with a lot of organic matter, and that's why the algae can reproduce non stop. And when it forms a mass, a bloom, it starts producing toxins.

It holds it inside, it carries a polypeptid enzyme. When the algae die, when the use-life of the cells ends, after a week or so, that's when it liberates the toxins in the water. And they are persistently toxic because they are very soluble, they remain in the water network and it's permanent.

**HOM** The question would be how we do it—right? You wanted to do something in the Parque de la Memoria?

**EN** Yes. The good thing is there's a railing and the river is there. If we were to give a daily dose to the water we should do it there. Especially because we would have to create some sort of dosifier. That place is perfect to build or install something, whatever is needed.

**HIST** I like that.

**EN** I already went a little ahead with this idea, but I also thought that having the space to build some sort of dosifier (I'm actually not sure whether this is necessary or not), but it





seemed to me that the importance of doing something that would be like a sculpture through which people can visualize the treatment. Otherwise it seems to me that the act of giving this treatment would only remain on a very intimate scale—and people would remain a bit too removed from the actual moment. I thought it would add something to the understanding of the treatment as something that “is happening right now,” instead of the dose being given and then stored again. But I’m not sure whether it’s really necessary.

**HIST** You’re thinking about it from the practical viewpoint. But that could also be an artistic element.

**EN** I thought about it in functional terms. Also, if it were something that slowly administered the medicine, it would give a sense of temporality to the treatment.

**HIST** Like the pill one takes on a daily basis.

**EN** I thought it would give an idea of permanence, that this

is happening and there’s a dialogue between what is being given and the river. It’s different than entering the exhibition space and finding out about what is happening, without seeing the river. It seemed better to me; it would add something graphic. Something more contemplative. And if the homeopathic medicine can stay outside in the weather, the object could be a plexisphere, that can be transparent or the color of a homeopathic medicine bottle.

**HOM** Right, because that can affect the inside. It’s energy.

**HIST** That’s beautiful.

**HOM** And how would that work with the homeopathic medicine?

**EN** Well, it depends on whether the preparation is liquid or in capsules.

**HOM** I think it should be liquid. Biplanton is also a liquid liters. Five millilitres per fifty litres, something like that.

**EN** I think it would be like a catheter: it has an arm that can be extended and lowered and that

would reach the river, dispensing the drips. You could regulate it to drip more or less.

**HOM** That’s good, very good. And what kind of capacity would it have?

**EN** It depends. It would have a capacity for many liters. I also imagined that we could put several spheres.

**HIST** Does that have a fixed time? I’m not sure if this type of treatment is conceived with a particular time in mind, or would it be better if the treatment continued for ever?

**HOM** We should check the results, I don’t have any experience with this. I have my doubts. Let’s see.

**EN** Yes, for me it’s really important to consider these questions. If I, as a viewer, look at a work like this, I would also question the parenthesis of the show beginning here and ending there, and whether it was worth the while working only in that timeframe or whether it is something to continue doing once every year. If it’s a work

over time, I would assume the responsibility for that.

**BIO** And how does that work in homeopathy? When I don’t show any symptoms anymore, does that mean the treatment is done?

**HOM** Homeopathy needs a vital energy to respond. That’s the question: How can the river respond?

**BIO** This is a hydrodynamic situation; the river renews itself, but it’s always contaminated. The river runs.

**HOM** But the water transmits, it transmits information to all of the water.

**EN** Is there in fact a point where water has memory? Does that depend on the volume of water, or is that capacity to capture the vibrations and the energy outside of the volume of water?

**HOM** It’s outside of it.

**EN** Maybe that’s what we should work around, looking for a container that has the capacity to absorb or receive energy beyond its actual volume.

**HOM** I think it’s important to

look for changes in the crystals. Because it's as if water also lived and this is manifested through crystallization.

**EN** I think everybody sees the river differently depending on how we relate with its historical charge.

**HIST** These are different aspects. Obviously a lot of people can see many connotations in this sense ... From the most symbolical personal memories to the most practical, like the river invading one's house and causing a great deal of problems. When there's a southeasterner, for instance. Those of us who sail also love the river, but when there's a storm, the river takes hold of us making us not want to return for a while. It's like it is with people and with living things: one comes and goes in relations.

**BIO** So there will be different energetic zones of the water depending on how we relate to it.

**HIST** Just like a living being.

**BIO** It would be good to clarify whether it reacts or

not, if there's a difference in this sense.

**HOM** One of us would also have to try the medicine. I wonder one thing: Could the river feel abandoned?

**HIST** Absolutely. I think it can, though I think this is a personal rather than scientific opinion, but I think landscapes ... I'm an architect but I have been working a lot around landscape, and the charge one puts in that landscape where there's an observation and an intervention has a lot to do with how that landscape is.

**HOM** I agree, but I think you can also change the ideas a bit.

**EN** Yes.

**HOM** Because if we consider the feeling from the point of view of the river it already changes ... There's an abandonment, a loss of affect towards the river...

**BIO** Yes, I imagine that if I owned a factory, and the river is right there and I dumped something ...

**HOM** That's maltreatment

**BIO** But that wouldn't matter to me. If I like it and I am going to do things well—how would I soil it?

**HOM** I'm not sure whether you saw the work by Masaru Emoto; how the crystals grow when he talks to them. The points of the crystal get bigger when he talks to them or when he plays classical music, they open up.

**EN** And if the body is eighty percent water there's no doubt feelings are contained in that water—or not?

**BIO** We are water.  
[The four look at a Masaru Emoto book with pictures of water crystals.]

**EN** These are the pictures of when Emoto insults the water.

**HOM** He insults it and the crystal becomes ugly, the hexagon goes away.

**BIO** I'm astounded. This is incredible.

**HOM** He shows how tapwater usually doesn't form crystals, but when he talks to it with love and affect, it starts to form crystals.

**BIO** I think this is going to be great. We're holding a national conference of limnology in La Plata in September 2014. Limnologists make reservoirs, because "limno" refers to lake, but nowadays limnology does much more. I think that after this exhibition, we could show something in the conference. People from all over the country will be there. They should see this.

**EN** Yes, that would be fantastic.

**BIO** I think it can be really beautiful.

**HIST** And these crystals are really artistic. Nature has a real artistic hand...

**EN** It would be good to think of what other feelings, like the idea of abandonment, occur in this case...

**HOM** For me everything changes with the river having feelings. And if it would feel abandonment, it would mean a different treatment. One could work with several medicines and observe the results of each one—or not?

**EN** Yes, I think so.

**HOM** We can start with one, one that expresses the porteño personality. And afterwards with Pulsatilla, which reflects abandonment, as in the case of the plants.

**BIO** And one more, for when it feels loved. When it has crystals of a different shape, it will be less susceptible to contamination and will let it pass through. Because, depending on the shape of the crystal, whether it is one or many water molecules and whether there are contaminants in the web, if there are different shapes of crystals as a response to us loving them or not—to put it simply: positive or negative energy in the shape of different crystals—and if it has a beautiful crystallization, maybe I can't insert any contaminant because it won't enter on a physical level.

**HOM** Right. That's what happens in a living being. When you are in a harmonic balance, you won't get sick.

**BIO** Exactly.

**HOM** Because it's strong. It has resistance because it's in balance.

**BIO** If it is resistant I can add many metals and they won't enter, because the crystal is bigger, that would be the physical form if that's the case.

**HOM** It's Hans Selye's general syndrome of adaptation. He's the one who discovered stress. He said that all living beings have a stage of alarm, of recognition, and of adaptation, and if we give in in the end, a phase of decline.

**BIO** In biology we also talk about stress.

**EN** I guess the pictures of the crystals will be crucial to figure out how stressed the river is.

**HOM** You should see if you can give the same treatment to the crystals like he does—no? There's a film about it, you should check it out. You'll see how crystals start forming when they play the music.

**HIST** When you told me, I actu-

ally looked for it. And I think I actually saw that documentary.

**EN** I'm thinking the dosifier can be several plexi capsules.

**HOM** Of several medicines?

**EN** That depends. Is it better to give one medicine and then wait and see?

**HOM** Always, because homeopathy follows a unicist principle: each medicine is studied as unique. Each medicine is a complex entity: it can be a combination of substances, and it is studied as that combination. They are not studied as parts of a combination. When you mix you don't know what energetic changes can ensue: there can be interferences, annulation or potentialization between components. One just doesn't know. You'd have to do one at a time and then another. And so look at the modifications that they can provoke.

**EN** And over how much time does one need to do this?

**HOM** Two months, more or less. Observe and then decide with which potency we'd work. We

could start with a 200 centesimal. Let's talk to the professor at our pharmacy so she can prepare it for us.

**EN** Ok—let's go with the 200th in order to have an idea in terms of liters.

**HOM** No, 200 is the power.

**EN** I understand that, but how much would it be in terms of dose?

**HOM** If it's running low you can add water, without touching it, and you'd have to shake it.

**EN** Right—the plexi capsule is attached to a fixed metal ring with springs. That's how you can shake it.

**HOM** We could arrange a next meeting with the pharmacist to see how we can resolve this.

**EN** That would be great.

**HOM** She'll give us the dilution in a drop bottle. We put one, two, ten, twenty drops, in the water that we can shake.

**EN** So you mean the receptacle will be independent from the solution and the amount; that I fill the recipient with water and add x number of drops, we shake it and that's it?

**HOM** Yes, you add the medicine and when it's shaken all information is transmitted to the water.

**EN** I was afraid we'd need a big tank of 5000 liters. But now I understand that by using drops, we can prepare it again each time we're running out, by adding water and adding the dose.

**HOM** Ideally, we'd be able to shake it every once in a while.

**EN** Sure, we can shake it once a day. That's not a problem.

**HOM** And once it's finished, just add water, don't add more medicine. What's left already transmits the necessary information. In fact, when homeopathic medicines have a high potency, when they are 200 and higher, we don't go bottle by bottle, or drop by drop. Instead, we use the Korsakov method: they take the trial tube, put the medicine and add water. The water is infused with an amount that is enough to transmit information and the medicine will become more

dynamized. The higher the dilution, the more it acts on a mental level, and when it's lower, it operates on somatic levels.

**EN** Because if it goes to a completely mental level ...

**HOM** We just have to experiment and observe the reactions. The water will dynamize on its own because the river moves; that's better than a pond that doesn't move.

**EN** With the wind, the loose springs and a relatively small size, the capsule will be in constant movement.

**HOM** You know, one thing called my attention. I'm not sure whether Masaru Emoto knew about homeopathy, but when he takes the water samples to freeze them, he shakes them ten times. He does that just like a homeopath. That's how you energize the water and this is fundamental for homeopathy. You do it between each stage, otherwise there's no effect. The more shakes, the more energy.

**EN** What does it generate?

**HOM** Apparently, there's a mo-

lecular movement. We don't really know, but the information is better transmitted. This is pure theory, and hasn't been proved. Homeopathy is a science of evidence.

**HIST** I think that the good predisposition generated by this act will also contribute.

**HOM** What will you need? You obviously need the preparation, and a beginning preparation.

**EN** First of all, I'm going to take the picture of the water crystal before treatment.

**BIO** What is it like now?

**EN** Right; to see what it's like now.

**BIO** And you'll do it at Parque de la Memoria?

**EN** I think that'll be ideal for the dosifier.

**HOM** And it will dispense drops into the water?

**EN** Yes.

**HOM** And with what frequency?

**EN** We can regulate that. I don't know what's best, if it's once a day or more. Because if it's once a day, then we can have a valve and someone can go,

open, and close it.

**HIST** I'm sure the people who irrigate the park can oversee the mechanism.

**EN** Someone from the Parque de la Memoria can go two or three times a day. I don't think that will be a problem. If it's something that drips every ten minutes, it can be more like a catheter, like a serum, that will be adjusted until it's right.

**BIO** Right, the diameter defines the drop until it falls, and that has a frequency.

**HOM** By when do you want me to prepare the remedy?

**EN** Let me think...

**HOM** I'm going to order one bottle, you fill the capsule with water and we add the entire bottle or ... yes, let's put the entire bottle, one of 100 cubic centimeters. How many liters fit in there?

**EN** It should be around 25 liters.

**HOM** And they use 1 in 100?

**EN** That depends, I can order a larger plexi capsule and fill it more.



**HOM** They use 1 milliliter per 10 liters. But that's not so important.

**EN** Yeah, I don't think that's the point.

**HOM** Right. We add a bottle. Do you want to come next Thursday? And we can talk with Valenzuela about the idea. He was very interested. He's an established doctor from here. In fact, when I told him about this, he said: "Back in my days, there was an idea to do a treatment for the Rio de la Plata."

**EN** I'm very interested to know more about that, because it seems to me that it can be interesting to have a historical reference.

**HOM** Ok. Let's start with Nux Vómica 200. I'm going to order and prepare it. Will you administer it?

**EN** Yes, I'm going to be in charge.

**HOM** You have to hit the bottle 10 times and then you add it and shake everything.

**BIO** You energize it.

**HOM** Right you shake it so that

the water molecules move.

**BIO** And when will it be installed, Eduardo? When will we start?

**EN** The exhibit opens on the 7th, I guess that week I'll be installing in the park. I first want to have everything installed, then fill the capsule and add the medicine. Do everything in the moment and then let it go.

**HOM** Yes!

**BIO** And afterwards, during the exhibition, will you take pictures or will you periodically take samples to check the crystals?

**HOM** Right. To see if there's variation.

**EN** That would be ideal. I don't know how frequently, or if it's necessary I do it once a week or once a month.

**HOM** I would recommend once a week, if possible.

**EN** I think I can do it once a week.

**HOM** Great. Let's.

**EN** Fantastic.

**BIO** I'd like to see what the

water contains. Check its quality, its crystals, metals, the kind of metals, nitrogen, phosphor.

**HOM** We may be able to achieve some sort of purification. Let's see.

**BIO** Right. And after the treatment we should see if it has a lot of metals, what is there, what is not there... arrive at some sort of conclusion. This is a preliminary trial, if you like, that will also help the exhibition. The fact that there's a bigger or smaller crystal may or may not affect the concentration of the water—chemists, physicists or engineers will all observe it differently, won't they? Except that it will be pretty spiritual.

**EN** I think Masaru Emoto goes straight to the spirit of the water.

**BIO** Right, but that's valid. We have a soul even if we don't have an organ that says "soul."

**EN** Right, it's about the principle. The crystal is a

manifestation of a spiritual level.

**BIO** But I would like to see that, because that's what I like.

**HIST** I think it's important not to dissociate the more scientific part from the affective part.

**HOM** Right, a more subtle level.

**EN** I think that's the basic problem—that they have been separated. I think that in a beginning they were together and now they're like two entities that don't really exist as much together as they should. Water seems to be the most obvious element to show this idea.

**EN** I wanted to ask the doctor if it is possible to start a record for the river, as if it were a patient.

**BIO** And will there be something written? What about the exhibition?

**EN** You mean of this work? Or in general?

**BIO** Yes.

**EN** It's going to be attached

to the handrail at the edge of the river and then there's also the publication with the transcript of our conversation and the first picture I took before the treatment.

**BIO** How beautiful!

**EN** And then I'll make a folder with everything.

**HOM** Returning to your question, Eduardo: yes, we can open a record for the river. Put down the history, the composition, the evolution.

**HIST** Yes, we can tell a little bit about the patient's history.

**HOM** That's what we call "patography."

**EN** Ok. That's something I can do: I can send you a Word document that we can share to make the patient's record.

**HOM** And I could write about the personality of the porteño and explain why we start with Nux Vómica.

**EN** Great, thanks for this opportunity to have the three of us think together at the same time!

#### NOTE

<sup>1</sup> The Riachuelo is also known as the Matanza river, which empties into the Rio de la Plata. It is one of the most contaminated rivers in the world, containing high levels of arsenic, chromium, copper, zinc and lead.

THANKS TO  
Masaru Emoto  
Mario Draiman  
Marta Mirás  
Alejandra Bustamante  
Gabriel Cepeda  
Gerardo Cepeda  
Verónica Flom  
Florencia Battiti  
Cecilia Nisembaum  
Jazmín Adler  
Inés Katzenstein  
Javier Villa  
Daniel Navarro  
Liliana Cruz  
Angel Navarro  
Guillermo Faivovich  
Julian Faivovich  
Ana Dogliotti  
Nicolás Goldberg  
Vanina Scolavino  
Diego Bianchi  
Pablo Bagedelli  
Alejandro Ikonicoff  
Nicolás Gullota  
Nahuel Blasetti  
Joaquín Fargas  
Gustavo Moviglia  
Esteban Tedesco  
Jorge Genovese

Parque de la Memoria  
Universidad Maimonides

Editorial design:  
Vanina Scolavino

PARQUE DE LA MEMORIA, BUENOS AIRES,  
ARGENTINA. DECEMBER 2013.