



THE INFLUENCE OF
CONSCIOUSNESS ON
MATTER

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THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE HUMAN MIND CAN DIRECTLY, WITHOUT SOME INTERMEDIATE ELEMENTS, INFLUENCE THE WORLD AROUND US HAS TROUBLED MANKIND SINCE ANCIENT TIMES.

This effect is described in countless myths, legends and fairy tales of all peoples. In XX century this question arose on the new plane when the concept of the “observer” on whose conscious actions the outcome of subatomic events depended was introduced in quantum mechanics. Such interpretation is not universally accepted by physicists but it provides a theoretical foundation for study of these phenomena.

It is interesting to note that in techniques, especially in computer sciences, there is a common opinion that there are experimenters in whose hands any

instrument works, and there are people negatively affecting the equipment. The first were Lord Kelvin, Thomas Edison and Nikola Tesla. The latter are usually theorists. A famous physicist George Gamow humorously describes the so-called “Pauli effect”⁷:

“It is well known that theoretical physicists are very awkward in handling experimental apparatus; and furthermore, the level of physicist - theorist can be assessed by his ability to break a delicate instrument by simply touching it. According to this criterion, Wolfgang Pauli was an outstanding theoretician; the equipment broke, fell, blocked or burned as soon as he entered the lab”.

Naturally, this is a joke, and such influence is not exerted by all theorists, but as with every joke, there is a large element of truth there.



THE FIELD APPROACH

According to the field concept, the particles involved in any interaction (e.g., electromagnetic or gravitational), create at each point of the space around them a special state, a force field, which manifests itself in a force effect on other particles that are placed in some point of this space.

Indeed, according to the relativity, the propagation velocity of any interaction can not exceed the velocity of light in vacuum. Therefore, in the system of interacting particles the force acting at this moment of time on a particle of the system is not determined by the arrangement of other particles at the same moment, i.e., the change of the position of one particle has an effect on another particle not at once but after a certain period of time. Thus interaction of particles whose relative velocity is comparable with the velocity of light can be described only through the fields created by them.

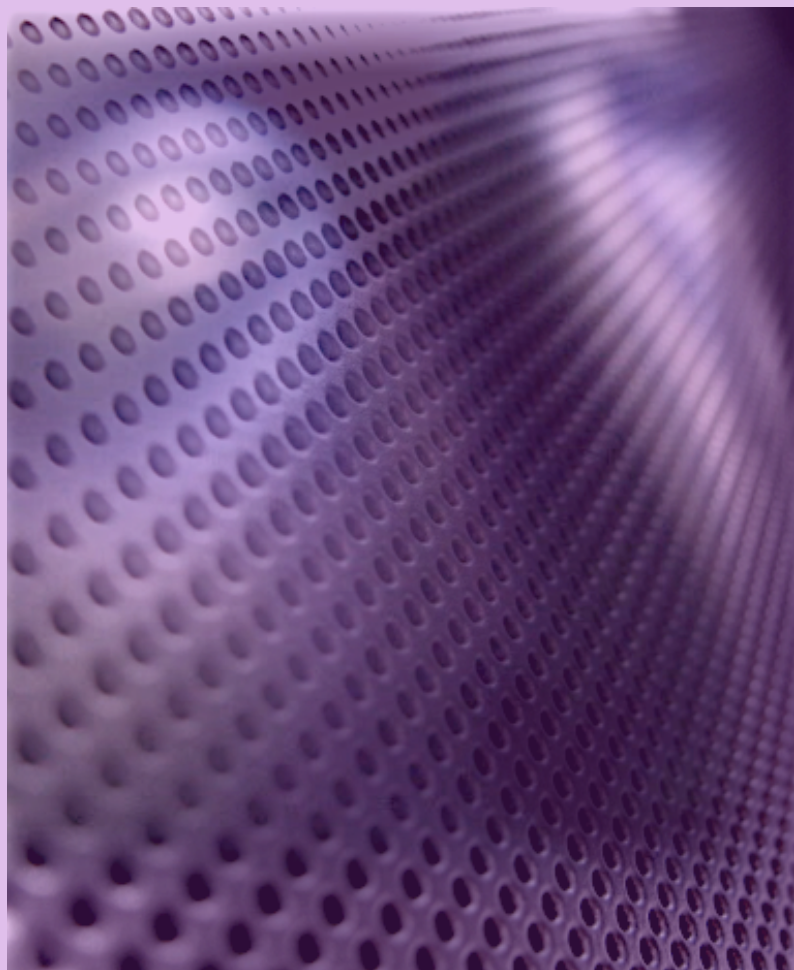
A group of French researchers led by R. Peoc'h¹⁰ carried out a series of amazing experiences. They designed a robot that could move around without bumping into obstacles. If the robot is programmed to move at random it is moving chaotically, accidentally turning in different directions. In the room tracking sensors are placed, and after some time the trajectory of the robot uniformly fills in all available space. After that several cages with chickens are placed into the room, and the light is turned off. Then the robot is switched on, a small bulb being mounted on it. The robot starts to randomly move around the room, but after a while it turns out that the trajectory of its motion shifts toward the cages with the chickens! That is, the chicks, stretching toward the light, seem to attract the robot by the force of their emotions!

A similar phenomenon occurs when the robot is carried before the cage with the newly hatched chickens. They take it for mom, and are ready to obediently follow him. But when the freedom of movement is limited by the cage, they call the robot-mom with all the passion of their chicken heart. And the robot obeys! It responds and begins to walk close to chicken cages. Similar results have been repeatedly reproduced and described in detail in the scientific literature.

Thus, emotions affect even an electronic machine. The question is: what is the mechanism of this influence? I am afraid that at this stage we are very far from the answer. Now our task is to accumulate experimental data and let us not hurry with conclusions.

QUANTUM BREAKTHROUGH

As we know, the great Einstein until the end of his life could not accept quantum mechanics. It seemed to him a too formal simplification of reality. He lamented, "For fifty years I've been thinking about what is a light quantum, and can not understand it, and now at the universities every Tom thinks he knows it, but he is mistaken". Einstein could not accept the probabilistic principle being the basis of quantum mechanics. He did not want to lose the certainty and truth. "God does not play dice", he said. Einstein called quantum mechanics absurd. He believed that physicists simply do not yet know the values of some hidden variables, which would allow escaping the uncertainty. Niels Bohr who opposed him believed that the probabilistic nature of the predictions of quantum mechanics can not be fundamentally eliminated.





FROM CITY CELLS, TO FAMILY MEMBERS, WE ARE ALL LINKED BY LIQUID CRYSTALS

(transducers) which give the signals for the gate to open or to close, receptive or not receptive to an idea. This is the same method of how a computer chip works with key and keyboard, yet know you have to key in the data—it's not random.

The cell nucleus also acts like the hard drive that contains the software, body and mind. If you remove the floppy disk and install a new program, the computer still works, although it might need some downtime to adjust as it reloads! This also controls the central nervous system which is connected to our sensors - vision, hearing, taste, smell, pain, temperature and tactile sensations. - Karen Elkins

A MEANING MAKING MACHINE

- WIRED FOR SURVIVAL
- STIMULUS RESPONSE
- GATE OPEN OR CLOSED
- WIRED TO CONNECT
- STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL
- CREATED FROM A BINARY SYSTEM OF 0'S AND 1'S
- DANGER OR PLEASURE
- FULLY AUTOMATED
- WHO IS PRESSING YOUR BUTTONS?

In particular, from the laws of quantum mechanics it follows that no two particles belonging to a single quantum system can have the same values of quantum numbers. Therefore, if an atom emits two photons, their polarization will always be different. Now imagine, Einstein said, that these photons are emitted in different directions, and one of the photons is affected, which changes its polarization. But photons belong to the same quantum system! Hence, the polarization of the second photon must immediately change, even if it is in another part of the Universe! But this is non-contact interaction, telepathy, teleportation! "But this is impossible in nature", said Einstein. In 1935 Einstein, together with Boris Podolsky and Nathan Rosen, wrote an article entitled "Can we consider the quantum-mechanical description of physical reality complete?" where he described a virtual experiment that was subsequently named Einstein-Podolsky-Rosen (EPR) paradox which for decades remained a mystery of quantum mechanics.

After the publication of this article Niels Bohr published a paper with the same name, in which he set forth several arguments for the probabilistic description of quantum mechanics and a certain analogy between the provisions of quantum mechanics and Einstein's general theory of relativity. Thus Bohr-Einstein debate about the physical meaning of the wave function was born.

In 1951 D. Bohm considered the possibility of carrying out an experiment (technically not yet feasible at that time), the so-called optical version of the EPR experiment that could resolve the dispute of Einstein-Bohr.

Much later, in the 60-ies, John Bell pondered over the EPR paradox. He figured out how to put an end to this endless argument of physicists initiated by Bohr and Einstein. Based on the arguments of the EPR, he formalized this argument as an inequality, which is called Bell's theorem. After that he only needed to carry out the experiment. If the experiment of Bell's inequality was confirmed, Einstein was right, if not, it was Bohr. Technically, such an experiment in the 60-ies was not feasible. But at least he knew exactly what to test, what he would obtain by this check and that this check was possible in principle.

In 1982 the scientific world was excited by the report on experimental confirmation of the EPR effect. The research team led by Alain Aspect at the University in Paris presented an experiment that might prove to be one of the most significant in XX century. A. Aspect and his team discovered that under certain conditions the elementary particles, such as electrons, are able to instantaneously communicate with each other regardless of the distance between them. It does not matter whether there are 10 feet between them or 10 billion miles. Somehow each particle always knows what the other one is doing. The problem of this discovery is that it violates the postulate of Einstein about the limiting velocity of propagation of interaction equal to the velocity of light. Since a travel faster than the light velocity is equivalent to overcoming the time barrier, this daunting prospect made some physicists try to explain the experiments of Aspect by complicated detours.

The result caused no doubt because it was confirmed by the scientists from three different centers: Anton Zeilinger from Austrian Center in Innsbruck, Francesco Martini from Rome and Jeff Kimble from California. Technically it is a super-complex experiment. The duration of each light pulse was equal to a second in the degree of minus 15: 10^{-15} ! It is impossible to imagine with one's mind. However it turned out that in every fourth case the properties of the photons from the source A coincided with the properties of the photons from the source B. This is teleportation with a probability of 25%, which was predicted in advance by the theory of EPR. In 1999 teleportation of not individual photons but of the whole beam of photons, i.e. a light beam was successfully performed.

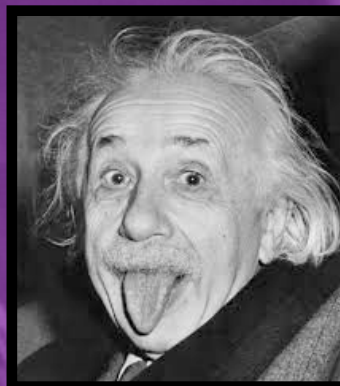
“The most important outcome of these experiments is that they made it possible to see the amazing properties of quantum mechanics and to understand that nature follows its predictions, even when these predictions seem to be mad”.

These experiments put an end to the endless disputes. Let me quote another famous physicist **Paul Davies**:

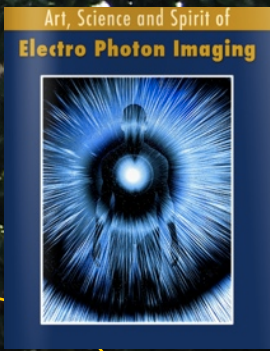
“The results left no doubt: **Einstein was wrong**. Quantum uncertainty can not be avoided. It is an integral feature of the quantum world and can not be reduced to something else. The naive view of the reality of particles with well-defined properties in the absence of observations failed.

A. Aspect hammered the final nail in the coffin of physics based on common sense”. These costly experiments are not just entertainments of highbrow scholars. **The possibility of ultra-fast data transmission means a new era in the information technologies which already have their name: quantum computing**. The prospects lie in the transition from electronic computers and data transmission systems to the photonic ones. Light beams have been already firmly established in the practice of data transmission through fiber optic cables, and it provided a significant increase in the capacity of communication channels. The next phase is the transition to photonic devices in the computer chips, and, finally to the use of quantum states as bits of information. This will be the next phase of technological revolution, a new leap over the coil of the information spiral.

But what about teleportation of material objects, an instantaneous transfer of bodies to another point in space, the cherished dream of all the magi? In principle, there are no restrictions to the implementation of these processes from the viewpoint of modern physics. Professor Jeff Kimble of Californian Technological University said that quantum teleportation of material objects is not far off. True, it is better not to mention biological objects at this point.

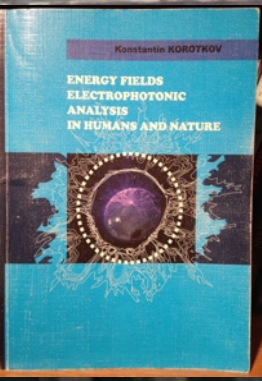
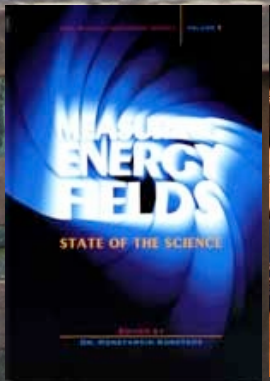
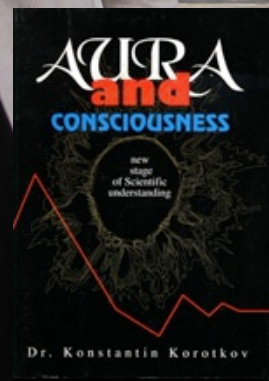
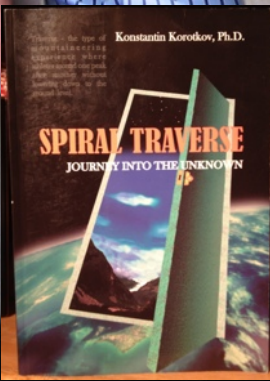
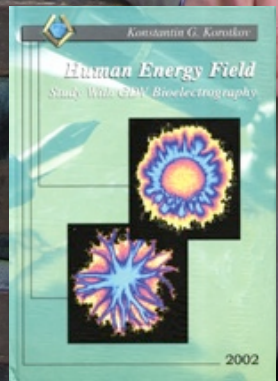
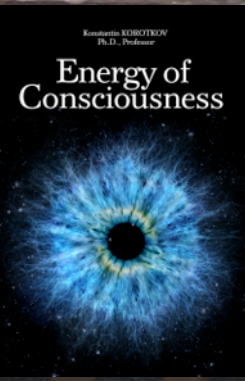


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“THE ENERGY OF
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Konstantin Korotkov has published over 200 papers in leading journals on physics and biology, and he holds 17 patents on biophysics inventions. Prof. Korotkov has led a research career for over 30 years, combining rigorous scientific method with an insatiable curiosity about things of the spirit and the soul with deep respect for all life. He is also a scholar in philosophy and a serious mountaineer of 25 years experience. He has given lectures, seminars and training sessions in 43 countries, presenting papers and workshops at more than 100 national and international conferences.

He is the author of 9 books; Most of them are translated to English, French, German, Italian and Spanish, including Light After Life: Experiments and Ideas on After-Death Changes of Kirlian Pictures, USA 1998. Aura and Consciousness – New Stage of Scientific Understanding, Russian Ministry of Culture, 1998. Human Energy Fields: Study with GDV Bioelectrography, USA 2002. Spiral Traverse, (USA?) 2006. An editor of the

book: Measuring Energy Fields: State of the Art. GDV Bioelectrography series, USA 2004.

The EPC/GDV technique is accepted by Russian Ministry of Health as a Medical technology and certified in Europe. More than 1000 doctors, practitioners and researchers benefit from using this technology worldwide. More than 150 papers are published on GDV in (how many) different countries.

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