

Chapter 8

The Distant Effect of a Human on Other Objects

The spin supercurrent can emerge between virtual photons created by quantum objects constituting both nonliving and living systems. Therefore, the action of a human on other objects (both nonliving and living) by means of spin supercurrent is possible. This action is the most effective if there are equal frequencies of precession of spins of virtual photons created by quantum objects of human, on the one hand, and the object being influenced, on the other hand. That is, if there are frequencies for which Condition (1.20) holds true.

In this chapter there are considered examples of distant influence of a human on animals, fish, microorganisms, plants and devices by means of spin supercurrent.

8.1. The Effect of a Human on Animals

8.1.1. The transmission of disease from humans to animals

It is well known that up to the 19th century there was a common belief that one could get rid of a disease by “transferring” it to an animal and there are many descriptions of rites aimed at transmission of disease.

For example, black residents of South-Africa performed a rite of disease’s transmission from a human to a goat, placing on it some drops of blood of ill person [94].

According to J. G. Frazer, the famous ethnologist, the “ancients held that if a person suffering from jaundice looked sharply at a stone-curlew, and the bird looked steadily at him, he was cured of the disease”.

In Russia, the pike is considered to be an animal curing jaundice. The author of this book took part in testing this belief. The ill person R. had cancer of liver and a very high value of bilirubin. The friends of R. went to the Oka river to buy a pike. When they begged a local fisherman to catch a pike, the fisherman asked, “Is it for treating jaundice?”

At home R. and pike looked sharply at each other during two hours (pike did not move). In two hours the pike rolled over on its back. The fish died and its belly was yellow. Next day the value of bilirubin became almost normal. In two weeks, the value of bilirubin became increasing and the trip was repeated, but at this time the pike was much older than the one in the first case. At

home this pike did not look at R., continued moving and in hour and a half died not performing a therapeutic effect.

8.1.2. The effect on mice

The experiments were conducted by researchers headed by V.I. Kartsev at an institute of the Russian Academy of Science (RAS) [95]. The researchers had an aim to analyze a possibility of human's (operator M.V. Fatkin) influence on vital functions of mammals subjected to a lethal dose of gamma-radiation (up to 900 rad); the dates of the experiments are 1991-1992.

Methodology of experiments.

To conduct the research, an investigation on survivability of laboratory animals was used. The experiments were conducted on adult hybrid mice of the first generation, the gray color line (CBA*C57B1/6)F1; the females had the mass of approximately 25g. All groups of animals of the same experimental series were exposed uniformly and simultaneously to radiation gamma-source Cs137 (from a 30 rad/min). The control group of exposed animals was not subjected to the mental action of the operator.

The irradiation of mice was conducted in five acrylic plastic pencil-cases placed horizontally above each other. In the course of the experiment, the irradiation field from the isotopic source Cs137 was controlled by a reference dosimeter "Vacutronics" whose accuracy was 7 percent in the given area of gamma-radiation spectrum. Measurements showed that the exposure doses in all pencil-cases were the same to within the measurement error. The electric, magnetic and thermal influences on mice after their irradiation with Cs137 were excluded.

The number of exposed animals was 9 in the test group subjected to the influence of the operator; 10 in the control group which the operator did not act upon. The time of the operator's influence was 15-20 min before the exposure. Exposure rate: 900 rad. The distance between the location of the animals and location of operator was 1275 km.

The results of the experiment.

Figure 8.1 shows the average (taking into account all tests) number of survived mice as a function of time (days) after the gamma-exposure.

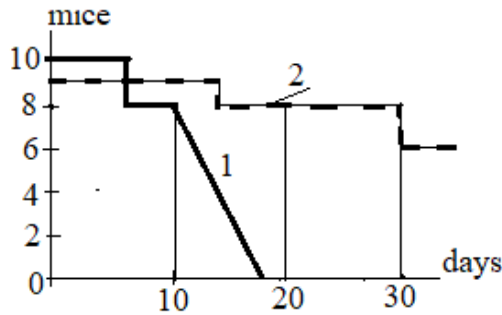


Figure 8.1. The number of mice which survived after gamma-exposure (900 rad). Curve 1 refers to the control group; curve 2 refers to the test group subjected to the preventive influence of the operator.

Six mice from the test group have lived for no less than 1.5 years. The hair of all mice turned gray. The overall appearance and behavior of the animals were quite satisfactory. All animals in the control group that were exposed to gamma-radiation but were not subjected to the mental action of the operator lived less than 20 days.

Thus, the obtained data suggest that the remote influence of the operator has resulted in an increase in the resistance to radiation in laboratory animals (mice) which were exposed to lethal doses of gamma-radiation: 900 rad.

There exists an analogy between the result of action of the operator on mice and results of experiments discussed in Section 5.2. In the latter experiments the effect of the action of gamma-radiation (600 rad) on the amount of bone marrow cells of female mice (of C57Bl/6 line aged 80 days with the body weight of 16-18g) reduced at exposure of mice to “strange” radiation.

It is proved in Chapter 5 that “strange” radiation is spin supercurrent, consequently, it can be supposed that the remote influence of the operator is performed by spin supercurrent as well. This conclusion is in accordance with that the remote influence of the operator passes through electromagnetic screens and it is not gravitational.

8.1.3. The effect on fish (*Gnathonemus Petersii*)

The experiments were conducted by A.G. Parkhomov and G.K. Gurtovoy in 1982-83 with the *Gnathonemus petersii* at an institute of RAS [96,97].

The species of fish *Gnathonemus petersii* were extremely sensitive to various external influences: these influences change the frequency of electrical pulses generated by the fish. The “usual” influences – light, sound, and a change in temperature – caused more frequent pulsations, excluding the appearance of a specimen, which fish perceives as a specimen of higher order (the human is not perceived as such a specimen).

For the operator’s influence to become noticeable, the aquarium with fish was isolated from external electromagnetic, sonic, vibrational, and light interference to a maximum possible degree.

The distance between operator’s hand and aquarium was 20-25 cm. The operator tried mentally to decrease the frequency of pulses. From 25 attempts 21 were successful. During the time interval T of operator’s action, frequency f changed from 10-11 Hz to 8-9 Hz; the post-action lasted for 5-10 min. Fig. 8.2 shows the character of change in f during operator’s action.

For digital estimate of influence on *Gnathonemus petersii*, parameter α^1 was introduced which is equal to the ratio of a number of pulse-to-pulse intervals (between pulses generated by the fish) greater than 100 ms to the number of pulse-to-pulse intervals from 60 to 100 ms. For data in Figure 8.2 this parameter changes from $\alpha^1=0.65$ to $\alpha^1=1.55$.

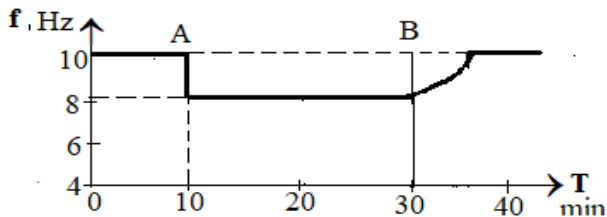


Figure 8.2. The average frequency f (in Hz) of the pulses generated by the *Gnathonemus petersii* during operator’s action T (in min). **A** and **B** are respectively the beginning and end of operator’s effort.

The independence of the results of operator’s influence from external electromagnetic (such screening made operator’s action more pronounced), sonic, vibrational, and light interference to a maximum possible degree, makes it possible to suppose that operator’s influence was accomplished by spin supercurrent.

8.1.4. The effect on microorganisms

The experiments discussed below demonstrate the variation of microorganisms combined with the transformation of certain forms into others within the same enterobacteria family (the interspecific and generic transitions, according to current taxonomy) under artificial influences. Experiments were conducted under the direction of K.A. Chernoshchiokov in one of the Tomsk educational centers [98].

The technique used was as follows. One-day cultures of colon bacilli (No. 1257), typhoid bacilli (No. 335), Flexner bacilli 2a (No. 795), Shigella Sonnei, and B-43 (the culture obtained experimentally from the typhoid bacilli, which had no analogues in the intestinal family) were dissolved in a physiological saline. An operator influenced a closed saline-contained phial by surrounding it with the palms of the hands at a distance of 5 to 10 cm for 2-10 min. Fourteen operators took part in 91 series of experiments and 24 positive outcomes resulting in the variation of the microorganisms were obtained. The following ecological transitions were placed on record.

The colon bacilli could be transformed into various bio- and serovars differing from the original strain by 5 or greater number of characters. Various biovars of nonpathogenic colon bacilli, enteropathogenic colon bacilli, and microorganisms (designated by the researchers as B-43) which do not have analogues in the family of enterobacteria were obtained from Eberth's bacilli. Various biovars of colon bacilli and *Alcaligenes faecalis* were obtained from the dysentery bacteria; the typhoid fever bacteria, various biovars of colon bacilli, and bacteria of the enterobacterium type were obtained from B-43.

The acquired characters were inherited in the successive generations, which allowed the researchers to state the fact of structural changes in the cell genome (note that genes are biomolecules, i.e., quantum objects).

It should be noted that spin supercurrent transforms the angular momentum of spin of quantum object (property 1 of spin supercurrent, Section 1.2) and, consequently, can influence the form of DNA of the BS, that is, its inheritance properties.

Note. It was established in experiments conducted in 1983-1989 according to Chernoshchiokov's technique that analogous ecological transitions of microorganisms from one form into another can be caused by geomagnetic disturbances and magnetic storms (of natural origin) of various intensity and frequency.

8.2. The Effect of a Human on Plants

8.2.1. The effect on cucumbers

In 2011, Japanese researchers, H. Kokubo, O. Takagi, and Y. Nemoto, conducted unique experiments on operators' non-contact effect on bio-sensors. Cucumber slices were used as bio-sensors and the concentrations of the gas emitted by the slices were measured [99]. The recurring zones of the increased concentrations of gas emitted by the slices were observed. The characteristics of the recurring zones (number, form, and thickness of zones; the distances between them) were determined by the operator's ability to create these zones (the operator was at the center of the circles). An approximate schematic picture of the observed recurring zones is shown in Figure 8.3: the radius r of the external zone in these experiments was only limited by the size of the setup ($r \sim 250\text{cm}$); and the thickness δ_c of the maximum concentration zone was $\sim 15\text{cm}$.

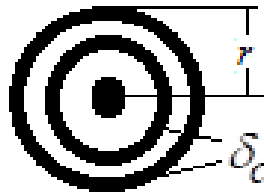


Figure 8.3. Approximate schematic picture of observed recurring zones created by an operator: r is the radius of external zone, δ_c is the thickness of the maximum concentration zone.

According to the experimental data, recurring zones created in the physical vacuum are not screened by molecular screens, which is in accordance with property 6 (see Section 1.2) of spin supercurrent.

8.2.2. The effect on seeds

Two hundred experiments analyzing the action of operator on seeds were carried out by Russian biologists under the direction of Prof. E. Morozova in 1980s [100]. The experiments were conducted in particular with Wheat Seeds, the schema of experiment is demonstrated in Figure 8.4.

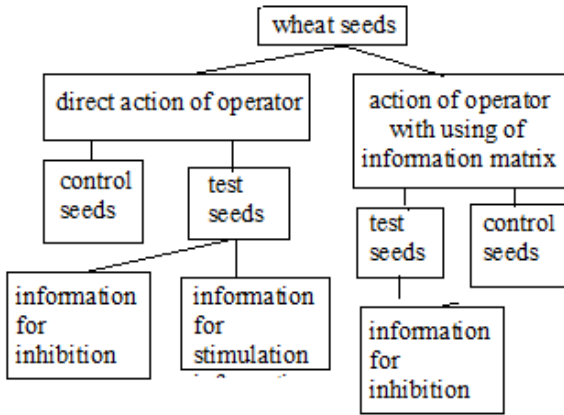


Figure 8.4. Schema of experiment of the operator’s action on Wheat Seeds

Below are given generalized results over an experiment with Wheat Seeds. Direct action.

The seeds were soaked in water for 13 to 14 hours, then test seeds (100 seeds) were placed between the operator’s palms for 3 min; control seeds (100 seeds) were not touched by the operator. The mental effort of operator was aimed at transferring the information to seeds: stimulation or inhibition of growth rate. In several days, the *germination ability* (the number of germinating seeds from 100 seeds) and the *length of the shoot* were determined, see Table 8.1.

Table 8.1. The results of direct action of operators

Type	Germination ability	Length of shoot, stimulation (in mm)	Length of shoot, inhibition (in mm)
Control seeds	63	42	42
Test seeds	78	55	25

The action of operator with the use of information matrix.

The seeds were showered by the water “irradiated” by the operator. The water served as an information matrix in this case. The mental effort of operator was aimed at “converting” the water unto a poisonous substance.

In several days, the length (in mm) of the shoot was measured, see Table 8.2.

Table 8.2. The results of the action of operator with the use of information matrix

Type	Length of shoot (water inhibition) (in mm)
Control seeds	81
Test seeds	6

To test the influence of external factors on the effectiveness of operator’s action, various screens were placed between the operator’s hand and the seeds. For example, to eliminate the influence of electromagnetic fields an earthed metal box was used; to exclude the influence of visible radiation the seeds were wrapped in a black paper; to delete the influence of infra-red radiation of operator’s hand, a vessel with water was placed between the operator’s hand and the seeds. The screens made out of glass, aluminum, copper, and leather were also used.

The obtained data are given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3. The results of screening of operator’s influence

Variants of screening	Number of germinated seeds (from 100)	Average length (in mm) of seeds’ germs (from 100)
Absence of screening	59	38
Screen out of earthed iron	64	41
Screen out of layer (3 cm) of water	59	55
Screen out of black paper	64	44

In many cases, the screening made more pronounced the effectivity of operator’s influence.

The possibility of using an information matrix (water “irradiated” by the operator) (Table 8.2) and the weak dependence of operator’s action on shielding by electromagnetic and molecular screens (Table 8.3), are in

accordance with properties of spin supercurrent (see property 6 of spin supercurrent in Section 1.3).

8.2.3. The effect on the spin-spin relaxation time in wheat's germs

The experiments were carried out by Russian biologists under the direction of Yu.S. Dolin and Prof. E.V. Morozova in 1980s [101].

The influence of a human on the spin-spin relaxation time in wheat's germs was studied by means of measuring spin echo's signal in experiments with nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). It should be noted that the intensity of spin echo is determined by the duration of transverse relaxation (spin-spin relaxation).

Note. Spin-echo is an electric signal at the output of relaxometer that can emerge as a result of spin-spin relaxation (in Nuclear Magnetic Resonance or Electronic Paramagnetic Resonance). In simple cases, the intensity A of the echo relative to the initial signal is given by $A = \exp(-2t / T_2)$ where $2t$ is time of forming of echo; T_2 is the time constant for spin-spin relaxation [102].

In the process of the study, several dozens of experiments were carried out. The results of the experiments have shown the possibility of influence of operator's action on the duration of transverse spin-spin relaxation, that is, on physical characteristics of nuclei in wheat's germs. It should be noted that spin-spin or transverse relaxation characterized by time T_2 is determined by the interaction of protons. The interaction of protons includes as well the interaction of virtual photons created by those protons. The spin supercurrent, according to Eqs (1.14)-(1.15) and (1.18), influences the characteristics of virtual photons' spins and, in accordance with Eq. (1.10), the characteristics of spins of protons creating these virtual photons.

Consequently, that operator can influence the time of spin-spin relaxation allows us to suppose that the influence can be performed by spin supercurrent emerging between virtual photons created by interacting quantum objects constituting operator's organism, on the one hand, and virtual photons created by protons constituting the object of operator's action, on the other hand.

8.3. The Effect of a Human on Devices

8.3.1. The effects on micro-teslameters G-79

The experiments were carried out in St. Petersburg State Institute of Precise Mechanics and Optics under the direction of Prof. G Dulnev in 1994 [103]. There were two micro-teslameters G-79. The first, the regular one, was subjected to operator's action, the second, the control one, was set aside to measure background values of magnetic induction.

Note. A micro-teslameter measures the root-mean-square value of magnetic induction for varying magnetic fields with frequencies from 20 Hz to 20 kHz in the range of 0.02 to 1000 microtesla. The circuit was composed of two probes and a measuring unit. During the measurement, in order to reduce the level of electromagnetic interference, one of the probes was shielded by a metal tube with a 1 cm thick wall.

The influence of the sensitive (operator) on the sensor could be done in two ways. In some cases, the sensitive imagined that "rays stretched from his or her hands to the sensor". In other cases, the sensitive imagined that the sensor was placed in front of him or her and then attempted to exert influence on the device. Note that "influencing an image" is a technique which is commonly used by sensitives and this technique was employed by the sensitive in the action-at-a-distance experiments.

In the considered experiment, operator Soloviov influenced the device from the distance of about 15 km. The influence session lasted 3.5 minutes. The results are shown in Fig. 8.5, where curves 1 and 2 correspond to the background and the target signal, respectively. The time period τ_m of observation is given in minutes. The beginning of the influence corresponds to the origin of the coordinates. The gradual growth (during ~4 minutes) of magnetic induction even after the termination of the influence deserves special attention. In ~7 minutes after the termination of the influence, the signal returned to its original background value. The control (reference) device with the arbitrarily oriented sensor of the micro-teslameter placed in a different room in the same building for the time of the experiment did not show any changes beyond the background limits.

Apparently, the difference in the readings of the reference and the regular devices would be difficult to explain if the influence of the sensitive were of electromagnetic nature.

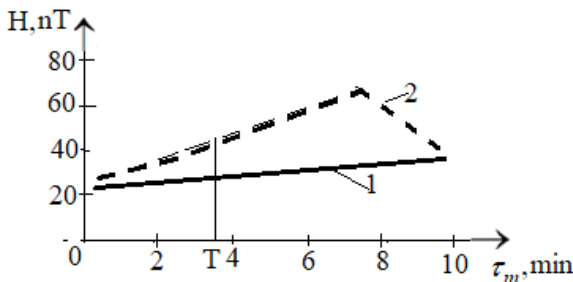


Figure 8.5. Magnetic induction variation (in nanotesla) as a result of the operator’s long-range action. The period τ_m of observation is given in minutes. T is the time of termination of the operator’s influence. Curve 1 corresponds to the background (control) value, curve 2 to the action of the operator.

The following features of operator’s action allow us to suppose that its action can be performed by spin supercurrent.

1) The interaction passes through electromagnetic screens and it is not gravitational.

Consequently, among other known long-distance interactions, the influence of the operator on the sensor can be performed by spin supercurrent only.

2) The action of the sensitive on the sensing element of the device at a long distance (15 km) was preceded by a short-range (3 m) action of the same sensitive on the same sensing element.

If the action of operator is performed by means of spin supercurrent, then for an increase in its effectivity it is necessary the fulfill Condition (1.20), which is necessary to equalize angles of the precession and deflection of the spins of the virtual photons created by the quantum objects that constitute the psychic’s organism, on the one hand, and the spins of the virtual photons created by the quantum objects that constitute the device being influenced, on the other hand. The fulfillment of Condition (1.20) is performed as the result of the preliminary contact of operator with the device.

3) The selectivity of operator’s action was observed: at 15 km distance between the operator and device, only one device from the two placed in the same building reacts to the action.

This selectivity is a feature of the action of spin supercurrent: its influence is effective only for the objects whose characteristics meet Condition (1.20).

4) The aftereffect of operator's action (gradual growth during ~4 minutes of magnetic induction after the termination of the influence and then ~3 minutes of return signal to its original background value) was observed (see Figure 8.5).

The aftereffect can be connected with the gyroscopic stability of interacting virtual photons [16] due to the precession motion of their spin. Therefore, the recovery of initial values of precession's angles, of deflection's angles and, consequently, of the value of spin supercurrent between interacting virtual photons can take place with a time delay.

Note. The analogous time delay takes place at the action of "strange" radiation, accompanying low-energy nuclear reactions, on other objects. It was shown in Chapter 5 that the "strange" radiation is a spin supercurrent.

8.3.2. The effects on the polarization plane of light

The effect of a human on the optical activity of solution of biological nature was studied. To this end, the linearly-polarized radiation of helium-neon laser was used ($0.63 \mu m$) [104]. The sensitives influenced various solutions changing the angle of rotation of polarization plane of light, that is, changing, essentially, the optical activity of solution. The results are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4. The results of the action of operators on optical activity of solution

Water solution	Concentration of solution (%)	Angle of rotation (angular minutes)	Error of measurement (angular minutes)	Distance from solution (m)
Distilled water		2	2	0.1
D-glucose	0.25	1	0.5	0.1
D-glucose	20	1	0.5	0.1
D-glucose	30	1	1	0.1-2
BIO-MOS	0.01	10	4	0.1-2
BIO-MOS	0.05	12	4	0.1-2
BIO-MOS	0.1	30	12	0.1
Nitroglycerin	20	10	4	0.1-2
Mummy	0.001	6	2	2

The effects by the operators have the following features:

- for many operators there is a high repeatability of the results;
- at the action of operator, the decrease in the root-mean-square standard deviation is almost two or three-fold greater;
- the increase in the concentration of biologically active solution by the order of magnitude leads to almost twofold increase in the induced rotation;
- the results of the action at the distance of 10-70 cm are two or three-fold more pronounced than the results of action at the distance of 2 m;
- in a number of experiments there was observed a long-term aftereffect when the induced optical activity persisted up to 24 hours after the end of operator's action.

Note. BIO-MOS is prepared from a strain of baker's yeasts.

The rotation of light's polarization plane (optical activity) in solutions is caused by asymmetric structure of molecules constituting solutions. The asymmetric structure of molecules can emerge, due to spin-orbital interaction, at a change in the characteristics of spins of virtual photons created by quantum objects of the molecule. Consequently, the operator's action on solutions resulting in a change in solutions optical activity can be accomplished by spin supercurrent emerging between of the spins of virtual photons created by the quantum objects that constitute the operator's organism, on the one hand, and the spins of virtual photons created by the quantum objects that constitute the solution being influenced, on the other hand.