Theoretical

TOWARDS OBJECTIFYING INTENTION VIA ELECTRONIC DEVICES

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ABSTRACT

Conventional science would deny the possibility that humans could meaningfully interact with experiments via their focussed intention, and even less so via an intermediary electronic device. Here, via two very different target experiments, that supposition has been experimentally tested and found to be fallacious. For each target experiment, one starts with two identical physical devices, isolates them from each other and "charges" one with the specific intention for the particular experiment. This charging process involved the services of four highly qualified meditators to imprint the device with the specific intention. The devices were then wrapped in aluminum foil and separately shipped, via Federal Express, approximately 2,000 miles to a laboratory where the actual target experiments were conducted by others. The specific intention for experiment 1 was to decrease (increase) the pH of water while that for experiment 2 was to reduce the development time of fruit fly larvae and increase aspects of larval energy metabolism. For experiment 1, robust pH changes in the range of 0.5 to 1.0 pH units (a factor of approximately 10 in H^+ concentration) relative to the control were observed. For experiment 2, statistically significant ($p < 0.005$) changes in larval development time and energy metabolism under a variety of environmental circumstances were found. A multidimensional theoretical model (eleven-space) was utilized to account for these results via a structural mechanism in the physical vacuum that allows subtle energies to influence physical reality.

KEYWORDS: Intention, pH, development-time, energy-metabolism

INTRODUCTION

For most of us, cognition of the world outside ourselves is largely filled with observations of phenomena our scientific community has described via a frame of reference strictly limited to distance and time, our familiar 4-space (x, y, z, t). For the past century this physical science community has explored extensions of this frame of reference to ten dimensions and more to account for the intricacies involved in sub-atomic fundamental particle behavior. This is very exotic stuff which, although having a solid mathematical underpinning, doesn't seem to leave any trace on our current cognitive awareness of nature.

Although we talk about qualities of spirit, mind, emotion etc., from a psychological perspective in human concourse, we don't generally know how they may be related to this basic fundamental frame of reference that underpins our description of nature. In an attempt to illuminate such a relationship, one of us (WAT) has recently proposed a structural model for just such a purpose.[1,2] This model is most simply illustrated via Figure 1 wherein our familiar 4-space

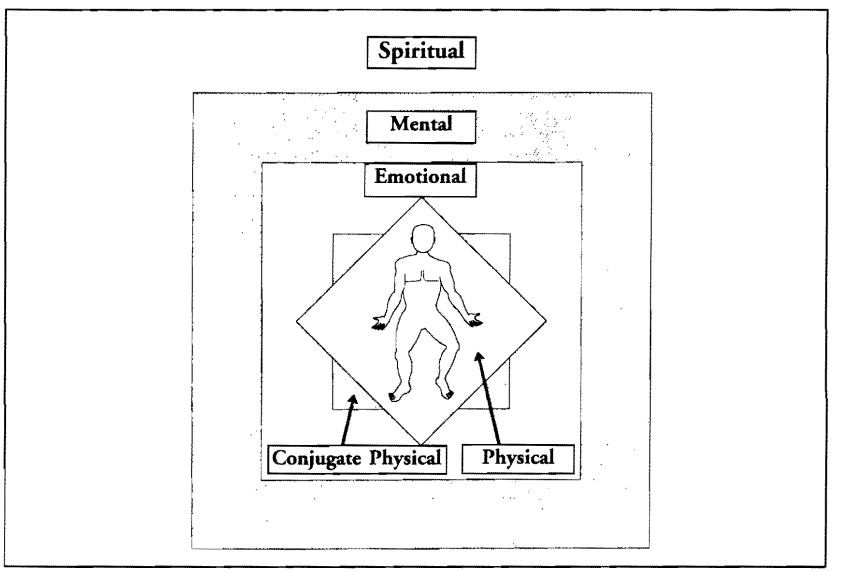

Figure 1. A visualization of dual four-space frames (physical and conjugate physical (etheric)) imbedded in a nine-space (emotion frame) imbedded in a ten-space (mind frame) and this imbedded in an eleven-space (spirit frame).

(physical) is part of a unique 8-space. This 8-space is made up of our direct 4-space (physical or D-space) and its reciprocal 4-space (conjugate physical, etheric or R-space). This 8-space is embedded in the frame of emotion (a 9-space) and this, in turn, is embedded in the frame of mind (a 10-space) while the embedding frame for all of this is the frame of spirit.[2] How these nested structures are proposed to synergistically work together to transfer intention from the domain of spirit to the physical domain of our cognitive awareness is given in Figure 2. The intention is first imprinted on the 10-dimensional network of the mind domain. This primary imprint is transferred via a diffraction-type process to yield both a secondary imprint on the network of R-space and an activation of a special emotion domain substance. This particular emotion domain substance, called deltrons, allows coupling between the R-space imprint and the network of D-space. It is this D-space imprint that sets in motion all forms of action in the physical domain.[2]

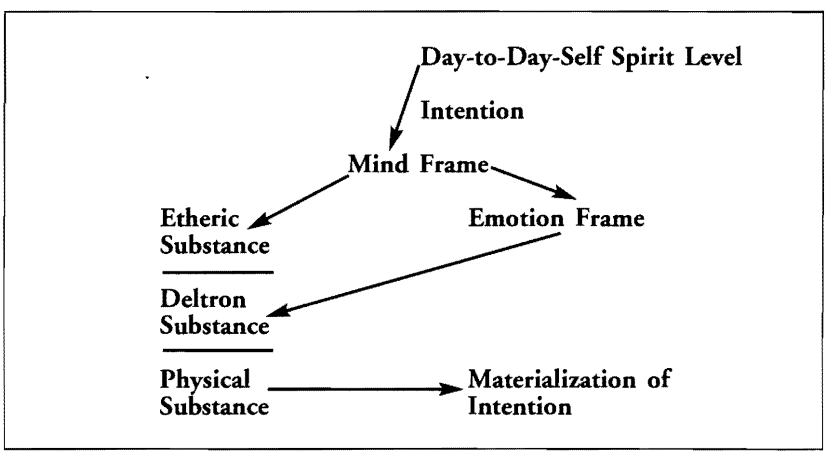

Figure 2. Illustration of one possible process path whereby spirit produces action in the physical domain.

Another way to understand the proposal is to consider humans as spirits having a physical experience wherein a portion of our spirit drives a multidimensional device, something like a "diving bell" if you will, well suited for both sensing and action in D-space. This multidimensional device can be considered as a BioBody-suit constructed in a four-layer format. The BioBody-suit is

intimately coupled to the being driving the machine via the intention of the being. It is via intention that the being develops a rich infrastructure in the various layers of the BioBody-suit. This infrastructure is, in turn, necessary for the manifestation of talents and abilities of the individual in any domain of the BioBody-suit. It is the quality of human intention that is the primary focus of this paper.

Although the evolving human ultimately develops, via a directed intention, all the necessary circuitry at physical and subtle levels needed to manifest both robust health and various abilities, often one encounters "seeming" barriers to forward progress. At such times, it is beneficial to have some aids, which might be called "training wheels," to help one pass these particular barriers. Such devices can have a significant technological utility as well. These devices have been called IIED's (Intention Imprinted Electronic Devices) and are a hybrid of (a) standard physical electronic circuitry as hardware and (b) subtle domain embedded software.[2] Although we are still in what may be called the "Model-T" state of development of such technology, they show great promise of future benefits for humanity.

Notwithstanding some significant examples from psychological and behavioral research, it has been a long-standing postulate of the general scientific community that there is no meaningful interaction between human experimenters and their experiments. A variety of recent studies suggests that it is perhaps time to further investigate this postulate and the IIED's are an ideal platform with which to do so.[3-7]

A valid test of the postulate would be to start with two identical physical devices. Then "charge" one with a specific intention and isolate it from the other which remains uncharged. Following this, one performs an identical experiment with each and compares the results. If a statistically significant difference is observed, then a clear indication is given for the transfer of specific information from the spirit/mind domains to broaden the behavior of electrons in a rather simple electronic device. From an academic science perspective, imbedding subtle energies into a device and then using the device in a particular experiment tends to partially "objectify" the subtle energy. If the subtle "charge of information" can be retained in the device for some months, then this would allow many different laboratories to perform the same experiment

with either the same devices or similarly processed devices. This would tend to more fully objectify the subtle domain imprint influencing the course of physical reality.

In the experiments to be reported here, two experimental platforms were selected:

(1) Measurement of pH in a variety of waters. Here, the specific intention was "to activate the indwelling consciousness of the system so that the IIED decreases (increases) the pH of the experimental water by one pH unit" which means to increase (decrease) the hydrogen ion content of the water by a factor of 10 compared to that produced by the control (unimprinted device), and

(2) Measurement of the larval development time and energy metabolism (the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio) of fruit flies *(Drosophila melanogaster).* Here, the specific intention was "to synergistically influence (a) the availability of oxygen, protons and ADP (adenine diphosphate) and (b) the activity of the available concentration of NAD (nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide) plus the activity of the available enzymes, dehydrogenase and ATP synthase in the mitochondria so that production of ATP (adenine triphosphate) is increased by a factor of three relative to that produced in the control device (unimprinted device)."

The detailed results of (1) are reported elsewhere as are those of (2).[8,9] Here we present an overview of the final outcomes and place them in a meaningful philosophical context.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

A. WATER STUDIES

Figure 3 provides a schematic illustration of the equipment involved in the pH measurement system. An Accumet 50 pH meter was utilized with fast-response, high-performance, combination electrodes with automatic temperature compensation. Measurement accuracy was 0.01 pH unit and calibration involved the use of three buffer standards (pH 4, pH 7 and pH 10). Measurements were

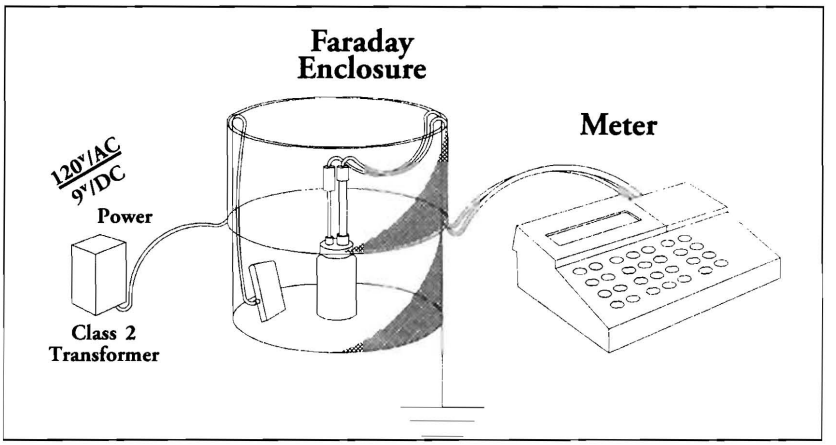

Figure 3. Schematic drawing of experimental set-up used in simultaneous exposure and pH measurement experiments.

made by placing the electrode in unstirred solution and recording the pH-time course until a stable value was approached. The early portion of this curve is, therefore, an artifact associated with equilibration of the electrode with the particular water being measured.

The three waters utilized in this study were:

(a) Evian water which is a Ca/Mg bicarbonate solution of initial pH ≈ 7.00 and with total dissolved solids of 300 mg/l and [Ca++]/[Mg++] = 3.2,

(b) Castle Rock water, which is also a Ca/Mg bicarbonate solution of initial pH ≈ 7.10 and with total dissolved solids of 95 mg/l and [Ca++]/[Mg++] = 2.0. [this water was diluted 50/50 with ASTM type I purified water to ensure that no precipitation of Ca/Mg carbonates occurred], and

(c) ASTM type I purified water.

After sample preparation, the solution was always poured into two or more polypropylene bottles, with at least one saved as a control. For storage and awaiting testing, each bottle was placed in its own electrically grounded Faraday cage constructed from a fine mesh copper screen (0.016 inches diameter).

The electromagnetic devices (size ≈ 7 in. x 3 in. x 1 in.) used in this study were designed to be physically identical to those of commercial origin (details provided in reference 8). One is shown inside the Faraday cage of Figure 3 and connected to its power supply transformer that is, in turn, connected to a 110v outlet. The procedure used for imprinting these devices is given in Appendix A.

B. Fruit Fly Studies

We measured larval development time at 18° C using the procedures and strains described in references 9 and 10. Larval development time is an important fitness component since a shorter development time leads to higher fitness.[10] Non-stressful food was used for strain culture and experiments and separate constant temperature rooms (18° C, 55% RH) were used for (i) device storage, (ii) strain culture plus unexposed adult culture, and (iii) experiments. Experimental design and statistical procedures followed references 13 and 14.

Our experiments utilized two electronic devices similar to those described in A. We studied two categories of devices. The first category involved devices (d,o) which had not been exposed to human intention. The second category involved devices (d,j) which had been exposed to a human intention concerned with significantly increasing the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio and thereby decreasing larval development time (see Appendix A). The devices were individually wrapped in aluminum foil and stored in separate electrically grounded Faraday cages.

The treatments investigated in the experiments were as follows: culture in the laboratory environment (C); culture in a Faraday cage without a device (F); and culture in a Faraday cage with a single device (d,o or d,j). All treatments were placed next to each other on a laboratory bench in a constant temperature room at 18° C. We did not detect temperature variation between treatments, with temperature measured using vial cultures via a thermocouple.

We conducted four experiments over a six month period and assessed effects on larval development time for two isofemale strains and exposure periods of 4 hour to one life-cycle plus 4 days. A standard experiment involved transfer-

ring 30 newly hatched larvae to a single vial containing standard laboratory food.[10] A minimum of 15 of these vials were then randomly transferred to each treatment—d,o, d,j, F and C within a 2-hour period.

Exposure to the devices in Faraday cages was achieved as follows: the respective device was placed in the center of the Faraday cage and the vials were placed around the perimeter at a distance of 15 cm (d,j and d,o) where the output power of the devices in their respective frequency ranges is expected to be less than 1 microwatt. The device was turned off and removed at the end of a specific time period and larval development proceeded. At the same time, vials were transferred to a Faraday cage without a device (F) and to a tray placed next to the Faraday cages on the same bench (C).

Vials were observed daily and when adults began appearing, they were collected from each vial and counted daily. For each vial, larval development time was calculated at $T_{1/2,}$ the time taken for half of the surviving flies to emerge. The above procedure was then repeated four times in a 6 month period. These four experiments involved the following strains and exposure periods:

Experiment 1: strain 2, 4 hours;

Experiment 2: strain 1, 4 hours;

Experiment 3: strain 1, 4 days;

Experiment 4: strain 1, lifecycle plus 4 days.

The energy assay followed reference 10 and primarily assessed *in vivo* and *in vitro* effects on electron transport chain activity. We measured the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio in larval homogenates in the presence of:

(1) supplemental dH_20, which does not alter the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio in these homogenates, and

(2) supplemental 0.01M NAD, which increases the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio as a consequence of altered electron transport chain activity.

We assessed treatment, larval development time and the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio in Experiment 4 and concurrently established vial cultures (see above) for both

the development time assessment and energy assays. In the vials assigned to the energy assays, third instar larvae were collected and homogenized in ice-cold dH_20 at 4° C. Larval mass in each homogenate was adjusted to approximately 20 mg and there were no significant differences between treatments ($p > 0.1$). Ice-cold DH_20 or 0.01 M NAD were then added to the homogenates and after a specific time period on ice, during which the NAD interacts with the larval metabolism *in vitro,* ATP and ADP were extracted using 4.2 M formic acid and 4.2 M ammonium hydroxide.[10] They were then quantified using an automated Isco High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) apparatus; a Vydac Column (3021C4.6) and a pre-programmed gradient from 0.025 M sodium monophosphate, pH 2.8 to 0.5 M sodium monophosphate, pH 2.8 (modified from reference 10). There were 8 replicate assays per treatment for both supplemental dH_20 and NAD.

RESULTS

A. Water Studies

For the Evian water, Ca/Mg carbonate crystal formation occurred in this water during the experiments and somewhat obscured the main purpose of the study. However, a significant result was that the more pronounced pH decreases occurred in the solutions exposed to the IIED's with a pH-lowering intention. With the unimprinted devices, very little pH change was noted. In these experiments, a near balance existed between pH-lowering associated with the solid carbonate precipitation and the pH-increase caused by the removal of excess CO_2 to the atmosphere. Simply opening or closing the container produced shifts in the pH via growth or dissolution of the crystals. Our results indicated that, if the initial pH did not exceed 8.5 and some contact with the atmosphere was maintained, little or no carbonate was precipitated. These initial experiments showed that pH differences between imprinted device-exposed solutions and controls was less than or the order of 0.15 pH units.

With the pH-stable 50/50 solution of Castle Rock water and ASTM Type I purified water, no carbonate precipitation occurred and very robust differences between the unimprinted and imprinted device effects were noted. In one experiment, exposure of previously unexposed "control" solution to an

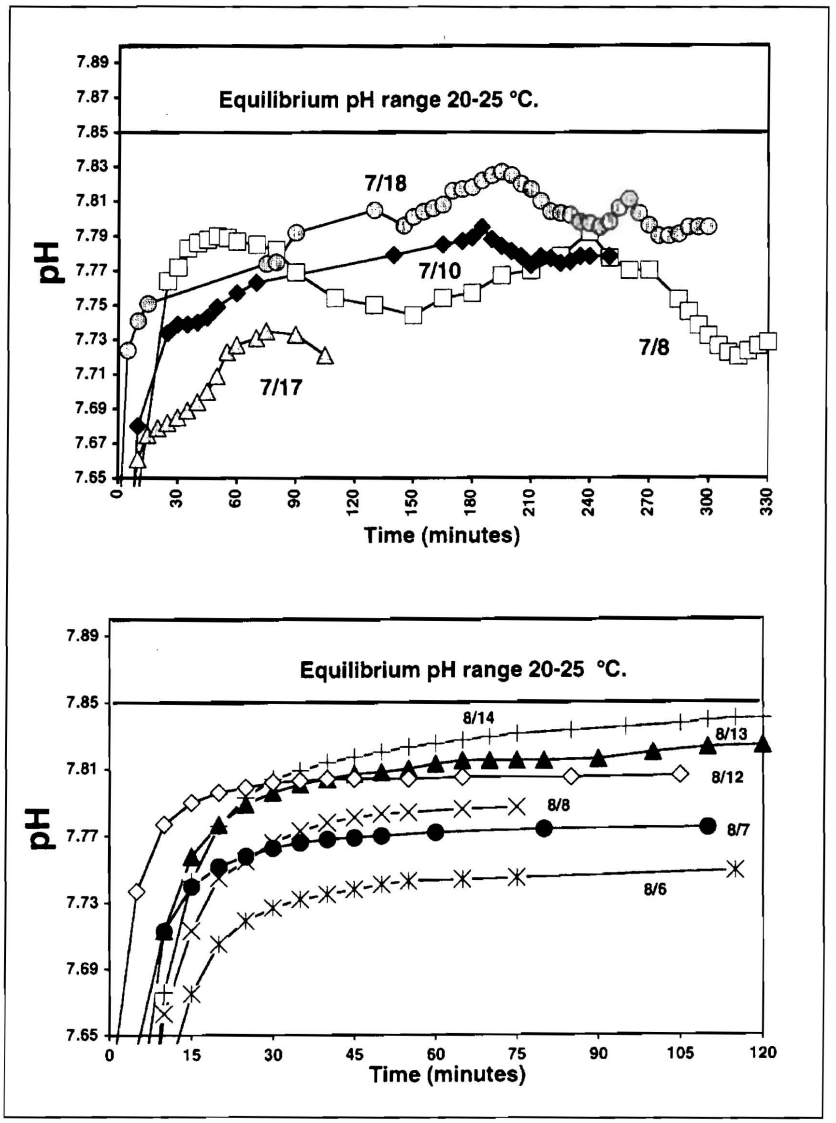

Figure 4. pH vs. time for 50/50 dilution of Castle Rock Water with purified H_2O. Measurements in upper figure were made on a solution that had been exposed to the ***unimprinted*** *3-oscillator device. Measurements represented in lower figure were made on a solution that had been exposed to the* ***imprinted*** *3-oscillator device. Note monotonically increasing pH behavior vs. more irregular behavior for the unimprinted case.*

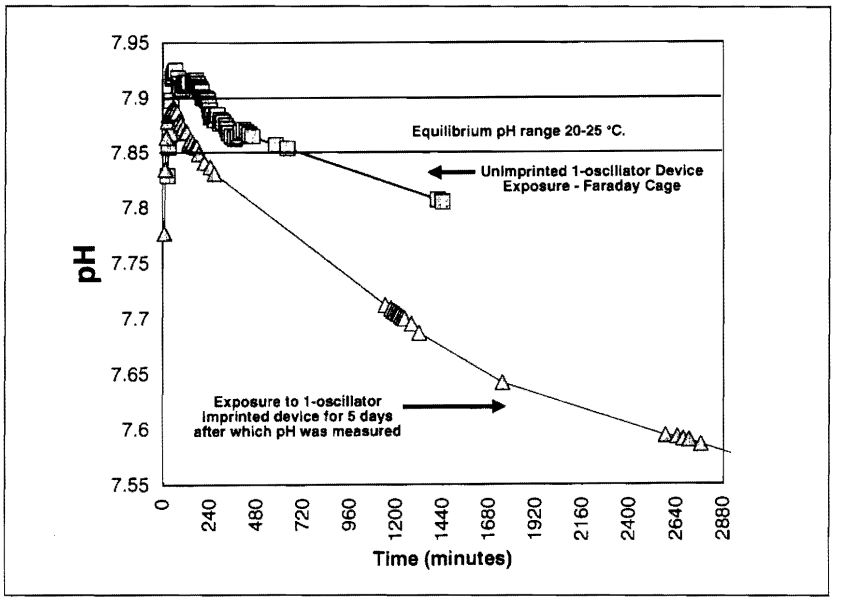

Figure 5a. *pH vs. time for 50/50 dilution of Castle Rock Water with purified H_2O. Measurement of pH was done simultaneously with exposure to unimprinted 1-oscillator device. The imprinted device-exposed solution shows the greatest pH decline, eventually declining below 7.50. This solution was exposed to the imprinted device for five days in a closed container. The pH measurement was begun immediately after exposure. Note that the initial pH starts in the equilibrium range and only begins to decline after the pH electrode is placed in solution.*

unimprinted device showed that, after an initial pH decrease below the equilibrium range, the pH increased in an irregular fashion on succeeding days. Figure 4 shows results of these measurements on four days following unimprinted device exposure (upper graph). On the other hand, the same experiment conducted with an *imprinted* device (pH-lowering intention) exhibited monotonically increasing, smooth pH behavior on succeeding days after exposure (lower graph). This irregular vs. smooth pH-time behavior for unimprinted vs. imprinted physically identical devices was a consistent trademark during the experiments.

In Figure 5a, the results of a battery-powered *imprinted* device (pH-lowering intention) exposed to freshly prepared solution is given showing a pH decline of about 0.30 $\pm$ 0.03 pH units over a 1.25 day period. On the same graph, the result for an identical battery-powered *unimprinted* device is given. The

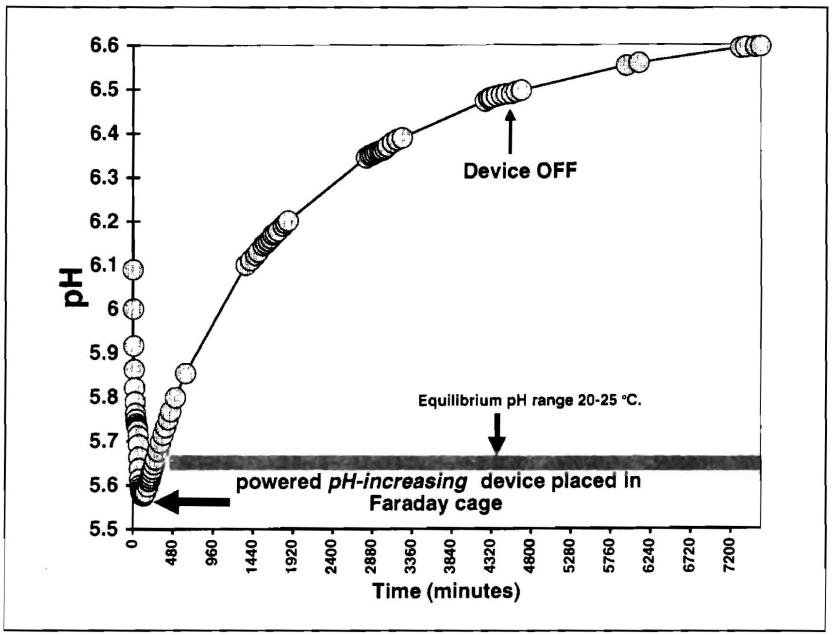

Figure 5b. pH vs. time of Pure water in equilibrium with laboratory air [intention to increase pH].

difference is about 0.15 pH units. In Figure 5b, the results for a physically identical device but intention-imprinted to *raise* the pH by one pH unit in 100% ASTM Type I purified water is shown. The initial rapid drop in pH is associated with the electrode equilibrating with the very dilute unbuffered water. The initial pH of this water was 5.57 which is consistent with pure water in equilibrium with the CO_2 in laboratory air. One sees that this pH drop is followed by a steady rise that asymptotically approaches a pH value of 6.6 five days later.

B. Fruit Fly Studies

(i) Larval Development Time

Significant treatment effects were observed for each experiment (ANOVA) with overall treatment rankings for all experiments as follows: F < C < d,j < d,o.[9,13,14]

We found no effect for strain (Experiments 1 and 2) and a significantly longer development time for Experiment 4 (Experiments 3 and 4, $p < 0.001$). Experiment 4 utilized the longest exposure period. Additionally, we did not detect significant interactions between treatment and both strain and exposure period in both these cases.

In order to effectively summarize our four experiments in the present paper, we suggest that they deal with an environmental treatment effect.[9,13,14] We present a conservative statistical approach which treats the population means for the treatment in the four experiments as th primary data. To do this, we calculated a mean $T_{1/2}$ value, based upon the individual vial $T_{1/2}$ values, for each treatment in all experiments. There were 16 population mean values and they were assessed using NOVA [13,14] with 3 df for treatment and 8 df for the error (Table I). The treatment mean values and standard errors are shown in Figure 6. Treatment rankings were as follows: F < C < d,j < d,o.

Tukey post hoc tests [13,14] were also derived from this ANOVA and were as follows:

d,o > ($p = 0.008$); d,o > F ($p = 0.000$); d,o > C ($p = 0.010$);

d,j > F ($p = 0.016$); d,j = C ($p = 0.999$) and F < ($p = 0.012$).

Table I
Larval Development Time

The four experiments conducted here deal with an environmental treatment effect. Hence, we adopted a more conservative statistical approach and treated the population means for the treatments in the four experiments as the primary data. These means are shown in Figure 6 and the corresponding ANOVA is given below.

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F
device/treatment	3	6.103	2.034	19.651**
error	12	1.242	0.104	

**indicates $p < 0.001$

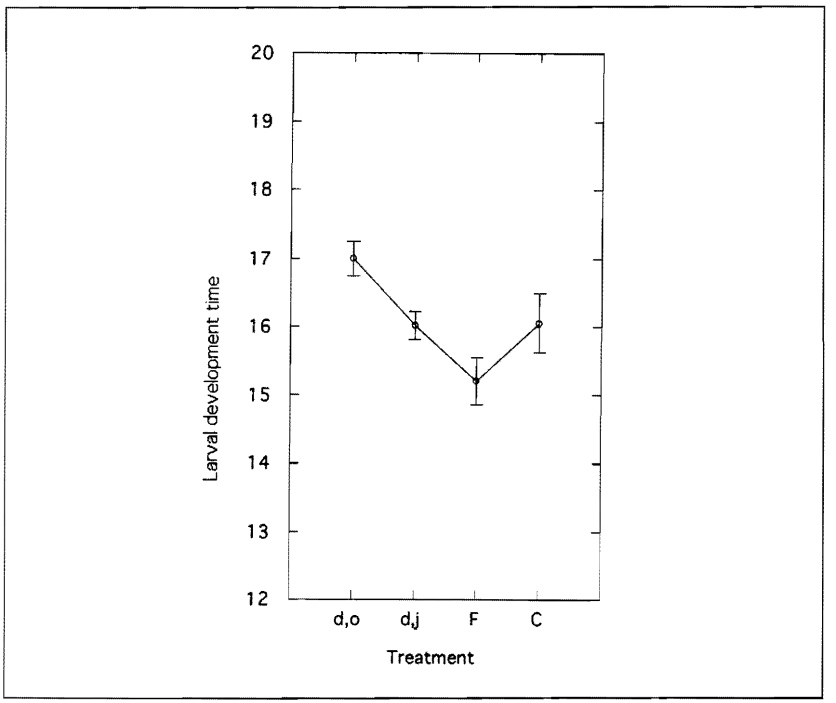

Figure 6. Larval development time. The four experiments conducted here deal with an environmental treatment effect. Hence, we adopted a more conservative statistical approach and treated the population means for the treatments in the four experiments as the primary data. These means and standard deviations are shown here. Larval development time is given as $T_{1/2,}$ in days and the corresponding ANOVA is given in Table I.

In summary, d,j produced a shorter development time than d,o and both treatments produced development times longer than F.

(ii) [ATP]/[ADP] Ratio

We calculated mean [ATP]/[ADP] ratio values for each treatment and assessed these using ANOVA with 3 df for treatment and 28 df for the error.[9,13,14] The treatment means are shown in Figure 7 and the ANOVA is given in Table II. Results for the {ATP]/[ADP] ratio in the presence of both NAD and dh_20 indicated significant differences as follows: F > C > d,j > d,o.

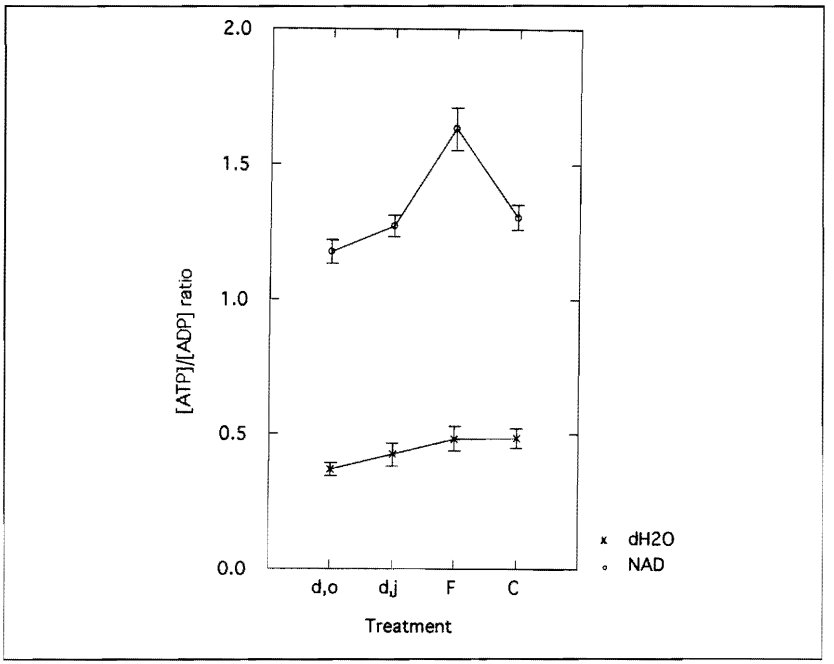

Figure 7. *[ATP]/[ADP] ratio. Means and standard deviations are given for the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio measured for the treatments in larval homogenates supplemented with NAD and dH2O. The corresponding ANOVAs are given in Table II.*

Table II
[ATP]/[ADP] Ratio

Anovas are given for the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio, measured for the treatments in larval homogenates supplemented with NAD and dH2O. Means and standard deviations are shown in Figure 7.

(a) NAD

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F
device/treatment	3	0.928	0.309	107.920**
error	28	0.080	0.003	

(b) dH2O

Source	df	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F
device/treatment	3	0.075	0.030	17.733**
error	28	0.040	0.003	

**indicates $p < 0.001$

Tukey post hoc comparisons[13,14] which were significant as $p < 0.01$ were as follows:

Supplemental NAD: d,o < d,j, d,o < F,d,o < C, d,j < F and F > C.

Supplemental dH_20: d,o < F and d,o < C.

We also note that for supplemental dH_2O, the following comparisons were significant at $p < 0.05$; d,o < d,j, d,j < F and d,j < C.

In summary, differences between treatments were greater for supplemental NAD in comparison to dH_20,[10] suggesting that the treatments may influence the active electron transport chain. Overall, d,j produced higher [ATP]/[ADP] ratios than d,o and we observed a negative correlation between the [ATP]/[ADP] ratio and development time (Pearson Correlation Coefficient = -0.856).

DISCUSSION

Since larval development in a Faraday cage yielded the most rapid development time, and adding an unimprinted device to the cage yielded the slowest development time, one can deduce that the total spectral electromagnetic intensity of the laboratory environment reduces larval fitness (comparison of F and C) since fitness is inversely correlated with development time.[10] Likewise, for treatment o, adding the low power (< 1 μwatt), specific frequency (5-10 MHz) device produced enough local electromagnetic (EM) intensity to significantly reduce larval fitness. Finally, in spite of this EM load, treatment j showed that the imprinted intention increased the fitness of the larvae relative to treatment o. Thus, one can deduce that, although the effect is small, it is statistically significant that a positive intention effect was somehow associated with particular devices and this effect was clearly able to overshadow the definite deleterious effect of the additional EM intensity in the larval environment. It does seem that increased EM intensity weakens the immune system of the developing larvae. Finally, considering the energy level picture for the larvae, the statistically significant [ATP]/[ADP] ratios indicated that an altered energy metabolism was produced in these various treatments.

For the water studies, the differences in pH produced by imprinted versus unimprinted devices were large compared with experimental uncertainty about 0.01 pH unit). These differences were made smaller than they might have been because of some apparently unavoidable energy/information transfer between imprinted and unimprinted devices (see further discussion later). Also, the conventional thermodynamic equilibrium state is a ground state against which we can compare our results to determine if the pH variations we measure are meaningful. For experiments shown in Figures 4 and 5a, the equilibrium range was determined experimentally. For the experiment shown in Figure 5b, the equilibrium range was calculated from thermodynamic data. Normally, the pH remains in the equilibrium range in the absence of exposure to IIED's and excursions out of this range are significant and meaningful.

The experimental data clearly shows that the quality of device interaction with these water solutions is different depending on whether the device remains unimprinted or imprinted with a specific intention. Further, it is also clear that imprinting a device to lower pH causes the pH of the test water to move in that direction. Imprinting the same type of physical device to raise the pH of the test water causes this water's pH to move in that direction. Finally, the magnitude of the intention effects can be large, perhaps up to a factor of 10 change in hydrogen ion concentration.

Unless one is appropriately sensitive to subtle energies, it is difficult to tell if the IIED is satisfactorily charged with the specific intention for its design purpose. We do not yet have a suitable independent device that can measure the subtle energy content of an IIED so, at present, we must use some "marker" test such as pH, electrical conductivity, etc. and compare the result for an imprinted device with that for an identical unimprinted device. This is not without its own set of difficulties, however. Since the imprinting is postulated to reside in the non-spatial, non-temporal domain of Figure 1, it can readily leak into the unimprinted device unless special care is taken to inhibit such a transfer. Although not perfect, it has been found that wrapping a device in aluminum foil and storing it in an electrically grounded Faraday cage reduces the rate of transfer.

At present, our understanding of how IIED's work focuses on the particular quantum potential called the magnetic vector potential, designated $\bar{A}$. This $\bar{A}$,

on the one hand, is capable of adjusting the phase of wave functions in the vacuum and, on the other hand, creates an electric field, $\overline{E}$, and a magnetic field, $\overline{H}$ via our standard electrodynamic equations.[11,12] When a new intention field is created, the subtle substances of the ten-dimensional domain of the universe (Figure 1) interact with the physical substance of the physical domain creating a transduced effect which manifests a new increment of $\overline{A}$ (let's call it $\Delta\overline{A}$ that varies with position and time.[2] It is this $\Delta\overline{A}$ that redistributes the electrical and magnetic quantities of our physical reality so as to bring about the resultant effect. It is thought that it is this $\Delta\overline{A}$ that adjusts the coherence level of the local vacuum and, via this pathway, all these new effects appear. *It is this enhanced coherence of the vacuum that is the basis for many possible technological applications for IIED's.*

The initial rationale for trying the Faraday cages and the aluminum foil as blocking vehicles to reduce intention charge leakage between the imprinted and unimprinted devices was based upon the foregoing concept concerning $\Delta\overline{A}$. Here, $\Delta\overline{A}$ is thought to have the equilibrium magnitude associated with the higher dimensional imprint. If leakage occurs to the unimprinted device via $\Delta\overline{E}$ and $\Delta\overline{H}$ creation, then $\Delta\overline{A}$ would decrease as it drains the intention charge by conversion to $\Delta\overline{E}$ - fields and $\Delta\overline{H}$ - fields. The Faraday cage blocks most of the low to mid-EM frequencies while the aluminum foil blocks the high to very high EM frequencies from being transmitted to the unimprinted device. Thus, the drain rate of $\Delta\overline{A}$ and its subtle domain source, the intention charge, may be reduced by factors of 10-100 by such procedures. With time, even better impediments to the intention-charge leakage will be discovered and IIED's will become long-lasting and almost fully objectified. As a working hypothesis, it is perhaps useful to postulate that each cell in any kind of matter has intelligence. It is this intelligence, that while working cooperatively with all the other cells, adjusts to bring about a specific pH or larval development time effect. It appears to be a cooperative phenomenon, this reacting to the "prime directive" broadcast from the charged-up IIED.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Humans, with sufficient training, inner self-management and coherence, appear to be able to imprint a specific intention into an electronic host and produce an IIED.

2. Such IIED's can currently retain their intention charge for several months, can be sent to a laboratory 2000 miles away from the imprinting location where experiments comparing pH effects and larval development time fitness and energy effects, for physically identical imprinted and unimprinted devices, were carried out. The imprinted device exhibited statistically significantly results in accord with the specific intention in comparison with the unimprinted device results.

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APPENDIX A

IMPRINTING TREATMENT

In an attempt to objectify the effect of human intention on the generation of energy/information fields that might influence physical processes, devices of a particular electronic nature were selected as "host" vehicles to be "charged up" with some presently undefined quality. We arbitrarily call the charging up process "imprinting" so that, in essence, what then became available as an experimental variable for any physical measurement was (a) the device-absent condition, (b) the unimprinted device-present condition and (c) the imprinted device-present condition. These two devices differ, if at all, only with respect to the unconventional energy/information changes in the imprinted device as a result of the imprinting treatment. Since commercial devices, reportedly useful for this kind of treatment, were readily available, they were duplicated for our initial experiments.

A suggested theoretical model for the imprinting process has been given in a recent book by one of us.[2] The actual imprinting procedure is as follows:

(1) Place both the single-oscillator and the three-oscillator devices along with their current transformers on a table around which the imprinters sit,

(2) Four people (two men plus two women) who were readily capable of entering an ordered mode of heart function and sustaining it for an extended period of time, sat around the table ready to enter a deep meditative state,

(3) A signal was then given to enter such an internal state and, shortly later after having achieved that internal state, a signal was given by one of the four to put attention on the table-top objects and begin a mental cleansing process to erase any prior imprints from the devices,

(4) After 3 or 4 minutes another signal was given to begin focusing on the specific prearranged intention statement for about 10-15 minutes,

(5) Next, a final signal was given to shift focus to a closing intention designed to seal the imprint into the devices and minimize leakage of this essential energy/information from the devices. This completed the process so the four people withdrew from the meditative state and returned to their normal state of consciousness.

It should be made clear that a wide variety of options and variants exist with respect to the erasing, imprinting and sealing phases of this treatment process for these devices.