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Commentary on the work by B.P. Surinov et al 'Information Pharmacology - Replication of Information Copies of Drug Substances in Aquatic Vehicles'

IJUS Editorial[1]

Readers of the IJUS are already familiar with the works of a group of researchers united by the DST Foundation. We are not going to particularize again this method or numerous discussions about the method of information copies. Let us just mention that in the latter half of the XX century, this topic emerged more than once in the Soviet information space.

One of the first mentions includes publications in Biophysics and Molecular Biology journals in 1977 by V.P.Yamskova and her colleagues (A.N.Nesmeyanov Institute of Organoelement Compounds) that the adhesive proteins they isolated at low concentrations (up to 10^{-11}M) exhibit biological activity. Approximately at the same time, starting from 1976, the publications of G.N.Shangin-Berezovsky and his staff from K.I.Skryabin Moscow State Academy of Veterinary Medicine and Biotechnology. They described the biological activity of nitrosodimethylurea in ultra-low doses. In the 80's in the N.M.Emanuel Institute of Biochemical Physics, the effect of antioxidants on the electrical activity of an isolated neuron of a grapevine snail was studied. E.B.Burlakova et al. reported an increase in biological activity and a decrease in toxicity of the preparations at a dilution from 10^{-3}M to 10^{-15}M. In the late 80's - early 90's, the number of works increased in an avalanche manner, the already mentioned publications by J. Benveniste, L. Montagnier, A.I.Konovalov, N.A.Tushmalov, A.M.Cusin and other researchers appeared.

Usually the list of these names ends with reviews on neoclassical information effects. However, it is necessary to point out another line of researches that arose in the USSR in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1972, the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries of the USSR registered the application by V.Kaznacheyev, S.Shurin and L.Mikhailova (Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences) on the effect of 'distant intercellular interaction'. In these studies it was indicated that distant interactions were performed by photon emission, and pathogenic effects were transferred between isolated cultures. In 1983, in the Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, an article by academicians Yu.Gulyaev and E.Godick about the study of Juna was published. The effect of Juna's treatment was explained by 'heat radiation' emanating from her hands. Many researchers of that time associated the 'heat phenomenon of Juna' and 'biophotons' of Kaznacheev (and later the 'biophotons' of Fritz-Albert Pop). The Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics of the Russian Academy of Sciences developed a set of medical equipment for recording this effect. In 1984-1987 years, V.A.Sokolova (biophysical laboratory of the P. Lumumba University of Peoples' Friendship) et al. performed a large complex of works on remote transmission of various pathogens (at the D.I.Ivanovskiy Institute of Virology) among laboratory animals. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Health of the USSR, one of the first experiments on the remote effect on the blood of sick patients in Moscow was also conducted. In 1986, A.E.Akimov performed experiments on remote transfer of 'non-electromagnetic signals' between sections of plants and technical devices at a distance of 22 km. According to numerous sources, these experiments were prepared at the Research Institute of Communication and Control Systems (RICCS), at the Research Institute for Microdevices (RIMD) (A.E. Akimov worked in both institutes), and these experiments were supervised by the Committee for State Security (traces of which can be found in numerous interviews and publications by B.K.Ratnikov, A.Y.Savin, N.A.Sham, Y.I.Kholodny and other participants in those events). In 1998 A.F. Okhatrin and his team filed an application for a 'Method of energy-information communication and a device for its implementation' in which they describe a similar method of remote interactions. It should be noted that by the end of the 1990s, the method of remote effects has become quite popular among researchers, so far hundreds of experiments have been conducted in various academic and amateur laboratories. New areas are emerging, such as the use of information methods in metallurgy (developed by the Perm group of

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Prof. V.F. Panov), in agriculture (developed, for example, in the Academy of Sciences of Moldova under the guidance of Prof. S.N. Maslobrod) and other fields.

Obviously, there is a certain relationship between biological effect of substances with a concentration below the Avogadro number (where there is no substance in the solution) and the effect of remote transfer of the information effect of the substance to water and other systems. At the moment, both in the field of interaction of biological objects with ultra-low doses of biologically active substances, and in the field of remote interactions between biological and technical objects, hundreds of publications have been accumulated, there are dozens (if not hundreds) of companies that include products from these areas of research in their range. It is not the first time that large pharmaceutical concerns pay their attention to these unconventional spheres.

Are there any doubts about the existence of these effects? This question must be answered judiciously. At the moment, the experiments performed accumulated a large amount of empirical material. Various academic and extra-academic institutions that have prepared these works give rise to some confidence in both the methodology and the quality of the experiments. If earlier the criticism was expressed about 'single experiments conducted incorrectly', now criticism has switched to the 'fundamental impossibility' of these phenomena as a whole, in view of the contradiction to existing theories. This is precisely the root of the problems – there is no theory that would explain rationally at least to some extent the information phenomena within the framework of the positivistic scientific paradigm. We have already pointed out that the situation with information phenomena resembles magnetism in the pre-Faraday period – when magnetism was even attributed to 'spiritual origin', which nevertheless did not interfere with its wide practical use.

Due to the lack of a convincing theoretical justification, and the existence of financial conflicts (the conflict with the Russian Academy of Science in the 1990s arose on the basis of financial problems, it must be remembered that the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, as well as the power ministries supervised almost all non-conventional works in the USSR), there is an opposition to this works. In different fields, it ranges from calm attention to heightened criticism. We can only wish the DST team success with the chosen strategy of public demonstrations, seminars and conferences on these topics.

In conclusion, I would like to draw attention to other works of prof. B.P.Surinov. In our opinion, the direction he develops, like the highest level of performance, is breakthrough on a worldwide scale as well. The author witnessed demonstrations with informational blood anticoagulants, and we find it difficult even to estimate approximately the market value of these methods. Similar works are performed in other laboratories not only in Russia[1] but also in the West, for example, by the Nobel Laureate L. Montagnier who studies the application of these techniques to a number of serious human diseases. It is only a matter of time when the new technology can be represented in the market in the form of combined infobiochemical drugs. Will Russia have to buy licenses for new medications produced by originally Russian technology? This is the hard question to think about. In this context, I would like to urge the authoritative bodies of the Russian Federation to support the work of Prof. B.P.Surinov, as well as prof. A.I.Konovalov, prof. V.F.Panov,A.V.Bobrov, Ph.D, Biology, and other outstanding Russian scientists.

[1]See E.Godlevskaya, Sensational discovery of scientist from Oryol, MK RU, April 5, 2016.