# Homeopathic Medicine and Syntropy

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***Abstract***

An interview with Dr. Di Corpo was first published in the Journal "*Il Medico Omeopata*"[2]. The following interview is an update and revision which focuses on how the syntropy law of Luigi Fantappiè can explain the mechanism of action of homeopathic medicine.

*Q: I'd like to first know something about your studies and how you arrived to Fantappiè.*

UDC: I discovered Fantappiè in a non-linear way. When I was eighteen, I had an intuition. I had always been an atheist; but this approach did not allow me to understand the strong and emotionally intense feelings which I was undergoing. At the age of sixteen, I participated to an exchange study experience of one year in the United States. I lived in Jefferson City Missouri with American families. Unlike my expectations, I experienced a strong existential crisis, accompanied by feelings of depression. This crisis went on for a couple of years, since April 1977 when my intuition lead me to what I now call "*The Theory of Vital Needs*." Shortly, I saw the need for a new level of reality. I suddenly realized that we are not made only of matter and energy, but that there is a third level, which at the time I named the *feeling of life*, with properties symmetrical to those of physical energy. Instead of diverging it converges. Instead of propagating forward-in-time it had to propagate backward-in-time. This insight was crucial, since it lead me to the formulation of the "*Vital Needs Theory*" which enabled me to solve my existential crisis and my feelings of depression. Although I was particularly gifted in math, I chose to work on this intuition enrolling in the faculty of psychology, rather than that of engineering, physics or mathematics, which would have been my natural fields. The only professor who agreed to follow me in my thesis was an astrophysicist, Eliano Pessa.

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[2] Paolella M., *Il Battito d'ali di una farfalla in Amazzonia può provocare un uragano negli Stati Uniti, Una nuova riflessione sul possibile meccanismo d'azione dei farmaci omeopatici. La sintropia di Luigi Fantappiè.* Intervista al Dr Ulisse Di Corpo. Il Medico Omeopata, XVII, 53, 2103: 22-37.

In my thesis I developed the Vital Needs Theory and the properties of this additional level. Briefly the Vital Needs Theory, in addition to material needs, posits the existence of needs for meaning and love. When a need is dissatisfied an alarm bell is triggered, such as hunger and thirst for the material needs and anguish for the dissatisfaction of the need for love, and depression for the dissatisfaction of the need for meaning. In this thesis it became clear that the third level which I added was a kind of neg-energy. Alongside the traditional energy that we all know, for example, the light that radiates from a light bulb, I speculated that a symmetrical energy which propagates from the future was providing us with the feeling of life. This energy, for us convergent, radiates from attractors which are in the future. This additional level allowed me to explain the feelings of life, depression and anxiety and to exit the existential crisis that gripped me at that time.

Despite my enthusiasm for the Vital Needs Theory, reactions were of total disinterest. I finished the faculty of psychology disappointed and decided to enroll in a "perfezionamento", PhD, in statistics and social research. I showed my thesis to the Dean of the Faculty of statistics, Vittorio Castellano, who told me that I had been working on the theory of "syntropy" of the mathematician Luigi Fantappiè. He offered to become my tutor for the final dissertation.

Luigi Fantappiè's publications on syntropy were impossible to find, they were not present in the libraries or book stores. I therefore went on by myself, without knowing what Fantappiè had written. Finally, in 1992 a small editor reprinted "*The Unitary Theory of the physical and biological world*" that Fantappiè had published in 1942. This work starts from the fundamental equations that combine quantum mechanics with special relativity. Since these equations are quadratic the solutions are always two: one with positive time and one with negative time. Physicists had rejected the negative time solution, since it made no sense to have causes acting from the future, and since it contradicted the law of causality according to which causes must always precede their effects.

The positive time solution, was instead accepted since it describes classical causality, that we all know, that acts forward-in-time, where causes always precede their effects.

Luigi Fantappiè (1901-1956) was considered one of the foremost mathematicians of the 20th century. He graduated at the age of 21 from the most exclusive Italian university, "La Normale Di Pisa," with a dissertation on pure mathematics, and became a full professor at the age of 27. During his university years he was a roommate of Enrico Fermi, worked with Werner Heisenberg, exchanged correspondence with Richard Feynman, and in April 1950 was invited by Robert Oppenheimer to become a member of the exclusive Institute for Advanced Study in

Princeton and work with Albert Einstein and other notable scholars. As a mathematician Fantappiè could not accept that physicists had taken the liberty to reject half of the solutions of the fundamental equations of the universe. Therefore, he began to work on the mathematical properties of these solutions and found that those which describe energy that diverges forward-in-time is governed by the law of entropy, where energy tends to diverge toward homogeneity. On the contrary, the backward-in-time solution, which for us is energy that converges and attracts, leads to increase differentiation, complexity, order and to the creation of structures.

Listing the mathematical properties of the backward-in-time energy solution, Fantappiè realized that they coincide with the properties of living systems. In his *Unitary Theory of the Physical and Biological World* Fantappiè suggests that the physical/chemical world follows the entropic positive time energy solution, whereas the biological world follows the negative time energy solution, where causality acts backward-in-time and it governed by a law symmetrical to entropy that Fantappiè named syntropy, from the Greek *syn* = converging and *tropos* = tendency. Life, in essence, says Fantappiè, instead of being caused by the past is attracted by the future!

*Q: A few more words on Fantappiè*

UDC: Fantappiè was considered one of the great geniuses of the last century. He applied mathematics mainly to physics and he believed that mathematics contained a principle of reality. He could not accept the widespread habit among physicists, to use only those parts of the equations that were convenient. Equations had to be considered in their entirety. Fantappiè reminded that if the great book of nature is written in mathematical characters, as it was believed by Galileo, one must consider all the solutions.

The negative time solution was inconvenient since it introduces in physics the concept of final causality which contradicts the idea that causes must always precede their effects. According to the fundamental equations, causality is symmetrical there is as much forward causality as backward-in-time causality (i.e. which is named retrocausality). Not only the biological world, but all of the universe would result from the continuous interaction of causality and retrocausality.

But the idea of retrocausality, which acts from the future was brutally censored. Fantappiè's books and papers on syntropy were censored, his theory on syntropy was degraded to a philosophy of a mathematician eccentric genius. He was accused of not having produced experimental evidences of his theory. The experimental method requires that causes be in the past. So, on the one hand the idea of retrocausality was rejected and on the other hand no experimental evidence could be provided. Fantappiè's theory fell soon into oblivion.

Furthermore, in physics the positive time and negative time solutions predict the same results, and it is therefore impossible to distinguish whether the effects which are observed depend from classical causality or retrocausality. For example, antimatter should move backward-in-time, but it is impossible to establish whether antimatter actually moves forward or backward-in-time.

The situation is different in biology. In living systems anticipatory reactions are continuously observed, exactly as predicted by the theory of syntropy. The theory of syntropy assumes that life feeds on syntropy and therefore the parameters of the vital processes must manifest reactions before their causes. These strange anticipatory reactions have been observed in all the living systems: individuals, cells, and also with organic molecules. The theoretical biologist Robert Rosen coined the expression "*Anticipatory Systems*" for these behaviors of anticipation that are observed at all levels of organization of living systems. But biologists still continue to try to explain life using classical causality, such as predictive models or processes of natural selection. But, when we study the anticipatory behavior of biological molecules, it cannot be explained as the result of natural selection, because we are considering a level upstream of the processes of natural selection, and cannot be the result of predictive models, because molecules are not equipped with cognitive systems capable of producing such models.

The hypothesis of the theory of syntropy is that retrocausality acts at all levels of life and, unlike what is seen in physics, when working with living systems it is possible to perform experiments that demonstrate the existence of retrocausality. This was the main hypothesis behind Antonella Vannini's PhD dissertation and experiments.

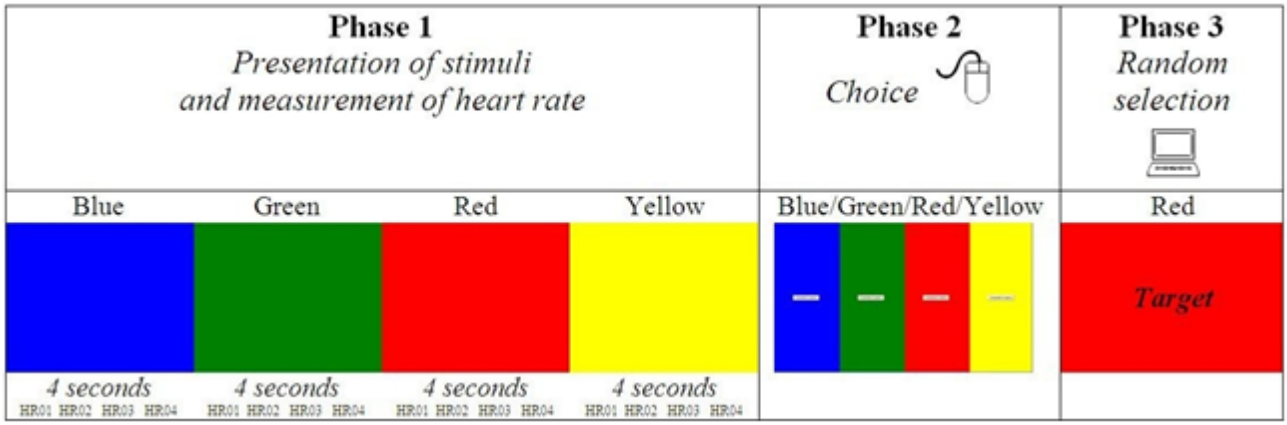
*Q: Let us introduce Antonella?*

UDC: Antonella Vannini is my wife. I met her on January 7, 2001. At the time, my work on syntropy was blocked. Antonella tells me that she had abandoned university, since she had to work, and that her dream was to go back again to university. Two days later we went out, a beautiful evening with a moon eclipse. The day after 10:01:01, January 10, 2001, we engaged. We married nine months later, the same date, but upside down, 10:10:01, October 10, 2001. As a gift I gave Antonella the possibility to go back to university. I told her to choose listening to her heart and she chose cognitive psychology. Initially Antonella was not interested in syntropy, but working on her first thesis on fractals and consciousness she encountered the equation with the dual energy solution and after a short time her thesis was titled: "Entropy and Syntropy. From mechanical to life causation." It was published in the NeuroQuantology Journal. After her bachelor's degree, she continued developing the

topic of Syntropy in her master degree thesis, her PhD dissertation and in the dissertation for the Ericksonian school in hypnosis and psychotherapy. For the PhD in cognitive psychology Antonella conducted four experiments in order to test the retrocausal hypothesis that stems from the syntropy theory, according to which the parameters of the autonomic nervous systems, that supports life functions, must show pre-stimuli activations. More precisely skin conductance and heart rate should response BEFORE stimuli since the autonomic nervous system maintains life functions feeding on syntropic energy which diverges backward-in-time. In the scientific literature some researchers had already found this strange pre-stimuli activation of the autonomic parameters, but there was no theory capable of explaining the rational of this strange effect. Antonella developed an experimental design which allows to observe a strong anticipatory effect of the heart rates. Results showed that the heart reacts before stimuli with emotional content.

*Q: Can you provide an example?*

UDC: I will now describe the experimental design devised by Antonella. A person was asked to sit in front of a computer monitor and with a heart rate detection strap applied to his/her chest. The trial consisted of three phases, in the first phase colors were presented full screen, such as the color blue, green, red and yellow. Each color remained on the screen for exactly 4 seconds. In the second phase the four colors were presented together as color bars and the person had to try to guess the color that the computer would have selected randomly in the third and final phase. In the last phase, that is, after the person expressed his guess for one of the colors, the computer used a random algorithm that led to select one of the four colors. At this point the selected color was shown on the computer screen.

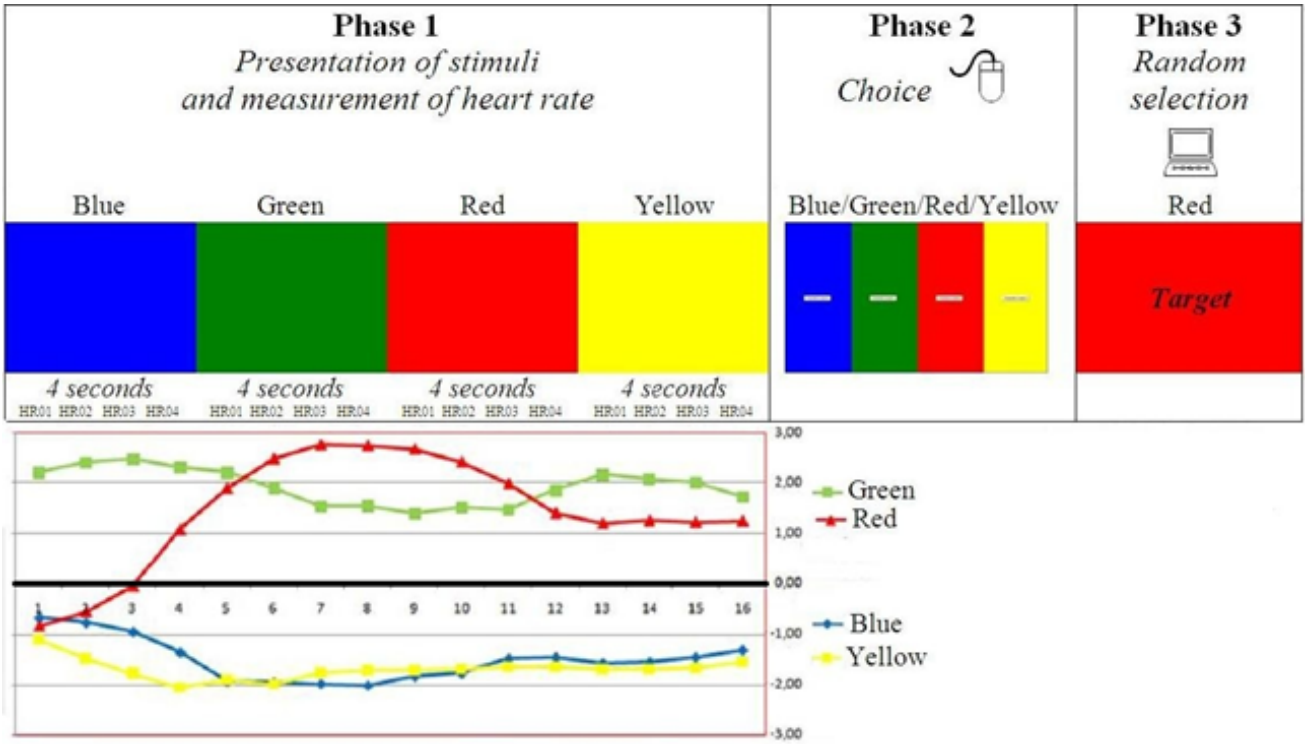



Each subject repeated the trial for 100 times. What the data shows is that, in the first phase in which colors were shown in a sequence, the heart rate is different depending on the color that the computer will selects, in an unpredictable way, in the last phase

(target color). This activation is independent from the guess made by the subject in the second phase.

*Q: More precisely?*

UDC: For example, in some subjects the heart rate increases, in the first phase, when the computer will select the red color as the target color in the third phase. Each subject shows a different anticipatory heart rate configuration. The differences among target colors, in the activation of the heart rate within each individual, is highly significant. Each subject produces a specific pattern in response to what the computer will select 15 seconds later, in the third phase. So not a split of a second before reaction, but a big activation well before. This activation is strong, both from a quantitative point of view, approximately two heartbeats differences, and from a statistical point of view.




We can her see that the pre-activation of the heart rate, in phase one, in concomitance with the target color which the computer selects in phase 3 differ from the base value, the zero line. In the absence of a retrocausal effect, lines should vary around the base value, the zero line. But the average heart rate values of the 99 trials, when associated to the target color, differ significantly from the baseline.

Although the heart reacts in advance, at the rational level no advanced reaction was detectable. People guessed in phase 2 randomly. Consequently, a dissociation

between the head and the heart seems to take place. What the heart knows is not available for the brain. The heart already knows in advance what the computer will select, but the brain shows no knowledge about it.

*Q: Are we talking about spontaneous but not conscious reactions?*

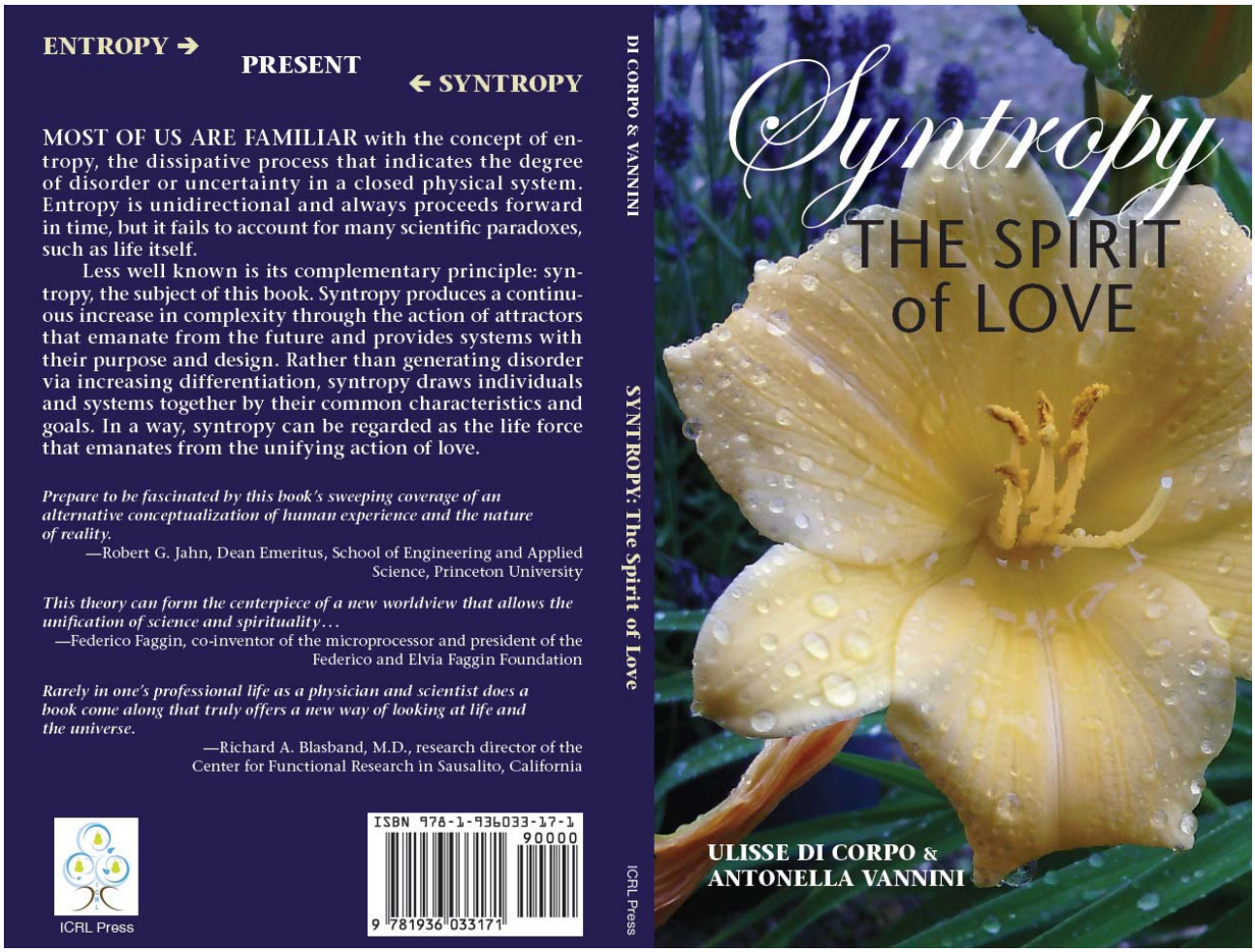
UDC: In psychology we speak of implicit and explicit knowledge. The knowledge of the heart is implicit, that of the head is explicit. Although we already know at the implicit level what the computer will select, at the explicit level this knowledge is not accessible.

When Antonella's positive results started changing the syntropy theory, which had been relegated within philosophy, into a scientific theory the reactions became violent. The professors, quantum physicists and cognitive psychologists, started attacking Antonella: "*This effect is impossible, it cannot exist, we are not going to look at the data!*", "*You are a fraud, you invented the data!*", "*You should be expelled from the academia!*". They rejected the idea to replicate the experiments. As in the days of Galileo, where authorities refused to look into the telescope, now the authorities refused to see the data and analyze them independently. Attacks worsened and were at the personal level. One of the major professors of Quantum Mechanics went to the extent of suggesting that the result could be caused by a magic interaction between expectations of the subject and the electronic of the computer, which would determine the outcome of the random selection of the color in phase 3, This was considered to be more acceptable. Antonella devised a series of controls. For example, after the computer had selected the target a second random procedure was used to determine whether to show or not the target on the computer screen. The anticipatory effect was visible in the data only when the computer displayed the selected target color and not when it was not displayed. If the effect had been caused by an interaction between expectations and electronics determining the selection of the target color according to forward-in-time causality (although magic), the effect would show either when the computer shows the target color, and when is does not show it. Instead, the effect was visible only when the selected color was shown to the subject. Consequently forward-in-time explanations were not possible.

Fantappiè had been accused of failing to produce any experimental evidence. When Antonella produced experimental evidences the reactions were of personal and direct attack. It was not acceptable that someone could question the law of cause and effect. CAUSES MUST ALWAYS PRECEDE THEIR EFFECTS. And this dogma could not be questioned. Antonella was under attack. Instead of evaluating the results and data of her experiments, the academia was trying to force Antonella to renounce to the dissertation discrediting her.

Meanwhile, the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Applied Sciences of the Princeton University, Robert Jahn, who had followed one of Antonella's presentations in a conference held in Norway, became enthusiastic of the experiments and results. Antonella translated her dissertation into English and sent it to Robert Jahn. Jahn had worked himself on similar experiments, starting during the Vietnam war when the president of McDonald Douglas asked Jahn, one of the leading scientists in the United States and Nobel laureate candidate, to study the anomalies that fighter jets showed in the electronic during the moments of combat. Jahn was a skeptic, but coincidentally a young student asked him to conduct experiments on the anomalous interaction between emotions and electronics. Jahn, sure that the experiments would have not led to any positive result, accepted since it was a good exercise for a dissertation. Results were positive and easy to replicate, and showed that emotions interact with electronics. Therefore, during combat the electronic can malfunction because of the strong emotional stress of the pilot. Jahn, together with Brenda Dunne, founded the PEAR laboratory (Princeton Engineering Anomalies Reasearch lab). Experiments have been conducted for over thirty years and show, beyond any possible doubt, that there is a strong interaction between emotions and electronics. Moreover, they show a stronger effects when the experiment is devised in a retrocausal way. During combat pilots undergo extreme emotional stress, since they are close to death, and these emotions interact with the electronics. Shielding this anomalous interactions was studies and results were used in the military field and by NASA.

Jahn appreciated Antonella'a work and wrote a letter asking her to publish a book with ICRL (International Consciousness Research Laboratories). This book has now been published with the title "*Syntropy, the Spirit of Love.*"




The experiments conducted by Antonella are simple to replicate. Antonella was a graduate student without a scholarship, the university did not provide equipment or funding. Everything, heart rate monitors and computers, were self-financed. The academia continued to reject the possibility that causality works differently and also the PEAR lab came under attack. Despite the total absence of support by the academia, I consider these experiment among the most interesting and important experiments which have been conducted in Italy in the latest years.

*Q: Did Jahn and his equip know about syntropy and Fantappiè's work?*

UDC: The contact was established in 2007. We had been invited to give talks in Norway where we presented the theory of syntropy. The theory of syntropy is still poorly understood. It was impossible to publish the results of the experiments on mainstream scientific journals. Any result that challenges the law of cause and effect was rejected, even if supported by experimental results which are easy to replicable and control.

*Q: Tell me more about this contact ...*

UDC: Antonella searched for people who were conducting similar studies. She found Robert Jahn and Brenda Dunne, but also Dean Radin, Senior Scientist at the Institute of Noetic Sciences in California. With Jahn and Brenda Dunne in particular we exchanged emails and received guidance. We assessed different experimental designs in order to choose that which seemed more appropriate for the syntropy hypothesis. Antonella was proud of this contacts and once she showed the letter received from Jahn, suggesting a publication, to one of the professor of the Faculty of Psychology who had always discredited her and the syntropy hypothesis. A couple of days later, this professor wrote to the Dean of the Faculty of Psychology and to the director of the PhD School, accusing Antonella of using and stealing his ideas, data and results, and asking to banish her from the university and from the PhD school. The Dean and the director of the PhD school, and all the other professors who had been involved in this dispute, were against Antonella, her experiments and the theory of syntropy, and were puzzled when this professor attributed to himself the experiments, showing such a strong interest for the results.

For several months Antonella was in the center of a hurricane, a huge conflict. But coincidences turned this conflict into the recognition of her work. When the moment came and she had to defend her dissertation in front of the national commission, Antonella was left alone. No one was there, her tutor was terrified and did not show, and all those who had previously attacked her did not show. Everyone was afraid.

Antonella touched the topic of causality, the untouchable DOGMA of the law of cause and effect. Whoever advocates a different type of causality knows that he will be treated as an heretic, an enemy of the academia, and marginalized. Few people have the courage to support the hypothesis that causality works differently.

*Q: A dogmatic religion?.*

UDC: When Fantappiè suggested that he could see the properties of life in backward-in-time causality, he was fiercely censored. When Robert Jahn started asserting that causality works differently he was expelled from the academia, but Princeton had to re-assign him the post. Jahn tells that the same academics that in public attack him, in private tell him that they agree with him, but that they cannot support him, otherwise they risk their position and grants.

*Q: This reminds me of Hahnemann and homeopathy.*

UDC: This is the reason of this interview. Fantappiè had repeatedly shown interest for homeopathy as he could interpret its effects according to retrocausality. Everyone

had tried to explain homeopathy according to classical causality, even the hypothesis of the memory of water, although original, tries to explain homeopathy according to classical causality. What I want to say is that we must have the courage to say that living systems are supercausal systems, driven mainly by causes that emanate from the future.

*Q: When you talk about retrocausality you use words about a change in paradigm.*

UDC: Yes. When we say that there is an additional type of causality, which flows backward-in-time, we are stating the existence of a new paradigm. Currently the mechanistic paradigm dominates and billions are spent to keep together this paradigm. The Higgs boson provides an example. Classical causality is governed by entropy and it is diverging. It does not account for converging forces, such as gravity. What causes gravity? Why bodies attract? The Higgs boson tries to provide an answer, but it is extremely contradictory and uses a complex and questionable mathematics. It is the cause of converging forces, provided by the mechanistic paradigm, which most people have accepted although the statistical significance was very limited. The theory of syntropy explains gravity and converging forces as the manifestation of attractors (i.e. backward-in-time causality), and posits that gravity should propagate instantaneously, that atoms vibrate very quickly from a diverging to converging states. Billions are spent to keep standing the standard model of particles, on which the mechanistic paradigm is based, but working on retrocausality and the backward-in-time solution are denied any funding.

The paradigm shift towards supercausality has countless implications. In statistics and scientific methodology, which is the field in which I provide my work, it implies the shift from the methodology of differences, which is at the basis of the experimental method, to the methodology of concomitant variations. The methodology of concomitant variations was described in 1886 by the economist and philosopher In order to scientifically study causality the method of differences can be coupled with the method of concomitant variations. The methodology of differences starts with two similar groups, a treatment (or cause) is given, to the experimental group and not to the control group. Differences between the two groups can be attributed only to the treatment. Differences can study only a few variables at a time and require quantitative and objective measurements, distributed in a Gaussian way. The methodology of concomitant variations, instead, allows to study an unlimited number of quantitative and quantitative variables together. Since syntropy manifests itself mainly in the form of qualitative and subjective experiences, the methodology of concomitant variations is particularly important when studying living systems. The method of differences cannot handle qualitative and subjective variables. It has therefore brought to believe that the syntropic and invisible side of reality is by definition outside of science and can be accessed only through subjective experiences

and religion. In statistics techniques can be grouped according to the methodology of differences, such as ANOVA and Student's t, and techniques based on the methodology of concomitant variations, such as Chi-square and contingencies tables. The methodology of concomitant variations does not imply a causal direction and can therefore study both forward and backward-in-time causality.

*Q: So if I grabbed it correctly ... statistics already provides tools which allow to work correctly within the new paradigm.*

UDC: Yes, the new paradigm will use statistics. The methodology of concomitant variations is already here, in the form of statistical techniques that can be used with great ease. We have published the book "*The Methodology of Concomitant Variations*" which is available in Kindle and provides free statistical software. Until the late sixties the use of computers was prohibitive. Researchers were forced to use statistical techniques that could be calculated by hand. This led to the methodology of differences and the experimental method. Now we are ready for the methodology of concomitant variations and the shift to the supercausal paradigm. The methodology and its tools are ready.

Obviously there are big economic and political interests. The pharmaceutical industry implies the mechanistic paradigm. The new paradigm inevitably leads to a new type of medicine, such as homeopathic or natural medicines based on the concept of life energy. Furthermore the methodology of differences permits to manipulate the results and this is frequently done. The methodology of concomitant variations, instead, does not allow for manipulation of the results. Since any manipulation would result in incoherent data in the other variables.

The methodology of concomitant variations is robust, easy, difficult to manipulate, but scientific journals which are mainly financed by the pharmaceutical companies, require data analyses that use the old methodology of differences. Studies show that over 80% of the results published in the major scientific journals using the methodology of differences, cannot be replicated. Just by changing mean values or removing outliers it is possible to see effects that are inexistent. This is often done in order to attend a scientific conference, to receive grants or publish in a scientific journal. A science based on false results has become the norm and drugs with no therapeutic effect are now marketed. The manipulation of results is rather impossible when using the method of concomitant variations. This methodology opens the doors to the new supercausal paradigm.

There is another very important point that we need address, it is that of water.

Syntropy is available at the quantum level, while entropy is the law which governs the macroscopic world in which we live. Then, how does life draw syntropy from the quantum world?

In 1925 the physicist Wolfgang Pauli discovered in water molecules the hydrogen bond or hydrogen bridge. Hydrogen atoms are located in an intermediate position between the sub-atomic level, quantum, and the molecular level of the macrocosm, allowing the flow of syntropy from the micro to the macro.

*Q: But why water?*

UDC: The water molecule is made of oxygen and hydrogen. When water molecules bind, hydrogen atoms are in a sort of suspension between the quantum and the macrocosm level. A limbo between both these levels; with feet in both camps.

The hydrogen bonding acquires syntropy from the quantum level. Since syntropy is converging energy, water has cohesive forces which are ten times more powerful than the van der Waals forces that hold together other liquids. Because of these significant cohesive forces, water manifests anomalous properties. For example, when it freezes it expands, it becomes less dense and floats; when other liquids solidify they contract, become more dense, heavy and sink. The singularity of water lies almost entirely in these powerful cohesive forces, typical of the law of syntropy. The other molecules that form hydrogen bonds, such as ammonia, do not reach these high cohesive properties and therefore cannot construct networks and wide-ranging structures in space as it is the case for water. Hydrogen bonds allow syntropy to flow from the micro to the macro, from the quantum to the macrocosm, making water molecule essential for life. Water is, ultimately, the lymph of life, that supplies living organisms with syntropy. If life is ever to start on another planet, certainly water should be present. Water is essential for the creation and evolution of any biological structure.

Based on these considerations, in February 2011 I wrote with Antonella a commentary in the Journal of Cosmology. Richard Hoover of NASA's Marshall Space Flight Center, discovered micro fossils of cyanobacteria in meteorites comets. The theory of syntropy leads to believe that life is a general law of the universe, that is manifested in the presence of the water molecule. A characteristic of comets is, precisely, to be rich in ice which in the vicinity of the Sun melts and becomes water. In our review we have therefore suggested that the theory of syntropy provides an explanation for the formation of living organisms, even in extreme situations, such as those that are found on comets, and that the discovery of micro fossils by Richard Hoover seems to confirm.

To better understand the implications of the hydrogen bond it is important to clarify the three types of time that the theory of syntropy posits:

1. *Causal time* is expected in diverging systems, such as our expanding Universe, and it is governed by the forward-in-time solution of the equations. In diverging systems entropy prevails, causes always precede effects and time moves forward, from the past to the future. The law of Entropy forbids retrocausality. It is therefore not possible to see light waves that move backward-in-time or receive radio signals before they are transmitted.
2. *Retrocausal time* is expected in converging systems, as it is the case of black-holes. Retrocausal time is governed by the backward-in-time solution of the equations. In converging systems retrocausality prevails, effects always precede causes and time moves backwards, from the future to the past. In these systems it is impossible to see light coming out from black holes since energy moving forward-in-time is impossible.
3. *Supercausal time* characterizes systems in which diverging and converging forces are balanced. An example is provided by atoms, the quantum level of matter. In these systems, causality and retrocausality coexist and time is unitary: past, present and future coincide.

This classification of time was already present in Greece in the form of: Kronos, Kairos and Aion.

- *Kronos* describes sequential time, which is familiar to us, typical of the forward-in-time solutions of the equations: absolute moments that flow from past to future.
- *Kairos* describes retrocausal time, typical of the backward-in-time solution of the equations. According to Pythagoras, Kairos is at the basis of intuition and the ability to anticipate the future and to choose advantageously.
- *Aion* describes supercausal time in which past, present and future coexist. This is the time of the quantum world, the sub-atomic world.

Water molecules allow life to acquire syntropy and to connect to unitary time where past, present and future coexist.

*D: This is fantastic! It sounds like one of those fantasy movies where water works as a portal, a door between different worlds.*

UDC: between two different realms. Water has properties which are completely different from those of all the other liquids and allows causality to operate in a way which is different from classical forward-in-time causality.

*Q: Can you provide an example?*

UDC: The properties of water are symmetrical with respect to other liquids. For example, it can absorb enormous amounts of heat, exactly as expected according to the law of syntropy. This peculiarity of water explains why it is used in cooling systems. The ability of water to absorb heat is incredible, the thermal properties of the water show how syntropy concentrates and absorbs energy. Another example, because of the considerable cohesive forces when ice melts into it contracts and becomes heavier. Ice is less dense than water and therefore floats. All other molecules are more dense in their solid form, since when they solidify they contract, they become more dense and heavy and sink. With water just the opposite is observed.

Water solidifies starting from the top downwards. Other liquids solidify starting from below, since heat, the warm part of the liquid moves up towards the surface, while the cold part sinks. The liquid in the lower part is therefore the first to reach the solidification temperature, and for this reason liquids solidify from the bottom upward. Again, in order to increase water temperature more heat is needed than what is required for other liquids. The singularity of water lies almost entirely in its attractive, cohesive and absorption properties that are typical of the law of syntropy. Given the importance that water plays in providing syntropy, living systems are made mostly of water. We humans are 70% made of water. Water is not a neutral molecule, but it is a molecule that can have huge effects on life. In order to activate these properties it is necessary to act according to retrocausality, the logic of syntropy, which is symmetrical to classic causality. For example, if we want to have a strong effect, instead of increasing the active substance, we need to dilute it. That is precisely what we see in Homeopathy. This is why Fantappiè became interested in Homeopathy.

*Q: Prof. Negro who was the dean of the Italian Homeopathy met Fantappiè several times. Fantappiè could see in Homeopathy a proof of his theory of syntropy.*

UDC: Fantappiè was looking for a way to test his theory, but the experimental method requires that causes precede effects and does not allow to study retrocausal effects. On the contrary homeopathy is constantly working with retrocausality and the anomaly of homeopathy is precisely due to this, namely, that causality is reversed and somehow Fantappiè saw homeopathy as a confirmation of his theory on syntropy. Fantappiè found himself in a paradoxical situation. The theory of syntropy stems from the fundamental equations of physics, but the experimental validation of this

theory seems possible only when studying living systems and, therefore, also in the field of medicine.

*Q: I find this singular.*

UDC: Feynman and Wheeler, both Nobel laureates in physics, came to the conclusion that when experiments are carried in the physics laboratories the retrocausal effect cannot be distinguished from classical causality. For example, it is impossible to tell if a positron moves backward or forward-in-time. The equations say that it moves backward-in-time, however, if it moves backward or forward the result is the same, and consequently experiments cannot distinguish between causality and retrocausality. This difficulty prevents experimental test. Instead in life sciences exactly the opposite happens. The theory of syntropy puts physics in a subordinate position to life sciences.

*Q: I have a profane curiosity, at this point. The question may seem trivial to you or out of context. My Homeopathy professor (I refer to dr. Spinedi) in a conference in Verona in 2013, after the presentation of some case study, )received the praise of Fritjof Capra, who enthusiastically told him that this is the new medicine! But is the new physics ready to accept retrocausality?*

UDC: I met Fritjof Capra and I know his work. However Fritjof Capra, like many other physicists who speak about the new physics, has not had the courage to embrace the topic of retrocausality. So on the one hand he talks of the crisis of the mechanistic paradigm, but on the other hand he does not have the courage to really go beyond the mechanistic paradigm.

*Q: That was indeed my question. I now rephrase it: how do the new physicists see retrocausality? It seems to me that the new physicists should have sympathy and understanding for retrocausality and Homeopathy.*

UDC: Many new physics state that the mechanistic paradigm is in a crisis, but generally speaking they are not suggesting any way out. Those very few who have the audacity and courage to make the crossing to supercausality and retrocausality are attacked, discredited and excluded from grants and thrown out of the academia. There is a violent censorship. Those who have done the crossing to supercausality say that the price they had to pay is so high that they often advise others not to do it! Many prefer to remain in the classical mainstream science, and compromise. With me and Antonella it is different. We have the opportunity to talk openly about retrocausality and supercausality since we decided to stay out of the academic world. We are able to make a living without having to compromise.

The mechanistic paradigm is governed by the law of entropy that leads to increase disorder, dissipation and conflicts and according to the syntropy theory, the mounting crisis of the Western societies is nothing else than the manifestation of the entropy. In order to come out from the crisis the transition to the supercausal paradigm is required. But physics has become similar to a medieval church, which burns at stake the heretics. As in the days of Giordano Bruno. In life sciences and especially in economics, which is probably the discipline mostly affected by the crisis, the mechanistic paradigm no longer works. The need for the transition is broadly felt. In physics this need is not felt. Physicists feel content with the mechanistic paradigm which provides them a central role. I think that the transition will start in economics and subsequently in biology, psychology and medicine. But, what I expect is that biologists, doctors, psychologists and economists will provide the experimental proof to the new paradigm. Life sciences will not be subordinate to physicists, but physics will have listen to biologists, psychologists and economists and provide the experimental validation of syntropy. A new physics extended to the laws of life. Just to say, we were contacted recently by physicists of Berkeley University. They read our articles and essays. One of them told us that she could not sleep all night for the incredible implications that she could see in our works. Many physicists know that it is time to change paradigm, but in physics it is very difficult, whereas in life sciences it seems easier.

*Q: Can you give a reason for this?*

UDC: My tutor Vittorio Castellano used to associate the difference between the old and new paradigm to the difference between mathematics and statistics. Mathematics is deterministic. Functions provide always only one result. When dealing with square roots, which have always a positive and negative solution, in order to maintain determinism, it was arbitrary decided that only the positive result is taken into account. On the contrary statistic is non deterministic. Mathematics is at the foundation of the mechanistic paradigm, whereas statistics is required in life sciences where the supercausal paradigm is more evident. The focus on mathematics (and also on parametric statistics, i.e. mathematical statistics) has limited physics to the old paradigm.

*Q: What about Hahnemann and vital energy?*

UDC: According to syntropy, vital energy is energy which diverges backward-in-time. But physicists had rejected this backward-in-time energy, since it questioned the law of cause and effect. The backward-in-time energy requires a new language and formalism. We need to shift to non-parametric statistics and the implications are huge not only in the field of economics, where mathematics has caused enormous disasters, but also in biology, psychology and medicine. Darwinism provides an

example. This approach works well within microevolution, that is when species adapt to environments by reducing their genetic information, but does not work when it comes to macroevolution, that is when there is an increase in complexity. For example, let us consider one of the simplest increases in complexity: the formation of a protein starting from amino acids. The simplest protein is composed of about 90 amino acids. The possibility that amino acids combine in the right sequence giving place to the simplest protein is, according to combinatorial counting, less than one over a number followed by 600 zeros. Elsasser in the paper *A causal phenomena in physics and biology: A case for reconstruction*, published in 1969 in the American Scientist (vol. 57, pp. 502-16) shows that in the 13-15 billion years of our Universe a maximum of $10^{106}$ simple events (at the nanosecond level) have taken place. Consequently, any event which requires a combinatory value greater than $10^{106}$ simply cannot apply to our physical Universe. Since $10^{600}$ (one followed by 600 zeroes) is greater than all the combinations which have taken place since the Big Bang, the possibility of the spontaneous formation of the simplest protein is nil. Elsasser's results show that the notion of mechanical causation in biology is devoid of logical underpinning and that its use is metaphorical at best. A real danger exists that the use of this metaphor can too easily divert one's attention in the wrong direction. In practice, considering all the history of the Universe and all the spontaneous combinations, it is impossible that a single protein may form just by chance. Furthermore, when this protein would eventually come out by chance, it would be immediately destroyed by entropy. So, adhering to the mechanistic paradigm the formation of life is simply impossible, and chance does not provide an explanation. Even more inexplicable is the formation of cells, organisms and individuals. Without speaking of consciousness and feelings.

Syntropy attributes the life to attractors which operate from the future through the properties of water. Each attractor provides information, but it also receives information, selects what is advantageous for life and redistributes it. Attractors progressively grow in complexity and since they depend on the properties of the backward-in-time solutions, which allow for entanglement and instantaneous correlations, they in-formation can be transferred and received everywhere in the Universe. Attractors are one of the fundamental concepts introduced by the theory of syntropy. They act from the future and guide towards a specific designs. Whereas forward-in-time energy coalesces thanks to cohesive forces such as gravity (syntropy), backward-in-time energy coalesces thanks to entropy. Similarly to the physical visible universe which is organized into galaxies, solar systems, planets, etc., the invisible world of attractors is organized in a hierarchy. Attractors specialize and guide towards specific forms and designs. Attractors require water to organize and manifest. In the absence of water the activation of these attractors is impossible. Following this line of thought, syntropy leads to the conclusion that life is a property of the interaction between the quantum and the macro level, which requires water to

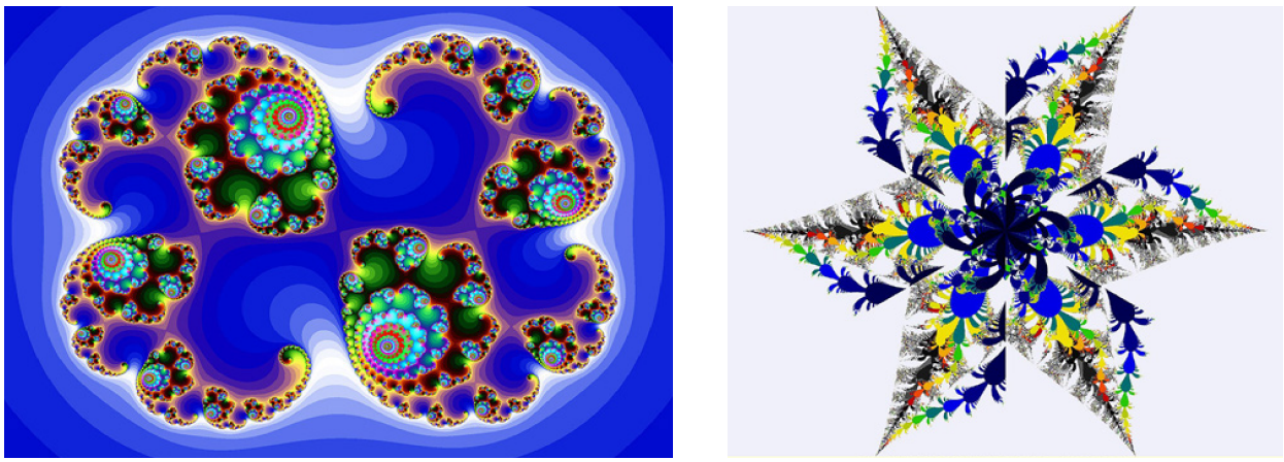
manifest. When water is not present life is impossible. Thus life is being created continuously in the presence of water. Life is caused by complex attractors that guide towards specific designs. DNA would work as antennas which link complex systems to these specific attractors. Information is not stored in the body, but outside in the attractors A specific attractor would exist for each species. Darwinian trial and error and natural selection would be limited to microevolution, whereas in the field of macroevolution the intelligent action of attractors is needed. Intelligent information is stored in the future (attractors) and the future constantly retroacts, guiding our evolution.

*Q: You have used the word "attractors", can you tell us more about it?*

UDC: When it comes to classical causality we talk about causes, when we talk about retrocausality we deal with attractors. In 1963 the meteorologist Edward Lorenz discovered the existence of attractors which made systems sensitive, at every point of their motion, to small changes. For example, studying at the computer a simple meteorological model, he realized that with a small change in the initial conditions a "chaotic state" amplified which made any prediction impossible. By analyzing this system that behaved so unpredictably, Lorenz found the existence of an attractor which is now named "chaotic attractor of Lorenz". This attractor allows microscopic perturbations to be enormously amplified and interfere with the macroscopic behavior of the system. Lorenz himself described this situation with the famous words: "*The flap of a butterfly's wings in the Amazon can cause a hurricane in the United States.*" In meteorology, as well as other disciplines that deal with water, such as life sciences, one continually encounters attractors. Attractors are observed and described, but scientists do not know what causes them. In other words, they observe the effect of syntropy (attractors), but do not speak of syntropy. Science is still tied to the mechanistic paradigm, and attractors are observed and described, but are still a mystery. All what is converging is a mystery for the old paradigm. Not least the force of gravity. The constant flow of information from the past, in the form of memories and experiences, and the in-formation that comes from the future, in the form of emotions that attract us toward a specific direction, constantly show bifurcations, and we need to choose which one we want to follow. Do we choose the head or the heart? This constant state of choice is at the basis of free will and chaotic dynamics. In other words, when causality and retrocausality interact, the system becomes chaotic and non-deterministic. The discovery of attractors gave rise to the science of chaos.

Entropy tends to level effects, syntropy tends to amplify effects. A field where the interaction between causality and retrocausality becomes visible is that of fractal geometry. The term fractal was coined in 1975 by Benoît Mandelbrot, and is derived from the Latin fractus (broken). Fractals appear in chaos theory and are obtained by inserting geometric attractors in the form of limits to which the system tends. For

example, if we repeat the square root of a number greater than zero, but different from one, the result will tend to one, but it will never reach it. Number one is then the attractor of the square root. Similarly, if you continue to square a number greater than one the result will tend to infinity and if you continue to square a number less than one, the result will tend to zero. Fractal figures are obtained when attractors are used.

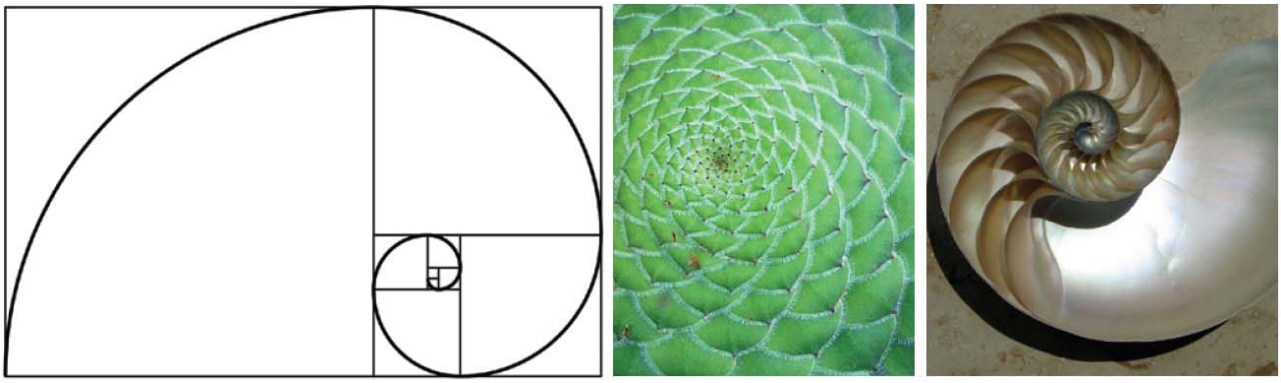


*Examples of fractal images taken from Wikipedia*

As shown by Mandelbrot, these figures are complex, but at the same time ordered. Fractal geometry has captivated many researchers because of their similarity with the organization of living systems. The coronary arteries and veins have fractal ramifications. The main vessels branch into a series of smaller vessels that, in turn, branch out in vessels of even more reduced caliber. These fractal structures seem to have a vital role in the mechanics of contraction and in the conduct of excitatory electrical stimulation: the spectral analysis of the heart rate shows that the normal beat is characterized by a broad spectrum that resembles chaotic fractal patterns. Also neurons have a structure similar to fractals, with asymmetric ramifications (dendrites) associated with cell bodies, which at a slightly higher magnification show similar ramifications. Lungs resemble fractals. Bronchi and bronchioles form a tree with multiple ramifications, whose configuration looks alike at high and low magnification. By measuring the diameters of different orders of branching, it was found that the bronchial tree can be described by fractal geometry. Fractal geometry suggests that the organization and evolution of living systems (tissues, nervous systems, living organisms and species) are driven by attractors that feedback on the living system thanks to the retrocausal properties of syntropy.

Another field of study of attractors are vortices. Vortices are caused by attractors, for example by gravity. In vortices the famous “golden ratio” is always found. Leonardo of Pisa wrote in 1202 the book “*Liber Abaci*” (or “The Book of Calculation”) under the pen-name “Fibonacci.” This work proved a significant contribution to the history of mathematics because it introduced the use of Arabic numerals into Europe, which

eventually replaced Roman numerals. Fibonacci described a sequence of numbers that would become to be known as Fibonacci Numbers, although this sequence had already been used in Sanskrit poetry as early as 450 BC. Fibonacci called this sequence Modus Indorum (method of the Indians), and applied it to solving a problem involving the growth of a population of rabbits based on idealized assumptions. The solution turned out to be a sequence of numbers that was the sum of the two previous numbers. The ratio between the numbers in a Fibonacci sequence (1.618034) is called the Golden Ratio, or Golden Section, and can be found throughout nature.



*Examples of Fibonacci sequences*

Fractal geometry and the spiral shape of the Golden Ratio reproduce some of the most important structures of living systems, and many researchers believe that life follows these two principles: the leaf arrangement in plants, the pattern of the florets of a flower, grains of wheat, the growth of corals, a hive of bees, the form of the brain and neurons, as well as the lungs. Fibonacci numbers appear to be applicable to the growth of every living thing.

Attractors do not cancel entropy, but they establish a bridge between entropy and syntropy that seems to follow proportions that were already known in antiquity. What I find interesting is the interdisciplinary of this approach. The theory of syntropy merges together not only physics and biology, but virtually all disciplines, from sciences to arts and spirituality. Syntropy can be found in all the aspects of reality and seems a common thread that connects everything, Everything seems to results from the continuous interaction between diverging and converging forces. Living systems tend to converge towards the attractor, and when they diverge suffering and crises are the outcome,

*Q: Do you think that syntropy may have socio-economic, political and even international implications?*

UDC: Yes I believe that the crisis is fueled by the mechanistic paradigm and in order to solve it we need to shift to the new supercausal and syntropic paradigm. Just an example, with Antonella we have hold seminars for the PhD Scholl in Management at the University of Rome La Sapienza. Economists make the distinction between problem solving and decision making. Decision making is strategic, future-oriented. Case studies show is that effective decision making is based on intuitions and guided by the heart. How can we account for this in science? Syntropy connects intuitions to aims and attractors. The information coming from the past is typically handled by rationality, is based on memory, experiences, facts, but it is not oriented, whereas information coming from the future, is based on feelings that attract towards a specific direction. We feel to be attracted towards a specific aim. Free will arises from the constant state of choice between what our past experiences tell and where our feelings attract us. We are constantly in front of these bifurcations and we are forced to choose. We must choose between the head and the heart. But, when decisions are important and strategic we need to follow the intuitive side. The head is useful in problem solving, based on experience. The heart and intuition are necessary in decision-making. The neurophysiologist Antonio Damasio discovered that people with decision making deficits have poor or little perception of their emotional feelings. This deficiency is common among those who have lesions in the frontal lobe of the brain, or that use substances such as alcohol and drugs that "anesthetized" the feelings of the heart. However, these people show intact cognitive functions. Short and long term memory, working memory, attention, perception, language, logic, arithmetic, intelligence, learning , knowledge of the elements of the problem to which is asked to make the decision and the integrity of the system of values are all intact. They respond normally to the majority of intelligence tests and their cognitive functions are normal; despite this, they are not able to decide in an appropriate manner for all that concerns their future. This leads to a dissociation between the ability to solve problems and the ability to decide. Damasio found that decision-making deficits are always accompanied by alterations in the ability to feel, whereas cognitive abilities are intact. When feelings are impaired we observe the inability to plan for the future, the inability to make a program for the hours to come, the confusion with respect to priorities and lack of insight. Individuals with decision making deficit are characterized by knowledge but not by feeling. Damasio shows that feelings which are useful in decision-making are primarily those of the heart, in the form of the acceleration of the heartbeat, followed by those of the lungs, in the form of the contraction of breath, intestines and muscles. These feelings are used in decision-making and help to build advantageous strategies. Damasio notes that emotions help to direct and guide our decisions and lead to the appropriate place of a space in which decision-making can work well without the tools of logic. Damasio's

results suggest that there is a systems driven by emotions and feelings that is oriented toward the future, and that this system is at the basis of decision-making. When a person loses its contact with emotions and feelings, the future-oriented drive is lost and it becomes difficult to choose advantageously. Emotions are not an interference to the decisions making process, but they act like the needle of a compass that point in the direction which is most advantageous. We need to learn to read the compass of emotions. Our excessive focus on rationality and the brain has made us unaware of the compass of emotions.

*D: Which political approach do you consider syntropic?*

UDC: I believe that all parties can benefit from the syntropy vision of life and society. Syntropy is horizontal and is neither right nor left. It rather tends to harmonize opposite positions. Furthermore, political organizations, associations or movements generate power struggles. This is antithetical to the whole message of syntropy, which is based on cooperation and convergence. Syntropy leads to envision a mixture between direct democracy and meritocracy. Western representative democracy is the product of the industrial age and the mechanistic paradigm, profoundly dysfunctional for nature and the happiness and wellbeing of people. In order to work on the theory of syntropy I had to stay away from the academic world and from politics. I had to prioritize my freedom of thought. This does not mean that syntropy cannot enter the academic or the political and business worlds. The theory of syntropy provides effective and costless solutions to problems that now seem mysterious. It clearly shows the way, it leads to effective and efficient strategies, and can therefore be useful for managers, as well as policy makers and statesmen. Syntropy can serve whoever is working for the promotion of life and the wellbeing of people and humanity.

*Q: I was wondering which are the implications at the economic level.*

UDC: The implications are simply enormous. The syntropy theory says that we always have to tend to *reduce entropy and increase syntropy*. The mechanistic paradigm, instead, constantly increases entropy and reduces syntropy and this is the cause of the crisis we are now witnessing. If we continue to think in a cause and effect manner entropy will continue to increase, conflicts, wars, the depletion of the environment and pollution will increase. We need to shift towards a future oriented vision of economics, where increasing syntropy and reducing entropy is synonymous of wealth, wellbeing and happiness.

Shifting towards the new supercausal and syntropic paradigm will be inevitable. The West is in the desperate attempt to keep together the mechanistic paradigm, which is collapsing. It would rather go to a Third World War, instead of changing the

paradigm. But the outcome would still be the change of paradigm. So, why not change the paradigm and avoid another destructive war? The change of paradigm can start from the bottom, from the people, and then propagate to economics, institutions and governments. This is the why I provide assistance to individuals who are trying to solve their existential crisis.

Obviously we all resist to change. But when the feel the attractor and the direction becomes clear, it is difficult not to change. When we converge towards the attractor we feel warmth in the thorax area and wellbeing. When we diverge we fell void, pain, depression and anxiety. These feelings can be used as the needle of a compass, what I call the compass of emotions. We need to learn how to follow the indications of the compass of emotions and avoid external guides, masters, gurus and religious leaders. The function of suffering is to inform us that we are on the wrong path, diverging from the attractor.

The "*Theory of Vital Needs*" stems from the constant struggle with entropy. For example, in order to counter entropy we must meet material conditions such as drinking, eating, shelter, and intangible conditions such as the need for meaning and the need for cohesion and love. When a vital need is met only partially an alarm bell is felt. For example, if we need to drink we feel thirsty, if we need to eat we feel hunger, if we need a shelter we feel cold or heat. The same applies to the intangible needs, for example if we need meaning we feel insignificant, useless and depressed. Depression is an alarm. It is similar to thirst and hunger and has the function to inform us that the vital need for meaning is not satisfied. Likewise anguish and anxiety informs us that the vital need for cohesion and love is not satisfied.

The theory of vital needs, adds to the well-known material needs for food, water, housing and sanitation, the immaterial needs for meaning and cohesion. The end point of this theory is the theorem of love. The theorem of love solves the identity conflict between being and not being:

$$\frac{Syntropy}{Entropy} = 0$$

We are syntropy, we feel we exist. But when we compare ourselves to the outside universe which has inflated towards infinite thanks to entropy, we discover to be equal to zero. On one side we feel we exist, on the other side we are aware to be equal to zero. These two opposite considerations generate the identity conflict which was described by Shakespeare with the words: "*to be, or not to be: that is the question.*"

The aim is to solve the identity conflict and this can be done only if we find a way to state our identity:

$$Syntropy = Syntropy$$

From a mathematical point of view this is possible only when we multiply the numerator of the identity conflict by Entropy:

$$\frac{Syntropy\ x\ \cancel{Entropy}}{\cancel{Entropy}} = Syntropy$$

When we unite ourselves with the Universe (i.e. Entropy) the identity conflict and depression are solved and we experience the meaning of our life. Multiplications have the converging and cohesive properties of love. It is therefore possible to state that only through love we can solve depression and experience happiness. This is why this equation is named the *theorem of love*. The theorem of love shows that we can accomplish the transition from duality (I=0) to non-duality (I=I) and explains why anxiety (the lack of love) and depression (the lack of meaning) are perfectly correlated.

But, how can we love all the universe? If we carefully analyze the theorem of love it does not say that happiness is reached when we love all the universe, but it tells that love is the aim of life and that love and happiness coincide.

The theory of vital needs says that love gives meaning to our existence, and that only through love we can solve the conflict between being and non-being. Love causes an increase in the flow of syntropy and in the ability of the body to heal and regenerate. Healing is therefore strictly correlated to love.

Unfortunately, we are focused on material needs and try to explain anguish and depression solely as a result of a dysfunction of our chemical mediators. Psychiatry tries to cope with depression and anxiety by restoring the balance of our chemical mediators by means of drugs. What would you say if we were to solve starvation using drugs that eliminate the feeling of hunger? Would it seem a contradiction? After a while we would die. The same happens with anxiety and depression. We silence these feelings, but the real cause is not solved and continues to act worsening the suffering and the psychiatric symptomatology. Psychiatric diseases are spreading and psychology and psychiatry seem to be ineffective.

The supercausal paradigm says that the goal is to converge towards the attractors and that when this happens the flow of syntropy increases and we perceive feelings of warmth, love and wellbeing. We feel life filled with meaning and happiness. In order to converge we must not look for causes, but for attractors. We must look for what is invisible.

*Q: Entropy goes towards the future and towards death, chaos and disorder and allopathic medicine goes in the same direction. Homeopathic medicine instead manifests a different tendency. During treatment patients can have flashes of past symptoms that were suppressed by allopathic drugs. Symptoms reappear in a backward-in-time sequence. It does not happen always, but often.*

UDC: Allopathic medicine is based on the idea that causes must always precede their effects. This is governed by the law of entropy and leads to costs and increased public debt. The new paradigm offers solutions which are often counter intuitive. Let us see one. Duchenne, a type of muscular dystrophy that leads to death at an age that usually ranges between 18 and 24 years, is a genetic disease. Money goes therefore only to genetic studies, which have achieved little: patients continue to die between 18 and 24. In Denmark they have instead focused on the quality of life. Let us see how it works. In Italy, and most Western countries, the State spends approximately 10thousand euros per month for the home treatment and care of each Duchenne patient: money goes from the center to the periphery: first to the Regions, then to the local health agencies, and then to foundations and cooperatives that provide care and treatment. In each step part of the money is lost and the care which is provided is often minimal, often provided by an unpaid volunteers. In Denmark the approach is reversed. Money is given directly in the hands of the Duchenne patient who chooses how to organize his care. Usually 3 or 4 care givers are hired full-time. They are well trained, taken from the free market, and not volunteers. If the Duchenne patient is not happy he can replace them at any moment. This results in a need for Training Schools. Professionals who feel the need to continuously update themselves. In short, in Denmark Duchenne patients live up to 40 years. A good quality life. Only by reversing the way how money flows and provide attention to the person, we shift from the mechanistic paradigm to a type of organization which is focused on attractors and life energies and creates a virtuous economic, which creates training schools, and which can be taxed at many different passages, enabling the government to recover all the money which was spent. Wellbeing and prosperity is created at no cost, just by reversing the way how we consider causality. Rational cost/benefit thinking is put on a side, the relevant role is given to feelings.

*Q: It seems to me that this example provides a practical aspect of the application of syntropy on a specific problem, which like homeopathy also operates according to a simple and effective reversed causality.*

UDC: Denmark has always rejected the EU welfare system and the Euro, since they have a different approach to causality and to how problems must be faced and solved. The EU is profoundly mechanistic and this is probably one of the major causes of the crisis of the Euro and of the Union. Facts are showing that Danes are following a way by far more effective and efficient, and this provides a clue on how the theory of syntropy could be developed into a welfare system. Reversing the way how we approach causality inevitably favors the transition from allopathic to homeopathic medicine. All disciplines can be revised, by just reversing the way how we think to causality. This can be done in economics, social policies, architecture, decision making, medicine and psychology. The crisis of the Western World is due to the mechanistic paradigm which has come to an end.

*Q: Really interesting.*

UDC: Thank you!