THERE IS ONLY INFORMATION!

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Through a combination of good luck and some unusual ability, I learned and practiced an ancient Buddhist meditation called mindfulness meditation under the guidance of a Theravadin monk, named Namgyal Rinpoche, and was "successful" in achieving the mysterious state of mind called Enlightenment. I place the word "successful" in quotation marks to acknowledge the fact that, unlike earning a Bachelor of Science degree or learning to drive a car, such a claim is extremely political and automatically questioned in ways that can be very nasty. Fortunately, the special ability that I have does not require "success," it is merely helpful. I am referring to the special ability called anima in Sanskrit, the ability to "see" atoms by means of a special form of extrasensory perception called **micro-psi** perception by Stephen Phillips.

While I was able to get English translations of the relevant texts, their true meaning can be acquired only through a form of meditation completely outside the Western experience of "understanding." What I can say is that I experienced and drew complex images that I experienced in relation to the translated text. I soon realized I was experiencing the micro-psi perception of subatomic particles similar to those described by Stephen Phillips.

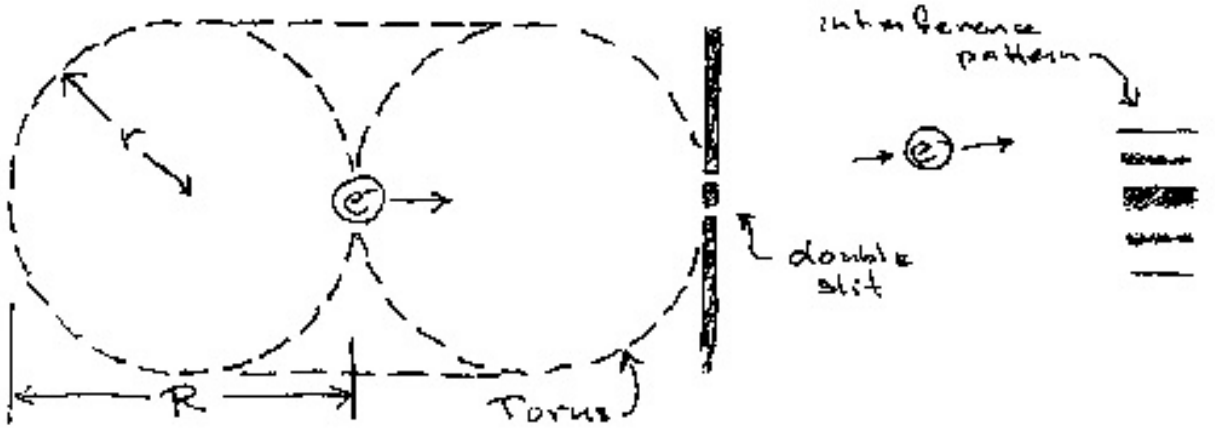
The double-slit experiment. Stephen Phillips informed me that I was viewing what is known to modern physicists as "shadow matter," a form of matter predicted by one version of string theory. I was also able to perceive ordinary matter (protons, electrons, and the like). Realizing that my experiences could help solve some of the paradoxes of quantum physics, my brother and I visited David Peat in Ottawa. Peat was a physicist who had worked with David Bohm. He suggested that I meditate on the famous double-slit experiment. In this chapter, I will start with a description of my many meditation experiences with this experiment.

Peat framed the paradox of the double-slit experiment in terms of information. We know that particles such as electrons display wave properties. The experiment illustrates this property in a way that cannot be explained in terms of what we already know about electrons. The experiment uses an apparatus that it often used to demonstrate the wave-properties of water and light in the classroom. For example, if we shine monochromatic light (light of one colour or wavelength) on two parallel slits, the light shining through the slits form an interference pattern that can be detected with a photographic plate. The light falling on the photographic plate form dark and light parallel strips. Bright strips form when light waves from both slits reinforce one another. Dark strips form when the two beams cancel out one another. Calculating the location of each bar requires taking into account information about the location and orientation of both slits.

However, when we shoot a beam of electrons at two parallel slits, we do not expect these strips to form because each electron passes through only one of the slits. Yet, when we perform the experiment for real, strips form in exactly the way wave interference would occur. The question Peat asked me is how can the electrons falling on the photographic plate take into account information about the location and

orientation of both slits? He was asking me to solve one of the greatest mysteries of modern physics. I was able to provide a solution, but, as you would reasonably expect, the solution is a complex one. Please allow me to explain.

The electron is a single "Ultimate Physical Atom." In his book, *Extra-Sensory Perception of Quarks*, Phillips illustrates the two forms taken by what Leadbeater and Besant called the "Ultimate Physical Atom" or UPA (see page 13). They called it the UPA because, according to their observations, it was the smallest stable object they observed using micro-psi perception. (They observed much smaller objects, but none of them were stable.) While Leadbeater and Besant never observed an electron, I was able to do so and saw it to be a single UPA. From a topological point of view, the UPA consists of ten strings on the surface of a shape called a torus. In plain language, the torus has the shape of a donut. In the abstract geometry of topology, a torus can be shaped like a piece of moist clay into a multitude of shapes while remaining a torus. For example, a teacup is a torus from this point of view. Each of the ten strings of the UPA consists of a string of pearls (minus a string). Each pearl is also a torus. Later on, I will call the pearl a bubble torus.



The brief expansion of the electron. I noticed that, as an electron flies through empty space, it remains a tiny particle most of the time. Periodically, the particle expands seemingly to an infinite size and contracts back to a tiny particle over an extremely brief period of time, all the time following a parabolic trajectory. During its expanded phase, the torus becomes a horn torus as the size of the hole becomes extremely small relative to its outside diameter. I always noticed that the space enclosed by the torus had a quality slightly different from the space outside the torus. It was as if the space inside was somehow "denser" than the space outside. Only recently have I discovered the nature of this difference.

Zooming-in. One of the properties of micro-psi perception is the capacity to zoom-in or zoom-out on a particular location in space. Zooming-in is often experienced at the beginning of a micro-psi meditation session. For example, you may focus your awareness on a piece of your clothing (usually without looking at it). With a characteristic effort, you can focus your awareness on the weave in the fabric, then on the fibers of the fabric, and then on molecules of the fiber. After that, as you zoom-in further, you will notice that you are in a lot of empty space, because you need to zoom-in several more times before you find a nucleus or an electron. Ordinarily, once you see the fine structure of the UPA or the bubble torus, there is so much to discover that it does not occur to zoom-in any further.

Quantum space and quantum time. By zooming-in further, I discovered that both space and time are quantified. This means that, if you zoom-in far enough, you notice that objects do not move through space continuously. Instead, at one moment the object occupies a particular location and, if in motion, at the next moment it occupies a second location without appearing to move between the two locations. The object seems to jump from one location to the next. It is also possible to zoom-in on time so that everything starts moving (jumping) in slow motion (still without appearing to move between locations). If you zoom-in enough on time, everything seems to stop moving except for once in a long while, an object will jump. It never occurred to me to zoom-in on empty space.

I had long since realized that, during the expanded phase of an electron, it gathered information about the environment of the electron, and that, during the particle phase, its trajectory was influenced by that information. But I could not see what carried that information.

I had the intuition that I would find the carrier of information in the space inside the torus of an election if I zoomed-in further. At this point, I need to explain some things about the nature of micro-psi perception. For one thing, it is not a passive form of perception like sensory perception. Instead, it is a process that generates a special form of understanding in which the sensation has complex properties that need to be communicated by what I would call a micro-psi intelligence. For example, when I look at ordinary three-dimensional space, it “feels” flat. But, when I look at space that is somehow more complex, then it does not “feel” flat. It may seem coloured, thick, vibrating, or active in some way. In this case, the space seemed layered like a pile if sheets of paper with no thickness. When I zoomed-in further, these sheets of paper were not flat. Instead, each sheet was divided into tiny horizontal squares and each square had a slightly different height. The squares were connected by vertical rectangles so that the sheet had no holes or gaps in it. The net result was that each sheet looked like a blanket thrown over a large number of toy blocks stacked at different heights on a floor.

This strange structure had a symbolic significance. It indicated to me a physical space divided up into tiny information-blocks or i-blocks, each one of which contained a lot of information. The magnitude of this information was indicated by the relative height of the square. I was looking at a space filled with discrete bits of information. When I zoomed-in further, these blocks became stacks of extremely large numbers square sheets. During expansion these sheets did not expand. Instead, they spread out like this:

Each square sheet contained information from a different moment in time starting from the beginning of the expansion to the end of the expansion. When I zoomed-in to look at one sheet, it seemed to have two dimensions: (1) one of which consisted of an invisible presence that contained or was encoded with information and (2) one of which consisted of a conscious impression or awareness of the content of the information. The net result was that, each stack of information provided information about the

attributes of space along a line extending outward from the electron to some point very far from the electron. During the brief return journey, this information was frozen.

My friend, Bart Stuck pointed out a concern about the expansion and contraction of the electron. He wondered how this could occur without a loss of energy. When I zoomed-in to address this concern, I discovered that no movement of mass or movement of the information-blocks was involved. Somehow, information travelled like waves across water without disturbing the water (which, of course, is not true of actual water waves). Even more remarkable was the observation that a great multitude of wave passed through three-dimensional space in multitudes of different directions without interfering with one another.

After the electron returned to being a particle, its trajectory (direction of travel, location in space, and, perhaps, other properties) was determined by the information provided by these stacks of square sheets. Since these stacks of information included information about both slits, this trajectory took into account the nature (orientation, distance apart, location in space) of the two slits.

As I explored this new experience, I realized that each sheet contained many wave-like disturbances.

Information-worms or i-worms. At first, I thought I was looking at a snake swimming on the surface of one of the sheets. But, when I zoomed-in for a closer look, it did not have a head. Instead, both ends were pointed, making it look more like a worm. Zooming-in further, I realized it was actually a wave-like disturbance in the sheet. A cross-section of this disturbance looked like a single wave curled over on itself. After zooming-in further, the surface of the wave was covered with square bits of information. When I zoomed-out, I noticed these information worms or i-worms were everywhere. Each i-worm contained a huge but finite amount of information. It became apparent that the increased surface area was needed to accommodate the tall stacks of square sheets.

When I moved my awareness to the wall of the space compartment (in this case the walls of the electron torus), I could see that the wall consisted of a wall of frozen i-worms. When I looked more closely at a bubble torus, I could see it to contain densely packed i-worms swimming together. I eventually realized that every structure I had observed over the past several years consisted of differently encoded i-worms packed together. Each i-worm moved in a lawful way.

Each i-worm inside an expanding electron gathers information. After observing an electron go through an expansion and contraction cycle, I observed each i-worm go through a characteristic cycle. I

remember the sparklers I played with as a child. You would light one end with a match and a bright sparkle would burn down to the bottom. For a very brief period, each i-worm inside the electron would "burn" (get re-encoded) as the electron and each i-worm expanded and stop burning at maximum expansion. The electron and all of its i-worms would then contract. While in a contracted state, the electron would move according to the information it has gather during the expanding phase.

The primitive schema. In the case of the double-slit experiment, each electron gathers information about both slits as they are approached. Somehow, this information causes the electron to form an interference pattern after it passes through one of the slits. The overall pattern does seem clear. It seems that an electron scans its environment during its brief expansion phase and stores information about its environment. After returning from the expansion phase, it uses that information to direct its trajectory during the contracted phase. Hence, during the double-slit experiment, the electron gathers information about the shapes and locations of the two slits before they are reached, causing the electron to behave in a way that takes into account the nature of both slits. The causal relationship is strikingly similar to the schema, in which an organism responds to a perceived situation while taking into account information gather from the perception, except there is no decision-making process.