

The Lake Biwa Intention Experiment

March 22, 2010

This Intention Experiment had been planned 18 months ago, when Dr. Masaru Emoto, author of *Messages in Water*, approached me with the idea of using an Intention Experiment to purify the water in Lake Biwa.

Lake Biwa, one of the world's oldest lakes, supplies water to 14 million Japanese residents. Since 1983, after rapid urbanization of the surrounding land, domestic and industrial waste has changed the population of microorganisms in the lake, causing outbreaks of red tides, water bloom and water weeds and a moldy odor.

It was the perfect first target for first live experiment.

For this experiment, I enlisted Russian physicist Dr. Konstantin Korotkov of St. Petersburg State Technical University, who has worked with us on two earlier experiments: the First and Second Korotkov Water Experiment. Dr. Korotkov invented the Gas Discharge Visualization (GDV) technique, which makes use of state-of-the-art optics, digitized television matrices and a powerful computer.

Korotkov captures the tiny pulse of photons emitted by all living things by stirring them up — 'evoking', or stimulating them into an excited state so that they shine millions of times more intensely than normal.

Korotkov's equipment blends several techniques: photography, measurements of light intensity and computerized pattern recognition. When used on humans, his camera takes pictures of the field around each of the 10 fingers.

A computer program then extrapolates from this a real-time image of the 'biofield' surrounding the person and deduces from it the state of health in the case of a person.

Water's cluster structure

As with our Water experiment with Pennsylvania State University materials science expert Dr. Rustum Roy, we were examining whether intention can change the molecular structure of water. Any changes in the light emissions of water indicate changes in the clustering of water molecules.

The 'structure' of water, from a scientific point of view, refers to the molecular arrangements of individual water molecules (which are, you know two atoms of hydrogen and one of oxygen). The molecules form units, or 'clusters', which remain stable anywhere from a part of a second to several weeks.

Think of water molecules as analogous to pieces of Lego, which cluster together, continuously forming different configurations.

The way in which water molecules cluster together can vary enormously. For instance, water can contain molecular clusters of up to several hundred H₂O units apiece.

Water molecules adhere to each other not only through hydrogen bonds but also a wide range of very weak bonds (known as van der Waals bonds).

The presence of very weak bonds enables water molecules to change clustering with remarkable ease by very subtle radiation, including the power of intention.

This change of structure can change fundamental properties, even if the composition of the water doesn't change.

A perfect example of this is diamond and graphite. Both share identical composition, yet diamond is one of the hardest substances on earth and graphite one of the softest.

Water grows polluted from a number of sources, including bacteria, chemicals or even a change in temperature. These changes can also change the clustering of its H₂O molecules. Molecules of healing water or clean water cluster together in very different patterns than those of polluted water.

So changing molecular structure is one highly powerful way to use intention to purify water.

Water with a high degree of structure (strong regular structure) is found in the cytoplasm of healthy tissue and a variety of healing waters like that of Lourdes.

Tests on liquids

Korotkov and his team have carried out a great deal of research on a great variety of biological liquids, including water, showing that the GDV equipment is highly sensitive to changes in the chemical and physical contents of liquids — subtle changes that don't show up in ordinary chemical analyses.

For instance, Korotkov discovered statistically significant differences between the blood samples of healthy people and those patients suffering from cancer or heart disease. He has also found statistically significant changes in water after it was irradiated — even when homeopathic remedies diluted 30 times were added to it.

Preparing the water

On Sunday March 21, I travelled with my family to Lake Biwa, which is outside of Kyoto, Japan. The night before Dr. Emoto's conference was to begin, my husband I climbed out onto the rocks of Lake Biwa to collect two samplings of water in two different glasses.

We then carried the glasses to Dr. Korotkov's hotel room, where we photographed our target glass and then our control.

Those photographs were both uploaded in my computer and whisked off to our CopperStrings web team in India, who readied our on-line experiment for the following day.

Meanwhile, Dr. Korotkov took measurements with his GDV instrument using a syringe installation before the experiment. He also measured the pH of the water before and during the experiment.

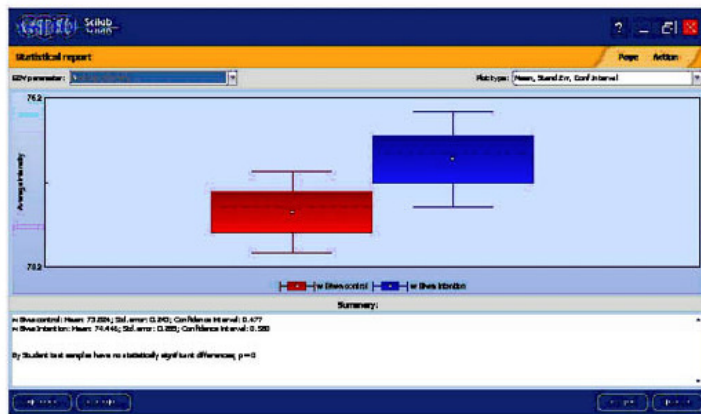
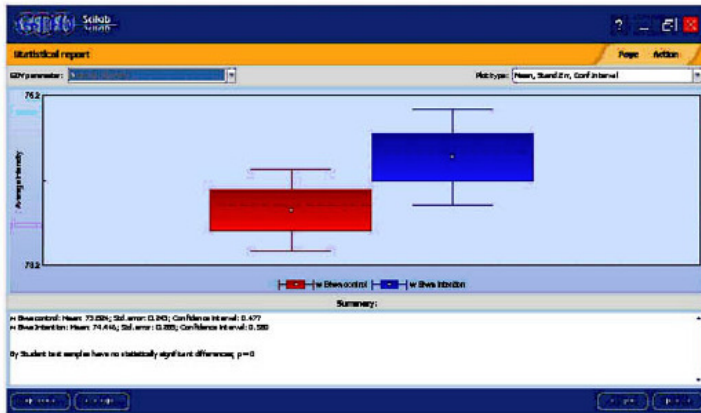
I arranged with CopperStrings to have our experiment run at 12 noon Japan time — exactly the time I would run the experiment at Lake Biwa. I began my lecture at 11 am, and at exactly noon, showed my audience of more than 500 both the glass of water and the photo of the glass that was uploaded on our Intention Experiment site.

After powering up, our audience (as well as our worldwide audience over the internet) sent an intention of love to the water and were told to imagine it like a mountain stream.

After our intention, Dr. Korotkov measured the water with his equipment again. To register the subtlest of changes, he examined many parameters, including the power of the signal (its area) and the spectrum of the signal (its intensity) and its form co-efficient (the measure of a physical or chemical property that is constant for a system under specified conditions — such as, say, friction).

As you can see from the figures below, he found a statistical different in the area and intensity of the light signal (first chart) and also its form co-efficient (second chart).

The red bar represents our control glass and the blue bar our target glass.



Interestingly, after our influence, the power of the signal waned, but not its intensity.

This would indicate that we made a permanent change.

As Korotkov writes: 'All presented results demonstrate that collective intentional mental influence has significant effect both on water parameters and on the condition of the space. These results give us one more indication of the power of our mind.'