

Quantum Nonlocality and *prapti-siddhi*

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The mathematical formalism of quantum mechanics includes nonlocality, which is the *instantaneous* enforcement of correlations across *arbitrarily great* distance. In other words, quantum mechanics predicts forces that travel at *infinite* speed. It is not possible to measure infinite speed in the laboratory, but numerous experiments at the best universities in the world have demonstrated the existence of forces that operate *faster* than the speed of light, thereby providing impressive empirical evidence for nonlocality. I was unable to find a single physicist who does not accept nonlocality, and many top physics professors have come out strongly in favor of it, including Professor Alain Aspect, University of Orsay, France; Professors Eugene Sukhorukov and Daniel Loss, University of Basel, Switzerland; Professor Dik Bouwmeester, Oxford University; Professor Anton Zeilinger, University of Vienna; Professor Harald Weinfurter, University of Munich; Professor Raymond Chiao, University of California at Berkeley; Professor David Bohm, University of London; Professor David Albert, University of Maryland; Professor J. Cramer, Washington State University; Pan J, Bouwmeester D, Daniell M, Weinfurter H, Zeilinger A. *Nature*, 2000, **403**, 515-519; Loss D, Sukhorukov E. *Physical Review Letters*, 2000, **84**, 1035-1038; Aspect A. *Nature*, 1999, **398**, 189-190; Weihs G, Jennewein T, Simon C, Weinfurter H, Zeilinger A. *Physical Review Letters*, 1998, **81**, 5039-5043; Cramer J. *Proceedings of the NASA Breakthrough Propulsion Physics Workshop*, Cleveland, Ohio, August 12-14, 1997; Albert D. *Scientific American*, May 1994, 32-39; Chiao R, Kwiat P, Steinberg A. *Scientific American*, August 1993, Pages 38-46; Aspect A. and Grangier P. In *Quantum Concepts in Space and Time* (edited by R. Penrose and C. J. Isham). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1986; Bohm, D. and Peat, F. *Science, Order and Creativity*. New York: Bantam Books, 1987). These professors describe pairs of *entangled* photons,

which means photons that behave as though they were intimately associated with one another, although they may be far apart in space. According to quantum physics, this holds true regardless of how far apart the photons are. Even if they are on the *opposite* sides of the universe, a change in the state of one photon *immediately* produces a change in the state of the other photon.

The Vaisnava literature describes prapti-siddhi, a power by which a highly qualified yogi can reach to any location in the universe and acquire an object and bring it back to where he is in no time. Prapti-siddhi thus appears to exploit quantum nonlocality in a way not yet understood by modern physicists, although some of them are now speculating about the use of quantum nonlocality in communications and even teleportation, which is the same as prapti-siddhi.

It is interesting to note that these great yogis, such as Kardama Muni, are unaware of the underlying processes that translate their desires into physical actions. When Kardama Muni created an entire flying city, as described in the third canto of *Srimad-Bhagavatam*, he was amazed. The genuine Vaisnava literature translated by A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada (*Srimad-Bhagavatam*, *The Nectar of Devotion*, *Bhagavad-gita As It Is*, *Caitanya Caritamrta*, etc. Los Angeles: Bhaktivedanta Book Trust: <http://www.webcom.com/ara/col/books/>) describes how Krishna has designed an elaborate interface to translate the desires of *all* physically-embodied conscious selves into physical actions. These books contain a method known as bhakti yoga that enables each one of us to directly contact Krishna and experience our transcorporeal nature.