wave genetics summary

A G Gurwitsch, A A Lubishev, P P Gariaev, A A Berezin, A A Vaciliev,

coherent energy, electromagnetic (EM) and acoustic waves, holography, solitons, vacuum, fractal representation of DNA, human speech

soliton: a **soliton** is a self-reinforcing solitary wave (a wave packet or pulse) that maintains its shape while it travels at constant speed. Solitons are caused by a cancellation of nonlinear and dispersive effects in the medium.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soliton

http://eng.wavegenetic.ru/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2&Itemid=1

According to Gariaev, wave genetics originated with the work of Russian scientists, A G Gurwitsch and A A Lubishev in the 1920-30s, who believed organisms are able to transfer genetic data via electromagnetic and acoustic waves.

Wave genetics in a nutshell:
The genetic machinery of an organism is a bio-computer. Distinct types of acoustic and electromagnetic fields from DNA/genes, which themselves are holograms and solitons, or are associated with holograms and solitons, (not clear from the original text) are the simplest examples of DNA coding information.

Conventional genetics considers only about 2% of DNA to be responsible for genetic control of an organism. The other 98% has been considered “junk”.

“The genetic apparatus consisting of 46 chromosomes is viewed as a library consisting of 46 volumes or books. Each book (a chromosome), contains a text (instructions of how to build an organism) which consists of sentences (DNA) consisting of words (genes). And each word (a gene) consists of 4 letters (certain “chemical letters”), i.e. the “genetic alphabet” consists of only 4 “letters”. The material realizations of the DNA molecules are famous double helixes, consisting of segments which are genes. In essence, genetic apparatus operates as follows. The texts, written in the “DNA language”, are first translated by the organism into the “RNA language” and then into the “Protein language”.”

Wave genetics considers that the 98% of DNA formerly called ‘junk’ operates on the wave or ideal (fine field) level.

The wave emitting genes of this “fine field” level are called the “super-gene-continuum”, but there is no sharp distinction between genes and super-genes. There is a fundamental similarity, or unity, between fractal (replicating itself on increasing or decreasing scales) sequence structures of DNA and human speech.

In 1990 Jeffrey Delrow discovered that the four “letters” of the genetic alphabet (Adenine, Guanine, Cytosine and Thymine) in DNA form fractal structures.

The theory of fractal representation of natural (human) and genetical languages, developed by P P Gariaev and M U Maslov, holds that

“the quasi-speech of DNA possesses potentially inexhaustible ‘supply of words’ and, moreover, what had been a sentence on the scales of DNA– texts phrases or a sentence, becomes a word or a letter on the other scale.” (of human speech).

This theory allows a comparison of symbolic structure of any texts including genetical, possibly allowing a deciphering and editing of one’s own gene-code.

Testing of “speech” characteristics of DNA show that this approach is valid.

Mathematical modeling of the physics of biology were used to develop a mechanical bio-computer, a laser beam tunable to specific wavelength (and amplitude? wavelength and

A series of experiments demonstrated the ability of the new technology to promote regeneration of a damaged pancreas in rats.