IQ Nexus Journal

Vol. IX, No. IV/ December 2017

The "ScanPyramids Big Void," as scientists are calling it, is around 98 feet long and about 50 feet high. The investigators don't know what's inside this void or what its purpose is. Nor do they have any way to currently access it.

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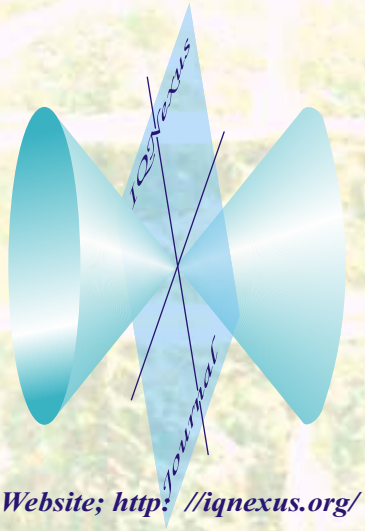
Feature articles

Online Journal of IIS, ePiq & ISI-S Societies, members of WIN



Website; http: //iqnexus.org/

Special acknowledgement to

Owen Cosby

For reviving and restoring Infinity International Society and establishing IQ Nexus joined forum of IIS and ePiq and later ISI-S Societies for which this Journal was created.

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Jacqueline Slade

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Vernon M Neppe
Xavier Jouve

"Even though scientist are involved in this Journal, I and all involved in the IQ Nexus Journal have tried to keep the content (even though it is a Hi IQ Society periodical) on an ordinary human level as much as possible.

In fact, is it not the case, that - to be a human being is the most intelligent way of life?"

Stanislav Riha

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Non-members' contributions are welcome and every contribution has to be accompanied by an introduction from the contributor.

Cover photo

Credit ScanPyramids mission. A rendering by the researchers at ScanPyramids show the "Big Void" relative to known structures in the Great Pyramid of Giza.

https://www.vox.com/science-and-health/2017/11/2/16594408/great-pyramid-giza-cosmic-rays-void-particle-physics-nature

https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/02/science/pyramids-giza-void.html

http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-41845445

https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/nov/02/archaeolgists-discover-mysterious-void-deep-within-great-pyramid-of-giza

Presentationavideo at https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=365&v=ZB-MOGw0RMo

Website; http: //iqnexus.org/

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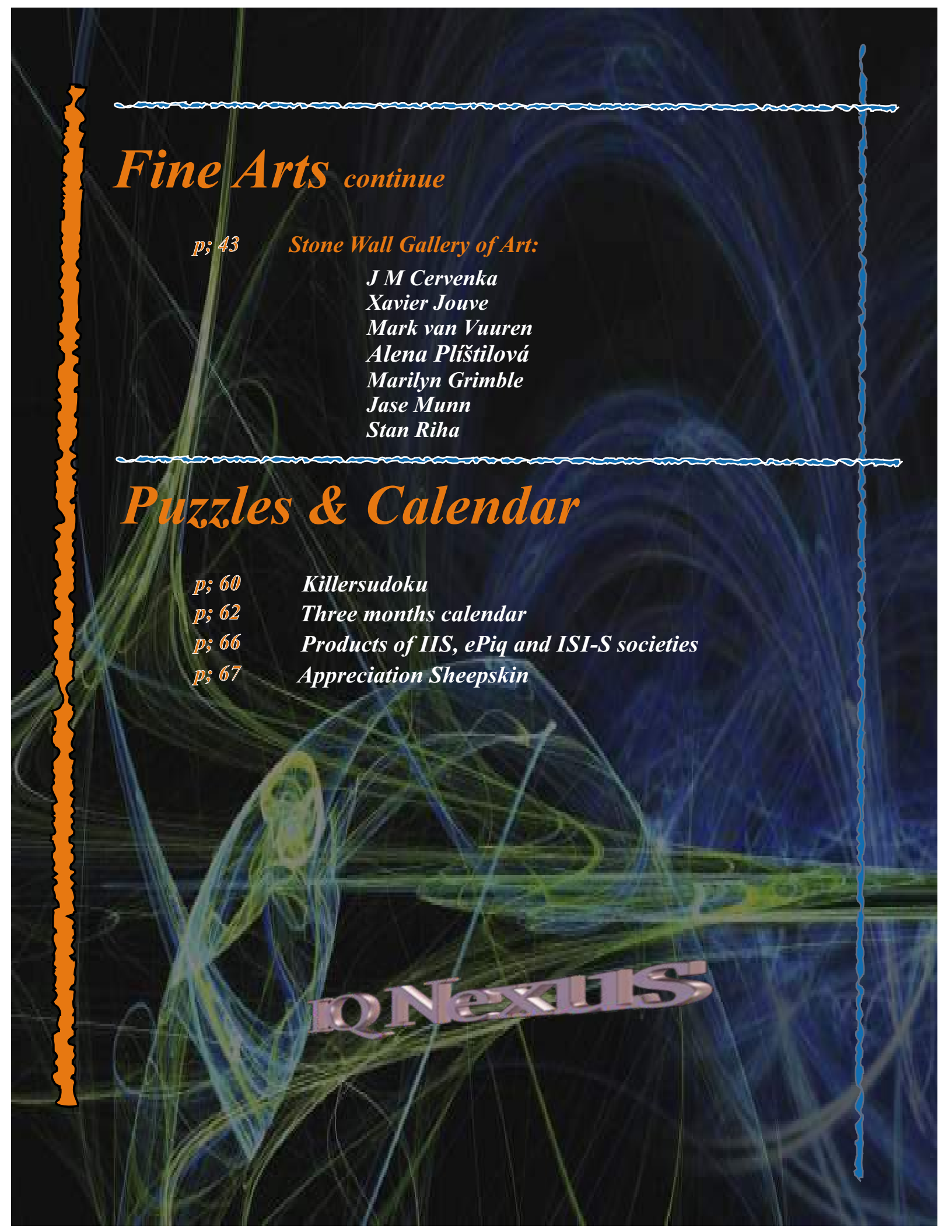

Science, Philosophy, Essays & Reviews

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Newsflash 2017

Dr. Vernon Neppe is the Keynote Speaker for the American Academy of Forensic Sciences at the AAFS 2018 / Annual Meeting:

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

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Dr. Vernon Neppe is the *Keynote Speaker* for the highly-respected 2018 American Academy of Forensic Sciences (AAFS) conference. This 70th annual meeting of the AAFS continues a tradition with thousands attending. The AAFS is possibly one of the largest and most diverse international forensic conferences in the world

Dr. Neppe will introduce the plenary *Interdisciplinary Conference* entitled "*Raising the Bar in Forensic Science*". He will address attendees on the topic of *Applying feasibility, falsifiability, and certainty in Scientific Method to Forensic Science* on Tuesday February 20, 2018, from 8.35 to 9.35 am at the Conference Center in Seattle, WA. The conference theme is *Science Matters.*

This topic provides a new way of interpreting Forensic Science at every level of certainty: What is definite to science, is more than what our scientific method currently applies ('definitely can be shown to be false') and, Dr. Neppe argues that science also includes what is 'feasible' provided we cannot prove that a fact is definitely wrong (and therefore falsified), can be provisionally used in the many different scientific levels of the Forensic Sciences, such as 'beyond reasonable doubt' and 'on a more probable than not basis'.

There are many ranges of applicability and theoretical importance, and this Neppe-Close concept of 'LFAF' generates several novel ideas for forensic hypothesis testing and applications. This extends analyses and conclusions in Forensic Science.

For more background information about Dr. Neppe's Keynote presentation on LFAF in the forensic context: www.VernonNeppe.org/LFAF-AAFS
Interdisciplinary Symposium: https://www.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/SS_PreReg.pdf (see conference program page 33)
Scientific Sessions: https://www.aafs.org/wp-content/uploads/13-18APPsych_web.pdf (scroll to the Friday morning).
AAFS site: https://www.aafs.org

Dr. Neppe will also present a special two-hour Plenary Seminar in the Behavioral Science Section entitled Clinical *Psychiatry and Neuropsychiatry in the Forensic Context* on Friday, February 23, 2018 / 8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. Effectively this will have four linked major topics: An introductory tour of clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry in the clinical forensic context; Recognizing the risks of Tardive Dyskinesia; traumatic brain injury; testing in clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry

For more background information about Dr. Neppe's Special Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences Seminar in the forensic context: www.VernonNeppe.org/Forensic-Neuropsychiatry-AAFS

And then you can include the contents of those two links:
http://vernonneppe.org/lfaf-aafs/

LFAF and the AAFS

Dr. Neppe's Keynote topic at the AAFS describes an extraordinarily important area originally based on Professor Neppe's research: e.g. Neppe, V. M. and E. R. Close (2015). "The second conundrum: Falsifiability is insufficient; we need to apply feasibility as well Lower Dimensional Feasibility, Absent Falsification (LFAF) as a scientific method" IQNexus Journal 7(2): 21-23. Drs. Neppe and Close were awarded the prestigious Whiting Memorial Award in late 2016, and a fundamental contribution to this was their model of LFAF (see www.tddvp.com).

At every level of forensic science, what is pertinent is not only what is definitely falsifiable, but also what is feasible, even if we cannot prove that it is definitely true. It simply must not be falsified and it must be feasible.
Because of these many ranges of applicability and theoretical importance, LFAF could generate several novel ideas for forensic hypothesis testing and applications. This extends analyses and conclusions in Forensic Science.

This concept of LFAF (Lower Dimensional Feasibility, Absent Falsification) represents a paradigm shift in the Philosophy of Science. LFAF allows science to recognize what is feasible provided it is not actually falsified. It allows a relative component to the absolute idea of 'only falsifiable data is scientific'. The application of LFAF, therefore, extends the long-standing Karl Popper current classical definition of a scientific theory that science necessarily must be measured by so-called 'falsifiability': Applying Popper's view, if you cannot disprove it, it does not constitute science. Applying the Neppe-Close extension, yes, it is important to be able to falsify and idea, but even if we cannot, we can still approach topics scientifically: This we do by recognizing that an idea or concept or hypothesis may be feasible, and yet we may never be able to prove it wrong. This implies 'LFAF'.

Our currently accepted Popperian scientific model can be applied to most of our real world's 'Standard Model of Physics'. Yet, Popper's falsifiability standard does not always fit into certain well-known scientific enterprises and therefore denies important areas on 'scientific endeavor'. Even Quantum Physics becomes questionable as a science, and certainly analyses of Multidimensional Sciences and Cosmological paradigms (e.g., dark matter and dark energy) require rethinking the basis of scientific exploration. Popperian science has failed in developing a so-called Theory of Everything (TOE). Yet, Neppe and Close, by allowing LFAF principles have proposed what may be

the closest we have come to an all-embracing TOE in their book Reality Begins with Consciousness: A Paradigm Shift that Works (www.brainvoyage.com) and their follow-up research.

Consequently, Vernon Neppe MD, PhD, FRS(SAf) (and his collaborator Edward Close PhD) have cogently argued that Popperian falsifiability in science must also be extended to include feasibility. These scientists have recognized this important void in scientific analyses: Scientific events can still be feasible, even when they're impossible to falsify their data. This new method of validating data, LFAF, necessarily includes feasibility even when we cannot falsify the data, and is a method to examine science, including Forensic Science.

Popper's standard needs to be extended because we can apply many important examples in numerous scientific domains that cannot be falsified but are certainly feasible: Many features of Medical diagnosis and management, as well as basic Pharmacological responsiveness must be feasible, and, ironically, sometimes falsifiability is insufficient —we need patients to get better, not just scientifically know treatments analyzed based on thousands of patients are better than placebo! Similarly, we recognize the profound research in several scientific disciplines based on the LFAF philosophy of science model: How can we apply almost any evolutionary model otherwise? Moreover, the Consciousness Sciences, Psychology and the Social Sciences, in general, are heavily dependent on hypotheses that require feasibility and therefore extensions of scientific analyses. When logically indicated, we need to apply this new more inclusive LFAF approach to the Philosophy of Science.

The LFAF approach appears particularly applicable to the Forensic Sciences, where we often cannot apply falsifiability, but can apply what is feasible and logical in the approach to the evidentiary standard of proof.

LFAF has profound implications in Forensic Science because we cannot usually falsify data. Yet we can look at what is feasible at the levels of various standards of forensic evidence: Forensics does not require 100% falsifiability in proof: It can be relative, and particularly so, when we look at all the evidence. Effectively, we ask, "Is this evidence feasible at the level of legal proof required for the particular case?" This includes all the fundamental levels of legal proof, namely: 'beyond reasonable doubt'; 'clear and convincing'; 'on a more likely (probable) than not bases or 'preponderance of the evidence'; or 'as likely as not'. Other applicable terms are 'substantial evidence'; and 'to a 'reasonable degree of medical certainty' and these also examine "what is feasible?"

At all of these forensic levels, feasibility, and therefore LFAF, becomes far more pertinent than just 'falsifiability itself'. In reality, the highest level of proof of 100%, can only be achieved mathematically and that is usually falsifiable. Even statistical evidence is based on probabilities, but that is often falsifiable. One could also argue for 'it is possible, but very, very unlikely' and arbitrarily give a probability of say <1%: effectively, that is "not feasible or definitely falsified".

AND THEN:

Clinical Neuropsychiatry and the AAFS

Dr Neppe is also addressing the AAFS Psychiatry and Behavioral Science Section in a special 2 hour Plenary Seminar entitled Clinical Psychiatry and Neuropsychiatry in the Forensic Context on Friday, February 23, 2018 / 8:30 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.
Effectively this will have four major topics

1. A broad perspective: An introductory tour of clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry in the clinical forensic context:
2. Recognizing the risks of Tardive Dyskinesia as a major medication side-effect in Psychiatry: Forensic implications and the key forensic aspects of Tardive Dyskinesia for the clinician.
3. What are the key medicolegal components of traumatic brain injury? The missed clinical and forensic facets in Psychiatry, Neuropsychiatry, Behavioral Neurology, Neurology and Psychopharmacology
4. Development and use of testing in clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry with especial emphasis on the forensic context.

Dr Paul Federoff writes: "This is why Science Matters. This year, we are fortunate to have Professor Vernon Neppe presenting both a Plenary Session to the Academy and a two-hour seminar to our section regarding aspects of neuropsychiatry and hypothesis testing."

"In Thoughts for the Forensic Psychiatrist, Vernon M. Neppe, MD, PhD, will present on issues of forensic neuropsychiatry, hypothesis testing, and bias. This theme will continue with five presentations discussing various challenges and factors forensic mental health experts should consider when conducting evaluations. Diagnoses of complex cases and the controversy of whether to prescribe stimulants will also be discussed."

(Quotation in AAFS program circa 31 October 2017).

Contextual comments on **'Clinical** psychiatry and neuropsychiatry in the forensic **context':** This is a 'special presentation' of 'Clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry in the forensic context'. This 2-hour series of related lectures consists of a quarter hour introduction and then three half-hour lectures followed by questions. The presenter, Dr Vernon Neppe, MD, PhD, Fellow of the Royal Society (SAf), Distinguished Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, is an internationally recognized forensic and clinical expert. The author has published and presented on facets of all the three areas and written a forensic book *How Attorneys Can Best Utilize Their Medical Expert Witness: A Medical **Expert's** Perspective (Second Edition) Vernon M Neppe. http://www.brainvoyage.com/attorneyadvice.php.*
. Dr. Neppe is an international expert on the four topics below, both forensically and clinically. He is possibly a world authority on the management and treatment of Tardive Dyskinesia and related conditions, and will discuss the essential details. He is commonly used in head injuries. And he has developed a specialized standardized protocol for evaluating the neuropsychiatric patient clinically and forensically.

A broad perspective: An introductory tour of clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry in the clinical forensic context:

There are several key clinical areas to examine in patients with psychiatric disturbances in the medicolegal context. One of the most distressing is handling tardive dyskinesia. Another critical one is the forensic implications of closed and open head injuries, with all its different variants. The appropriate evaluation of forensic patients is important, and this has included a series of structured tests that have been developed at the Pacific Neuropsychiatric Institute over many years.
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Recognizing the risks of Tardive Dyskinesia as a major medication side-effect in Psychiatry: Forensic implications and the key forensic aspects of Tardive Dyskinesia for the clinician.
Tardive Dyskinesia (TD) is an important, sometimes incurable, major medical condition caused by long-term neuroleptic treatment (antipsychotic medications as well as gastro-intestinal medications such as metoclopramide). TD has consequently become possibly the primary drug-induced

neuropsychiatric forensic condition. Consequently, civil litigation is a major consideration. Prevention of TD on clinical—for the good of the patient— and medicolegal grounds has become a necessity for all physicians, particularly psychiatrists. Physicians must diminish their civil litigation risks. Several steps for ensuring proper clinical evaluation and management are commonly not performed. The follow-up is complex, and many psychiatrists do not have the expertise themselves and should refer to appropriate experts in movement disorders to assist in the treatment of patients. This management is highly specialized. Moreover, the differential diagnosis must be carefully examined. In evaluation, there are areas of neglect. All patients at risk (i.e. on neuroleptics currently or recently) must be tested regularly: The most effective specific TD scale is the STRAW, developed by Neppe in 1989. This should be performed in conjunction with non-specific tests like the AIMS, Simpson-Angus and possibly SCT Hans evaluations. Videotaping of TD patients is key for monitoring progress in forensic cases, and sometimes clinically. Management requires ongoing interventions to prevent the development of TD and ensure the condition is recognized as soon as practicable. Treatment with pharmacological agents is critical. Amongst these are high-dose buspirone as the most successful treatment, and this appears far more effective, cheaper, and with fewer side-effects than tetrabenazine and likely valbenazine, though they've not been compared yet.
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What are the key medicolegal components of traumatic brain injury (TBI) ? The missed clinical and forensic facets in Psychiatry, Neuropsychiatry, Behavioral Neurology, Neurology and Psychopharmacology

Traumatic brain injury (*TBI*) is very common, ranging from individuals who do not even recognize that they hit their head, to simple concussional injuries, to those who have unrecognized focal abnormalities in their brain, to those who spend days, weeks, months and even years in deep coma. Concussion particularly is a common diagnosis and yet the many varieties of focal brain injury are seldom diagnosed. Management evaluation is different during the acute, compared with the chronic, residual phases. Focal injuries, particularly in the temporal lobes and frontal lobes, are commonly missed, and these can have disastrous clinical and forensic consequences, and yet are commonly helped with appropriate medications (including anticonvulsants and azapirones). Evaluations must be adequate at the time. Patients require proper evaluations and appropriate and detailed testing. This requires particular testing. Evaluation of prior medical records is critical.

Cognitive rehabilitation previously was expensive and lengthy. The advent of computer programs have made management easier and rehabilitation cheaper—this is important medicolegally.

Certain less well-known tests such as the 'INSET' (Inventory of Neppe of Symptoms of Epilepsy and the Temporal Lobe) and 'SOBIN' (Soft Organic Brain Inventory of Neppe) are very important structured ways of monitoring symptoms clinically and in follow up. Furthermore, specialized techniques like Home Ambulatory Electroencephalography, and neuroradiological evaluations like 'contrast MRI', 'contrast CT', sometimes SPECT of the head, and occasionally PET scanning, and are beneficial but very costly.

In TBIs, we must consider the roles in civil litigation of specialist plaintiff or defense experts, as there may be contradictions in their roles as treaters and forensic experts. Recently, chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE) has become increasingly recognized in football players and other contact sports, and has become a major potential forensic kind of repetitive TBI. There is a need for classification of head injury with its forensic applications. The author has proposed this.
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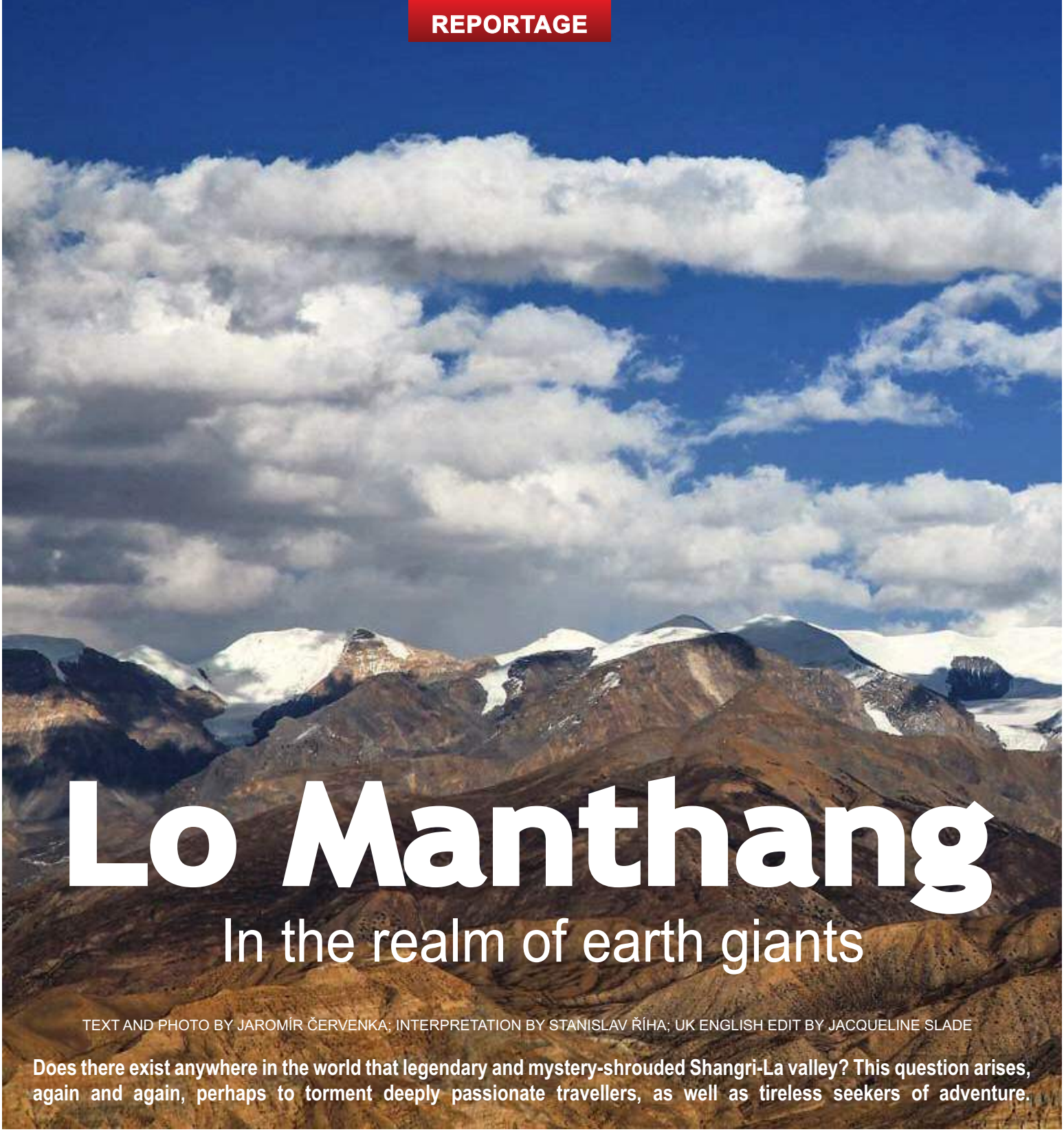
Development and use of testing in clinical psychiatry and neuropsychiatry with especial emphasis on the forensic context.

A major basis of litigation is substandard care. Because of the litigious nature of American medical practice, every clinical patient *could* be a potential forensic case. Treatments are frequently off-label and frequently revisions of management are needed. Clinicians may exhibit substandard care. Therefore, what skills should we apply to evaluate the forensic neuropsychiatric patient and how do

we do so? Management within the requisite standard of care may be more easily applied by appropriate evaluation and management. At my institute, we evaluate patients clinically and some forensically, applying standard techniques but recognizing that individual elements must be applied. When patients are at risk, we ensure that all medicolegal elements are taken into account. Clearly previous medical and psychosocial histories are important, with knowledge of comparative norms, and progress over time. We must recognize there are limitations to standardized neuropsychological testing and that may be over-inclusive or not found because each individual is different and baseline data including education, background, and previous exposures to tests must be accounted for. The role of repetitive individualized monitoring over time is important and we apply a series of broad psychiatric and neurological questionnaires: the Diagnostic Screen is a series of 11 detailed questionnaires. The INSET and SOBIN are very valuable. Perspectives about why repeated testing over time might produce different results must be examined. Careful methods of looking at patient malingering, motivation and fatigue are critical. Data must be appropriately correlated, and all records adequately examined. Outside validations by family members, friends, and sometimes law-givers are important.



Lo Manthang

In the realm of earth giants

TEXT AND PHOTO BY JAROMÍR ČERVENKA; INTERPRETATION BY STANISLAV ŘÍHA; UK ENGLISH EDIT BY JACQUELINE SLADE

Does there exist anywhere in the world that legendary and mystery-shrouded Shangri-La valley? This question arises, again and again, perhaps to torment deeply passionate travellers, as well as tireless seekers of adventure.

Of the possible locations in the search for Shangri-La, the favorite candidate, without a doubt, is the Mustang Mountains, a hilly and seemingly desolate landscape, separated from the lowland area of Nepal by the impenetrable wall of the Himalayas. In this alpine valley lies the spiritual and administrative center of the empire - the fortified city of Lo Manthang. This is a small feudal kingdom, located north of the range of eight thousand meter giants, which still retains the traditional Tibetan culture. About seven thousand local residents (three and a half humans per square kilometer) – known as the Lobs - who live here in Upper Mustang, call their country Lo. The name "Mustang" refers to the arid area lying at the upper reaches of the river Kali Gandaki. The basin, crushed between the ridges of Annapurna and Dhaulágirí, is considered the deepest canyon in the world. In the second half of the 20th century, the Mustang acquired deserved fame, thanks to the travel guide of French explorer Michel Peissela, who in 1964, was the first European to receive official permission from the Nepalese authorities to travel to these regions. Subsequently, he described the previously unknown and inaccessible landscape, life, habits, and rituals of the local Lobs.

The Promised Land.

The name Mustang is probably derived from the old Manthang country. It is in a forgotten corner of the World which in Buddhism tradition has the reputation of being the "heaven of comfort and peace." After the Chinese invasion of Tibet, the Khampas,

Majesty of earth giants surrounded by a wall of sky reaching eight thousand meter high peaks

fighting Tibetan opposition to the occupation, created several bases for their operations. It happened with the active support of the CIA which, in the years 1959-1973, trained paramilitary units of Khamp and supplied them with large weapons and technology. It was a very difficult period as well as a tragic chapter in the history of that territory. In response to this state of affairs, in 1960 the Chinese government completely closed the borders and forced the Nepalese leaders to isolate the whole area from the rest of Nepal. This remote area reopened at the end of 1991. The central Nepalese government, in spite of huge financial gains from travel fees, returned to the Mustang region only the minimum necessary financial support. As a result, the basic infrastructure here is missing, including necessary medical care, and local people therefore often die due to easily treatable illnesses. The new road to Lo Manthang, overlapping the original caravan trail, has been built over the last few years, partly with Chinese investment. One day, when it is done, it will bring the nation of Lobs closer to civilization. But the question remains whether - in addition to the easier way of life - they can preserve their happiness and peace in what is still, for now, their own protected "lost paradise." The Sacred River Kali Gandaki bears the name of the goddess Kali. In its upper reaches, frequent findings of small fossils provide evidence of the ancient remains of the original seabed. These "relics" are above all worshiped by followers of the God Vishnu. The river has its roots under the Nhubine glacier, at an altitude of about 6,000 meters. The stream carries from the spring heaps of gray-black loess and stones. Down the Mustang Valley the riverbed is unprecedentedly expanding, and then, a little bit below Jomsom, in rocky gorges, the water

Well-deserved rest in the afternoon sunshine

Even the Lo Manthang monasteries did not survive the effects of the earthquake.

begins to create wild and dangerous rapids. The first rafting group in the world to successfully tame these rapids, in October 1988, was a group of adventurers from Ostrava, Czech Republic.

(Further) Up the Nepalese lowlands

The path of our three-member group begins in relaxed Pokhara, at a place in Nepal from which all popular treks around Annapurna usually start. But there is one essential difference - while the prices of permits for these particular routes will go up to a few dozen dollars, a visit to the location of Upper Mustang will clear your pockets out, at a hefty five hundred dollars. In addition, it is necessary to cram your trip into a ten-day stay. Otherwise, there is a danger of high fines. It's also essential that you pre-arrange (and also pay royally!) for an experienced guide to obtain the proper mountain permit. From Joms's administrative center, we set off as soon as the sun touches the nearby peak of Nilgiri Himal. The path goes along the wide, albeit for the moment semi-dry, riverbed where, apart from a few exceptions, it is not necessary to wade through water. Sometimes we meet a truck that picks up gravel. The impassable part of the river pushes us into the side terrain. Even though after our arrival at Kathmandu we minimized the weight of our backpacks, in the steep sections the remaining thirteen kilos give the body a thorough workout. Kamal, our sinewy guide, balances the disadvantages of his tall body with agility and great physique, truly a man-mountain. While climbing up the debris and bounding over rocky fissures, I tramped behind like a vagabond.

Kagbeni, Manthang's Foothills

The first green fields indicate the presence of people. The village of Kagbeni lies at the confluence of Kali Gandaki and Jhong Khola. It's a cluster of clay buildings, carved on top of each other and creating a labyrinth of streets, tunnels and dark passages. All around there is a pungent smell of burning yak's dung, locally abundantly used as a fuel. The villagers here also carefully collect the spikelets of millet, from which they later ferment the Chang, an alcoholic beverage similar to our beer. And as a surprise to top it all - right on the "main drag" we encounter a regular Yac Donald's restaurant, selling far and away the best burgers made from yak meat. The very next day we pass a strict control of our trek permits, and it's only at this moment that we really enter the gates of the mythical High Mustang.

Most social events take place in the kitchen.

The world behind the gate

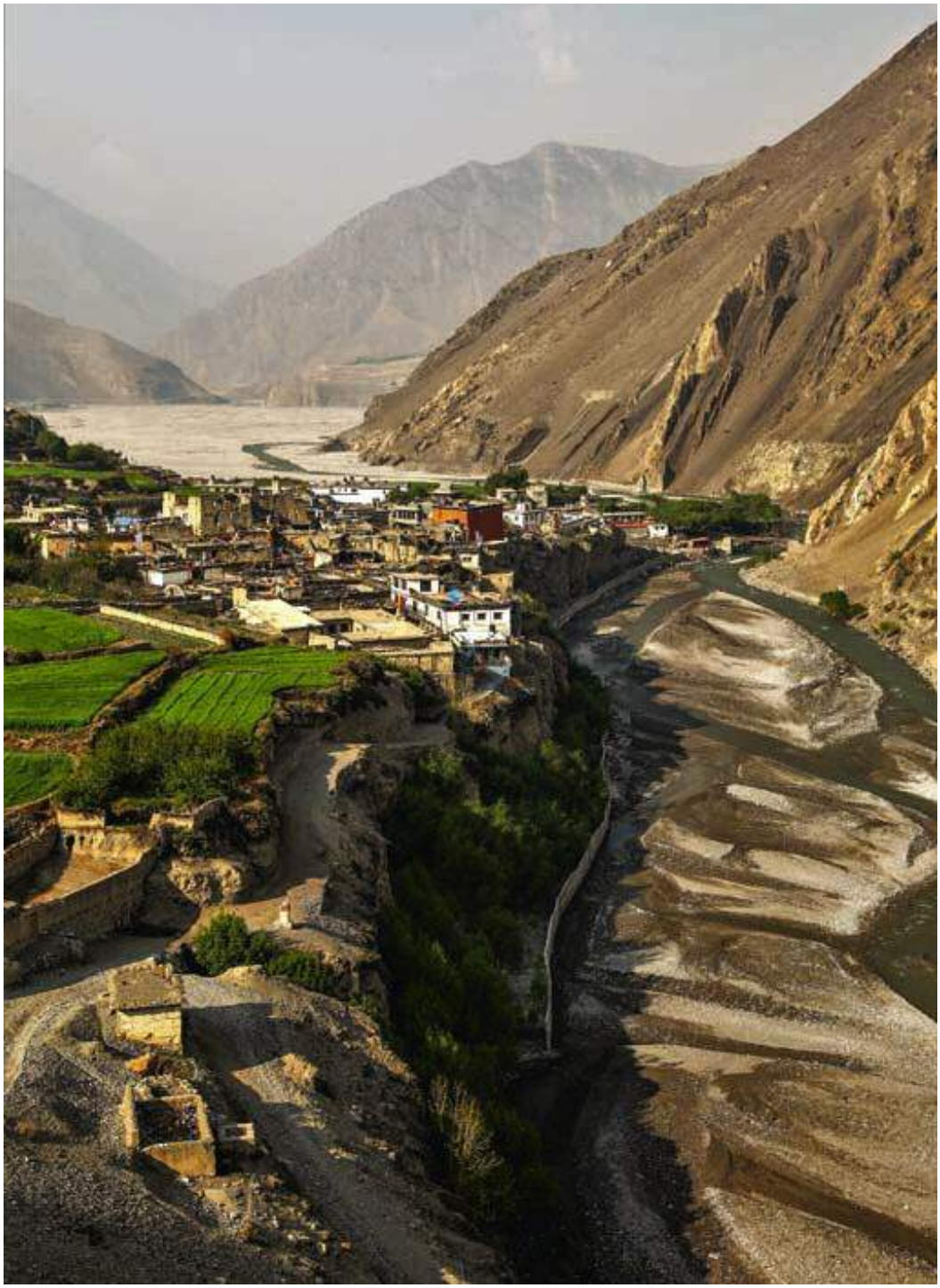
From the top of a steep hill just behind Kagbeni there is a beautiful outlook: deep down a riverbed and above it a ghostly white mountain, Nilgiri. On the way to Chhusang, a few hours away on one of the hills near Tangbe, we pass by a large apple orchard surrounded by stone wall. A little mirage! Later, we learn from the locals that the apples are their most famous produce. The harvest of fruit rewards the locals with their own distillate - Apple Brandy. We are edging through a landscape of eroded layers of "dagwoods", a place full of surreal hummock and strange rocky towers. Reddish cliffs resembling organ pipes and the tight river with its hillsides are full of salt crystals. Mustang - these are sky-scraping heaps of clay. Behind Chhusang flows the river Kali Gandaki spanned by the steel bridge, precariously leaning from its axis. The river sprung from the rock like somewhere in the Moravian Kras, and the whole upper part of the massif is literally dotted with small caves which once served as monastic dwellings or shelters hiding, in times of danger, sacred

The purity of a child's curiosity

texts. Continuing along the river bed is now impossible, so we climb a perpendicular hill towards the settlement of Chele, which resembles an eagle's nest. As elsewhere in Lo, here there is a so-called “zor” in the space above the door, ragged horns wrapped in five-color tangles of fibers, protecting their houses against evil spirits.

To the heights.

And again we are plugging away up, closer to the sky, now completely blue. The deep gully of river Ghyakar Khola, belted with a long, long bridge, bent in the wind, invites us to visit the Gurung settlements on the opposite side of the valley. We are three thousand and three hundred meters high, and the trail cuts into the rocky terrain, sometimes only one meter wide. When we finally reach the saddles of Dajori La, the first real high mountain point at the height of 3735 meters, we continue our stumbling journey through the village of Samar. We admire the sight of a browsing herd of mountain horses; they are beautiful and certainly efficient —but American mustangs? Certainly not. We meet a Buddhist nun. She walks as if she is hovering, and she has enough breath to spare. This wrinkled nun, in her seventies, is from Austria. She came to Nepal with the first wave of the hippie movement, sometime in the 1970s. She married here and eventually in her later years she moved to Mustang. Sometimes she helps out in the monastery at Ghar Gompa, so to say, for bed and board. Behind the Samarsk entrance gate we ”roll” down the hill – and —right away there are two almost four-thousand-meter saddles waiting for us: Bhena and Yamada La. Yard full of hanging flags and piles of holy stones, stacked up at the highest



The view from the top of the hill towards Kagbeni is more than poetic.

points of the country by the hands of pilgrims, are at least some meager protection from the obtrusive icy winds. Then, close by I meet unexpectedly moving a herd of yaks. The herdsmen are shooting the stones with their slingshots, correcting the movement of the cattle at the edge and keeping the animals huddled together. While my two buddies have been sitting for a while in the kitchen at the smoldering village stove, I am still endlessly, with my tongue hanging out, traipsing across the terrain. There are more than thirty kilometers in my legs, not to mentioning the altitude. I finally stagger into the village at the time when the government of the sky is slowly taken over by the moon. The new Kunga Hostel in Geling is a classical Tibetan building with an open atrium, surrounded by the original indoor terrace. The foundations of the house are formed planed logs; the perimeter walls are filled with a mixture of clay and stones. The roof is made of twisted straw, soil, and pebbles. As in all local dwellings, the roof surface is mainly taken up with storage for wood. Although the wood is primarily intended for heating, it is hardly used. It is a form of ancestral wealth, inherited from generation to generation.

Two days to finish

We're in the driest part of Mustang, to which the vegetation is naturally adapted. The little of what is visible reminds us more of a thorny desert flora. We puff and gasp as we scramble to the highest saddle of Nyi La,

Some of the giant prayer mills are artworks.

(4010 m above sea level). When we look back, an awesome panorama opens below us. We see three of Annapurna's peaks: Tilicho Peak, Nilgiri Himal and to the far right peeks out the tip of Dhaulágirí. Snow-covered seven- and eight-thousand-meter peaks "sorted nicely in a semicircle just for a cheesy pic of even a tired photographer's eye". We have lunch in the village of Ghemi, surrounded by fields with buckwheat and barley. The food is served to us in the royal hotel Raja, which is administered by the nephew of Manthang's governor. The break ends, and we are descending towards the river Tangmar Chu. Behind it, there waits the same climb again. One interesting curiosity - a wall made of sacred stones "mani," which is the longest in all of Nepal. Perhaps the most onerous climb of the day will take us to

"Zor" - Home Protection Certificate against the action of evil spirits

an altitude of four thousand meters, the Choya La saddle. The stone mound with a tangle of prayer flags stuck on the very top, of course, creates in me a feeling of happiness. The way out of here to Tsarang is still far away, however, almost at the bottom of the hill. Tsarang consists of two buildings: on the one hand, a white fortress protecting the town's safety, on the other hand, its counterpart - the red Gelupian Gompa shrine, more than four hundred years old, still standing from the time of Ame Pala's rule. The shrine in its dominant position sitting high above the meander of the Kali River Gandaki, is full of wooden statues, Tibetan prints, and frescoes. It supposedly also conceals one little morbid relic —the blackened hand of the chief builder of the temple. It was cut off after his death, in memory of his skills, allegedly severed from his body by the King himself. In the gorge below the city our attention is drawn to a group of large fully grown trees, but above all to one building, which is the transitory chhörten - the Tibetan box for sacrifices - with beautiful ceiling paintings, depicting Tibetan mythology. The third day of the journey and changes in rock morphology are already noticeable. Granite peaks stretching in the distance, the central Himalayan ridges retreat to metamorphosed slate and various hard clays. In the Mustang, all saddles and peaks are sacred. Thus, every hill welcomes you with at least a small sanctuary decorated with flags in five colors: white is a color of clouds, blue reminds us of air, yellow is the ground, green is the color of the vegetation, and the red is to symbolize fire. The endlessly stretching flat expanse without any vegetation is, after a half-day march, disrupted by a lonely religious building – a big Sungda chhörten. Now, it just remains to summon up our determination and tackle the punishing stretch of the climb, and eventually reach the last of the high-lying saddles, "Lho La," the windiest place of this section. When you do, and when you overcome the resistance of the unstoppable wind and stand on the top to the left of the road to the mountain (4050 m above sea level), you will get an almost dreamlike view. Jerked by wild flurries of the elements, you will see far below the layout of the city, surrounded by a geometric pattern of walls, contrasting with the greenish, fertile valley surface. In addition, the whole picture is framed by the desolate mountainous terrain. Finally, ahead of us lies the dream city of Lo Manthang, acting upon our twenty-first century as a living anachronism and evidence that the potential for time travel actually exists.

Under the protection of the walls

The path turns like a snake to the Flats of Desire. On the left, the two ruins of royal castles, dzongs, are stretch up to the sky, serving now as a ritual burial ground. What

The wall of Nilgiri Himal grown from the channel Kali Gandaki

In the rock above the bridge are hidden the original monastic quarters.

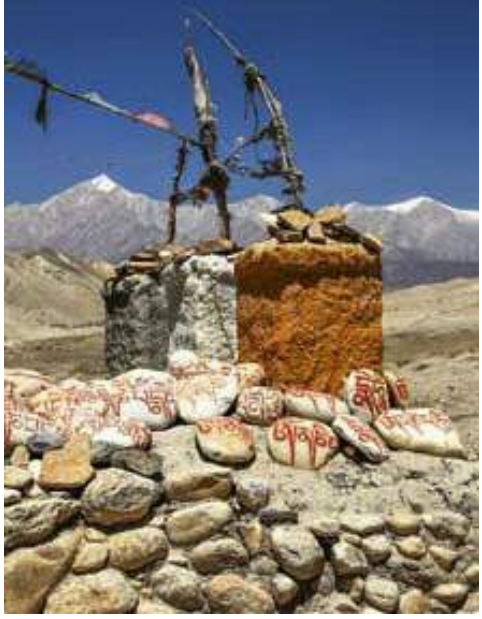
captivates your attention, long before you cross the threshold of the city are mighty walls, sometimes reaching up to seven meters. The circuit of defensive barriers is formed by fourteen massive towers and is a kilometer long. Inside of the fortification was built some two hundred buildings including several temples and monasteries, the royal Mönkharu palace as well as numerous triple-colored chörtens. My physically fitter friends who had arrived here an hour ago and had just enough time to shop in the local colonial store, are coming to meet me with newly opened Chinese Lhasa brand beer – 628 mils bottle at seven percent strength. Accommodation options here are quite plentiful, and you can even be picky. Truthfully, prices are probably not what they used to be, but a hundred Nepalese Rupees can get a bed and even includes the possibility of basic hygiene. On Kamal's advice, we find a comfortable shelter in the not too big hotel"Mystique Himalayan," located a few dozen steps from the central gate. Not having any doubt that we made a really good choice, our confidence was rewarded with not only a decent kitchen and comfortable sleep, but with one unusual specialty - in the ground-floor dining room furnished in Tibetan style our attention is attracted by a sophisticated lever style La Pavoni coffee maker, comparable to similar machines in any renowned European cafés.

Almost dry Kali Gandaki river near Chhusang.

Questioned about this unexpected "bonus", Mrs. Karchung Lhamo, the owner herself, gladly explained to me. A few of years ago she decided, with her husband, to explore Europe. They stayed for several months with friends, mostly in France. Mrs. Karchung fell in love with drinking coffee so much that she enrolled in Paris in a barista course and when they returned to Lo Manthang, she made a life decision – she ordered the coffee maker and started to "do some magic" at the hotel. The coffee is excellent, but the conditions under which the beverage is produced are, compared to an ordinary civilized coffee shop, a lot more complex. For each cup of the Ristretto, her husband Mr. Lhamo must leave the house and go out into the outdoor alcove to laboriously start the diesel generator. Coffee, prepared with such an effort, cannot really be ignored. At present, Lo has fourteen hundred inhabitants. Even today the ancient tradition applies here, that if the family has three sons, the house and land automatically fall to the oldest, the second becomes a monk, and the third usually live with the oldest of his siblings. But he does not share only the house and land with him, but also his wife. This so-called fraternal polyandry allows them to keep and not to divide the fertile land, which is scarce in the country. In the town we are captivated by several beautifully decorated temples, always carefully locked. But for a small gratuity, you are gladly allowed in, accompanied by a custodian-monk. The two most significant gompas are a natural part of the monasteries of the same name —Champa Lhakhang and Thubchen Lhakhang. These sanctuaries have no windows, and so, besides the light that comes down through the cracked open doors, the only illumination is provided by many small twinkling oil lamps. In the monasteries, there are carefully spaced apart quaint masks, used during the annual three-day-long religious feast of Tiji, remotely resembling a carnival. Supposedly, here too are hidden many gold objects and precious religious items. If the monastery were to be seriously damaged, the treasures from the reserve are to serve for its reconstruction. Residents of the "metropolis" have adapted surprisingly quickly to the tourism which until recently did not exist. Thanks to this we find, mainly around Mönkharu, a lot of galleries with traditional handicraft artifacts. There is still functioning surface drainage in the streets and even something like a post office. However, this looks a little like a town's jail. The center of the town is made up of irregular houses of pig's skin, roughly plastered with clay and stained with earth pigments. Buildings are patched together in a disorganized labyrinth, surrounded by a maze of alleys. A stand-alone feature in terms of architecture and functionality, is the royal palace, an impressive five-story structure in the very center of the buildings. The royal rooms are equipped with richly carved furniture, colorful carpets, and under-cloth; all make it clear that you are right now in the ceremonial reception salon. At the center of the room, however, sits a practical cast iron stove, with a long pipe disappearing through a smutted ceiling opening. Until recently the king granted audiences to selected visitors. He was known for his friendliness and humanly civil speeches. Although I was enormously looking forward (as pre-arranged) to a similar honor being bestowed on my humble self, unfortunately, at the time of our Manthang expedition, the King had been for several weeks in the care of doctors in Kathmandu. His later death (December 16, 2016) was a severe blow to all of the people of the land of Lo. Raja Jigme Dorje Palbar Bista, the twenty-fifth King of Manthang, was in a direct ancestral line of local rulers, and one of the most respected personalities in the contemporary Buddhist world.

Taking windy path

Whether you are coming back to the south using available motor transport, jammed in the seat of a jumping jeep and, of course, accompanied by a gang of fifteen local, luggage-laden travelers, or you decide against it and punish your will and limbs by trekking through the civilization on foot, taking the upper path via the Chogo La saddle to the Ghar Gompa Monastery in Lo Gekaru, and then on towards the village of Marang and Dhakmar. In any case, you will always arrive at a familiar, intimate office of the Kagbensk police, where the uniformed official bureaucrat graciously stamps the termination of our residence permit. To especially tenacious individuals, I recommend as a final sort of endurance test the path through the



One of the sacred places, right behind the gates of the city of Lo.

rocky Kali Gandaki ravine back to Jomsom. Because there at noon the direction of the air streams always reverses, as a result of which an unexpectedly violent strong wind begins to blow from the southeast. Supposedly, the high mountains are to blame for this, namely Annapurna and on the opposite side Dhaulágiri, creating a distinct climatic system, which then regulates the direction of the wind in this deepest valley of the world. The entire route suddenly changes into a kind of wind tunnel, which blinds us and makes breathing impossible. Meanwhile Kamal, wiser (and knowledgeable about local conditions), chooses to make the transfer by the minibus. I, contrary to his decision, have my head hooded and my glasses scratched by flying crushed gravel, struggling step by step for each meter, tackling the rocky ravine. Then, after two hours of continuous "blind" stumbling, I finally see three chörtens stuck to the rocky wall, and I know Jomsom is finally within reach. It is the right time to say out loud the most famous mantra of the compassionate Avalokiteshvara: "Om mani padmé húm." X

Necessary maintenance of chörtens is done by villagers themselves.

Can the State of the Universe be Stored in a Computer?

This article is a follow-up to my essay "The Universe as Automaton", which I published in WIN ONE, issue 11, from 2013. There, I developed the idea that the state of the universe might be modeled as a three-dimensional matrix and that the entire history of the universe could be represented as a state machine (automaton). In this article I also wrote: "It is not possible to have something that is as large as the entire universe represented by a computer - except, maybe, if it has enough redundancy that a suitable data compression algorithm could be applied." This is what I would like to investigate further now. Can a state of the universe be stored on a computer harddrive? What obstacles are connected with this endeavour?

As a computer is part of the universe, it is obvious that the state of the universe can be stored on its harddrive only if we use some sort of encoding that acts as a data compressor. After all, the file that stores the state of the universe must restore itself upon unpacking since it is part of the universe. In other words, the problem number one is whether it is possible to create a compressed file that, on unpacking, recreates itself, apart from recreating everything else.

Unless we answer this question, it makes no sense speculating about the effort required to predict the next state of the universe based on a compressed file containing the current one, and whether this prediction can be done approximately in real-time or whether the universe will be already ahead a couple of states before we finish our prediction.

Let us simplify the question. Let us assume a linear memory consisting of n bits, where $n = a + b$, with a being the number of bits in the memory that are not part of the compressed file (but will be reflected by the contents of the compressed file) and b the space reserved for the compressed file to be created. The compressed file is supposed to have a size of b bits, but its contents must, upon unpacking, amount to the entire memory consisting of n bits. Is this possible?

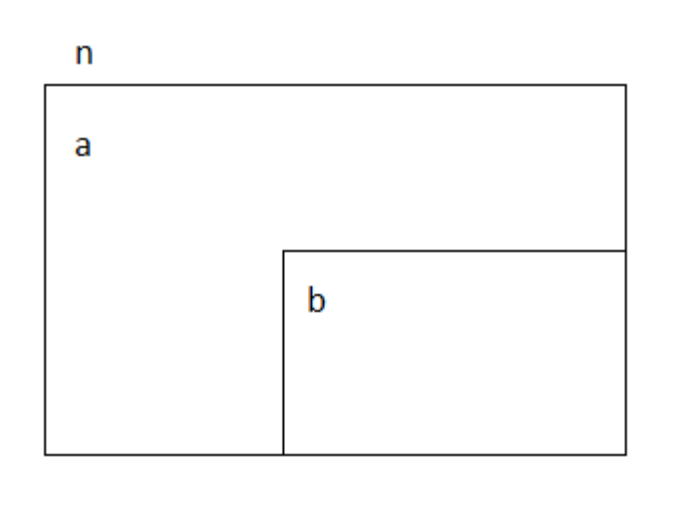


Figure 1: The entire memory consists of n bits. It is divided into a part of a bits and a part of b bits, where the latter part is reserved for the compressed file which, upon unpacking, must reflect all of the n bits of the entire memory.

There are many compression algorithms used in computer science, one of them being run-length encoding (RLE). So if the data we want to compress consists of a lot of zeros following one another, we can write into the compressed file the digit zero followed by the number of repetitions. If the data consists of a lot of zeros and ones alternating each other, then we can write into the compressed file the number two to signify that it is two different digits that alternate, followed by these digits (zero and one), finally followed by the number of repetitions. If we reserve three bits for

the number of digits alternating and ten bits for the number of repetitions, then we can store a sequence of seven bits that is repeated 1023 times in just 3 + 8 + 10 = 21 bits, while in the uncompressed data this repeated sequence would amount to 7161 bits - so we have saved 99.7% of the original space. This shows that, in theory, RLE is a very powerful compression algorithm.

Of course, we must also consider that there might be sequences that cannot be compressed this way. If we wanted to store just one digit (zero or one), we would have to use 1 + 1 + 10 = 12 bits, which is very much considering that a single digit (zero or one) occupies only one bit in the original file. The solution would be to use special codes for turning RLE off and on again, such as a sequence of four digits 0000 and 1111, where 00001111 would be interpreted as four ones and only the next incidence of 1111 would turn RLE on again.

If we do it this way, we might really be able to encode n bits in b bits, where b is less than n. However, there might be a requirement regarding the relation of b to a, i. e. a minimum size. This we would have to further investigate. Also, we must consider that the pointer that points to the data that is to be compressed will sooner or later reach the beginning of b, in which point of time b can be divided into b' (which is the encoded state of a) and c (which has not been written yet and is going to start with the encoded state of b'). As soon as the pointer has reached c, we can further divide it into c' and d in an analogous fashion, and once d is reached, we can divide it into d' and e, and so on. Ultimately, the size of c', d', e', ... must converge to zero, otherwise it will not work. What is the relation of c to b' required to make this work? That is also something that should be investigated.

If we ever reach the state that the rest of the file is about to encode itself - can this be achieved? Yes, it can: We can achieve this if RLE has been turned off. Then the file corresponds to itself. Alas, is it always possible to achieve that once this state is reached, RLE is turned off? Is it also possible to succeed if RLE is turned on at this point of time? Are there any restrictions regarding the remaining space? All of these are highly interesting questions and I will leave it to you to speculate about them.

Claus D. Volko, cdvolko@gmail.com

Samsara (2011)

Movie review by Mark van Vuuren

I have watched a most amazing visual experience: Samsara. There is no talking or voice-over. Everything is visual, magnificently visual, and a fine soundtrack.

The movie is titled Samsara which in Buddhism is the beginning-less cycle of repeated birth, mundane existence and dying again. Samsara is considered to be dukkha, unsatisfactory and painful, perpetuated by desire and avidya (ignorance), and the resulting karma.

The movie starts and then develops, and at the end the cycle completes, in compliance with Samsara.

It is an astounding film. I watched it, spellbound, even sitting through the end credits.

It was filmed over five years in twenty-five countries, and is one of only a handful of films shot on 70mm in the last forty years.

There is a trick to this movie which makes the critics unhappy. You're relaxed, enjoying the movie, enjoying the music, spellbound by the videography and the concepts, left and right brain, are thrown at you while you try to put this into the cyclical perspective. Some images are hard to accept given the almost hypnotic effect of the film (such as animal slaughter, people slaughter). You're not ready for it, you're not given the chance to legitimate the argument or get your defences up. It hits you where it should, and it's not pleasant.

At the end of the movie, we're back to nothing. I started watching it again, and it starts with the Indonesian dancers (I guess) doing a dance that seems to imply that all life is folly.

Whether you're a Buddhist or not, the interpretation of the effect of humans on the Earth is consistent, and it's awful. This film convinces me that humanity is an expensive, failed experiment. (Before you attack this viewpoint, see the movie, and remember that the act of legitimating is a part of the problem.)

I recommend the astute viewer also refers to Poodwaddle Global Clock for current statistics on births, deaths, animal slaughter, deforestation, garbage dumping, CO2 emissions, national debt, etc.

If you're looking for movies in this genre, Samsara director Ron Fricke and producer Mark Magidson are also responsible for the award-winning films Baraka (1992) and Chronos (1985).

www.barakasamsara.com

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samsara_(2011_film)

http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0770802/

https://www.rottentomatoes.com/m/samsara_2012/

Chronos (1985) http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0088919/

Baraka (1992) http://www.imdb.com/title/tt0103767/

Poodwaddle http://www.poodwaddle.com/

Fine Arts

poetry, music, paint, print, photography, writing.

Music compositions by

Louis Sauter

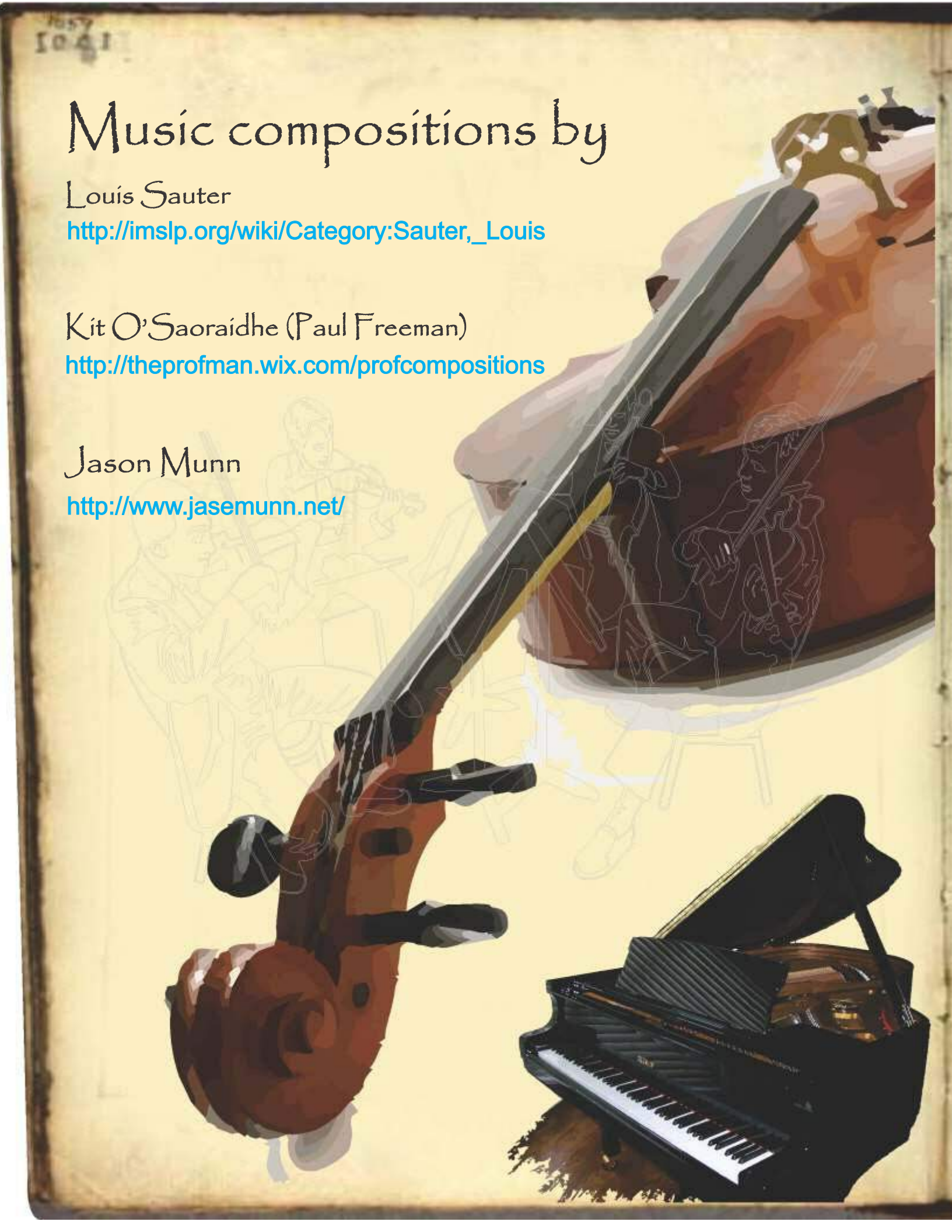
http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Sauter,_Louis

Kit O'Saoraidhe (Paul Freeman)

http://theprofman.wix.com/profcompositions

Jason Munn

http://www.jasemunn.net/



Les noces de d'Hélène

Les noces d'Hélène is the second number of Les noces de Chounette, a set of pieces based on the notes HEEE CEDA HEEE E♭ACE. It is a romantic Nocturne dedicated to Frédéric Chopin.

An arrangement of this piece for piano quintet was performed by a group of Slovakian students, and a recording is available at https://youtu.be/JaqlgSBDl5Y

It is wonderful to see such young musicians performing my music!

The next issue of IQ Nexus Journal will include Las Bodas de Helena, a Tango dedicated Astor Piazzolla.

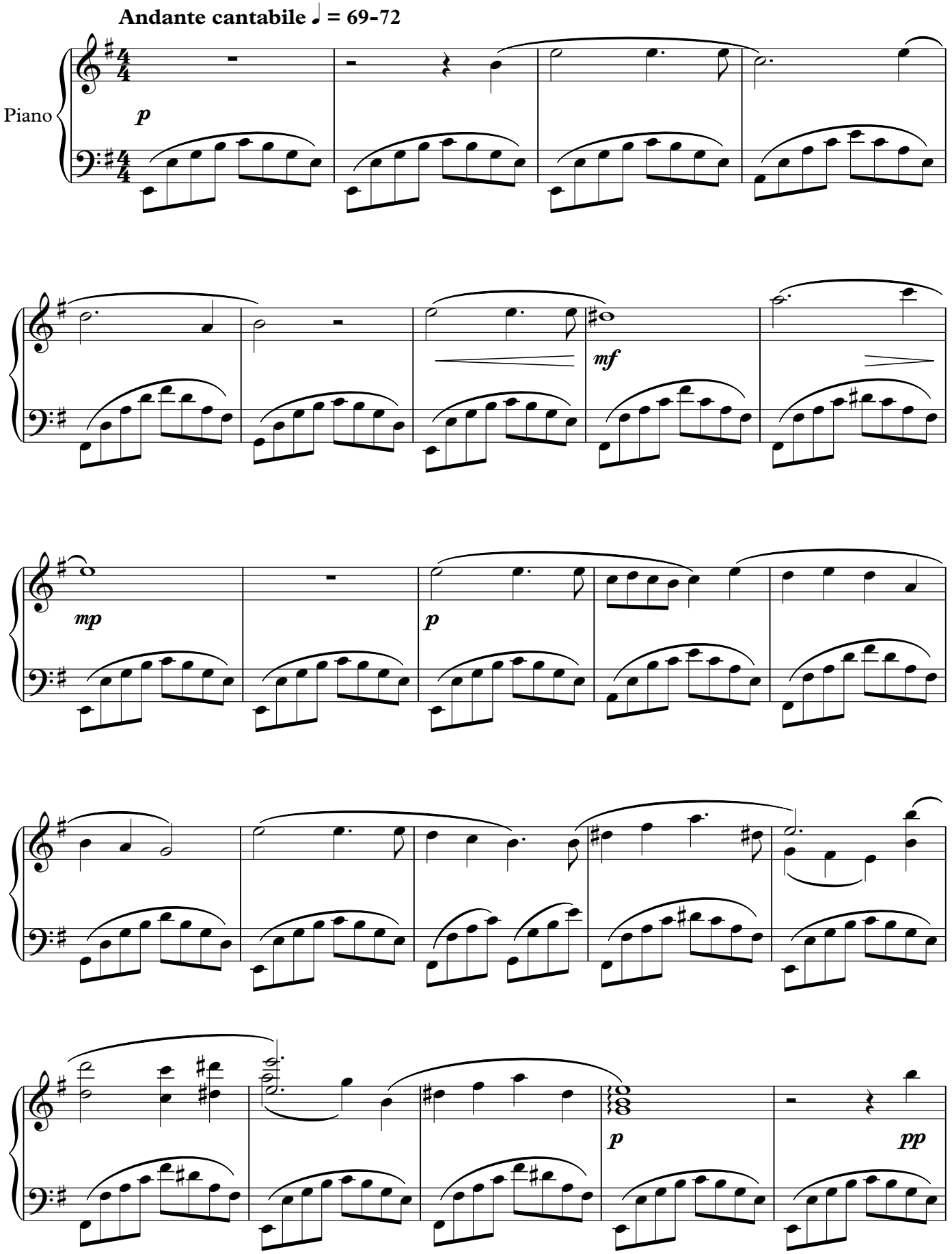
by Louis Sauter

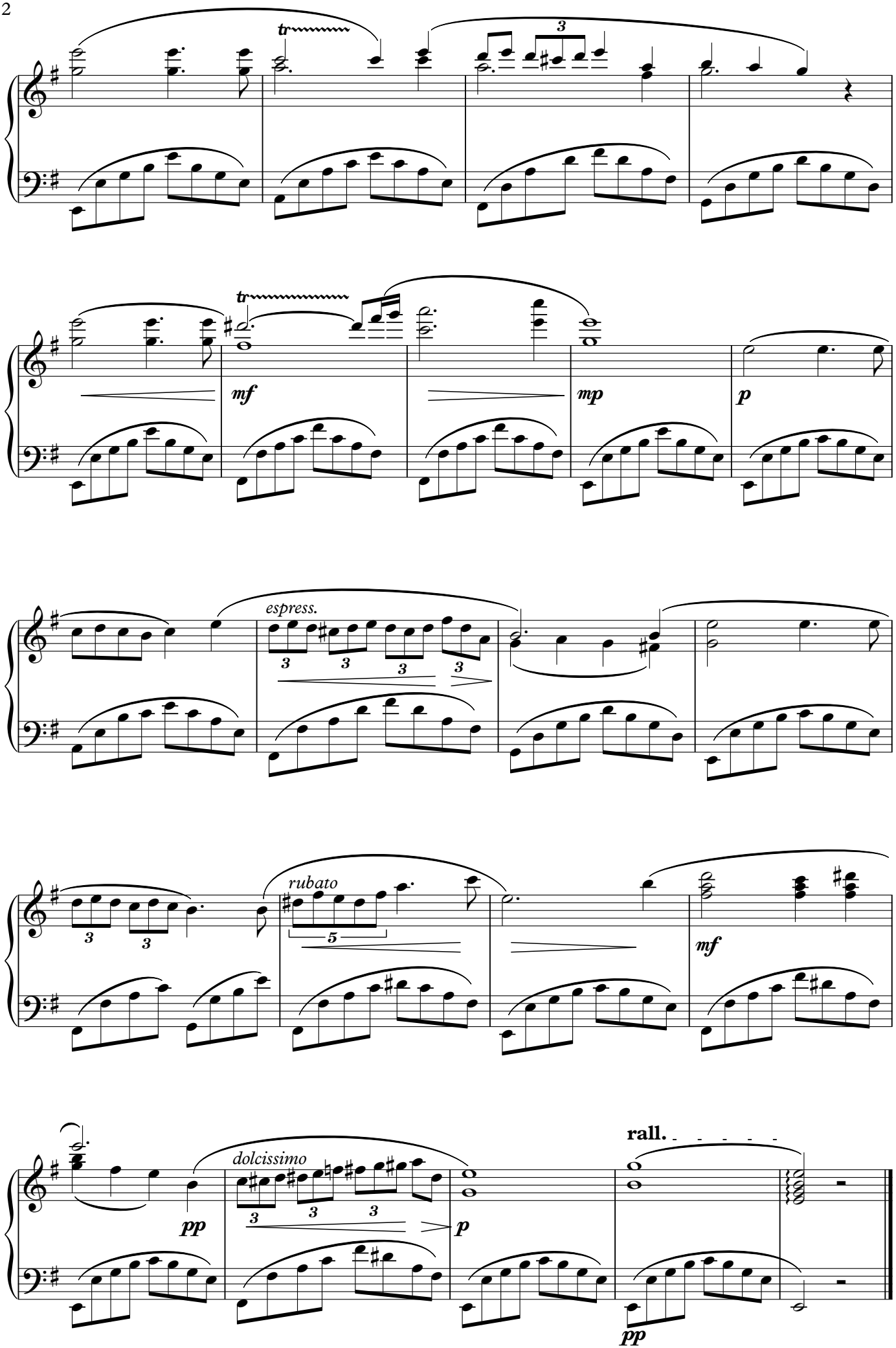
II. Les noces d'Hélène

Nocturne

En hommage à Frédéric Chopin

Louis Sauter




tr
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tr
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rubato
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pp
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rall.
pp

Mandala

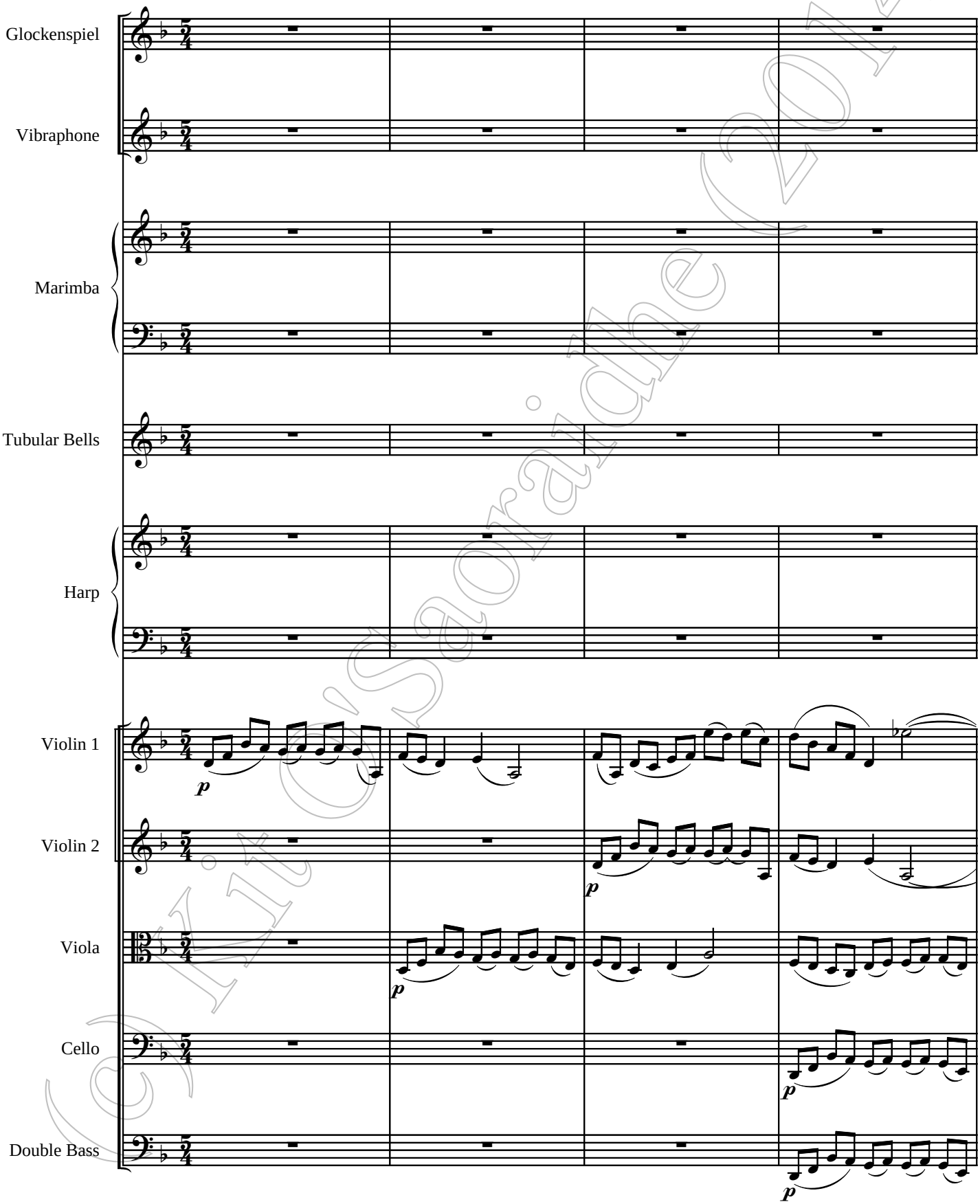
By

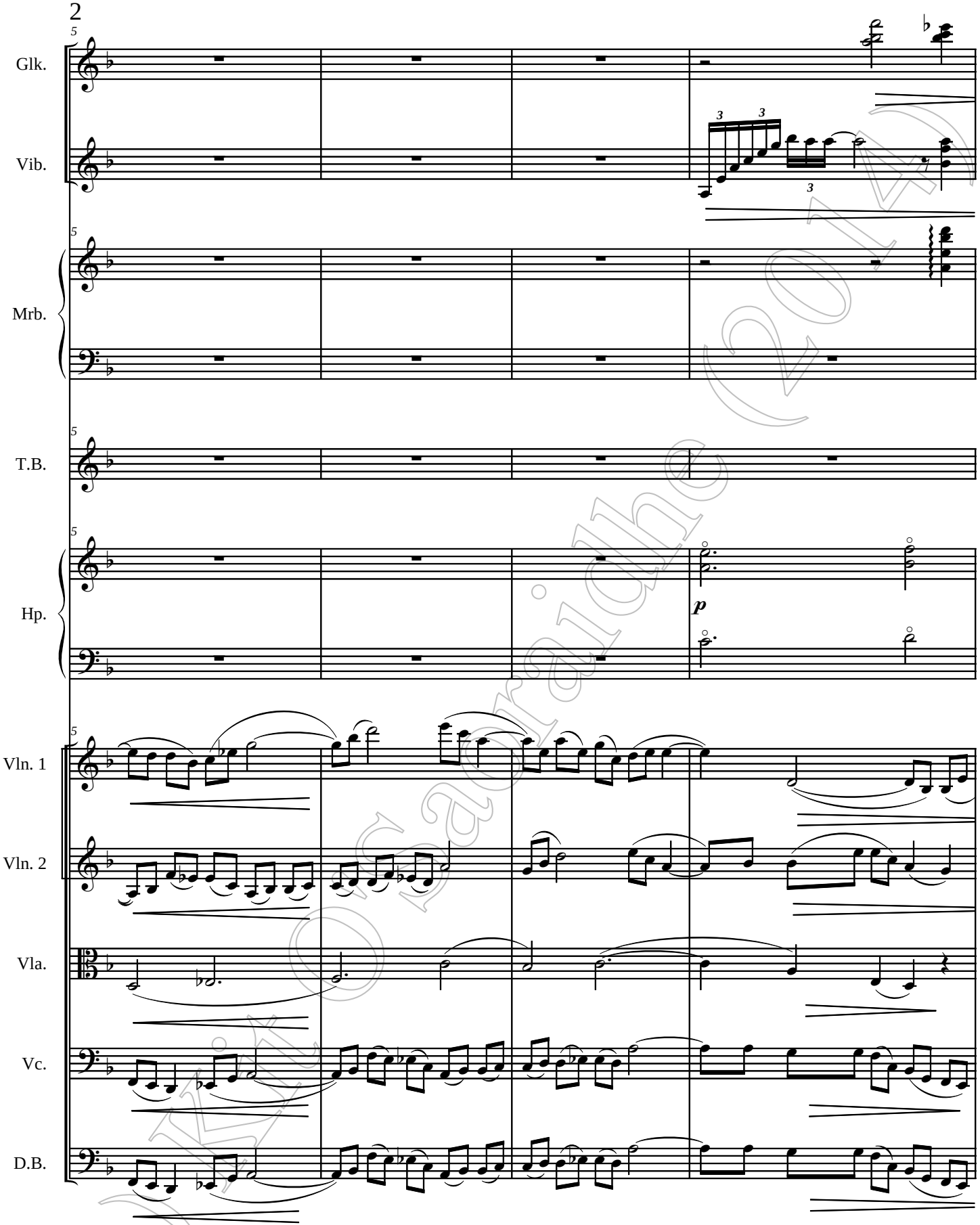
Kit O'Saoraidhe

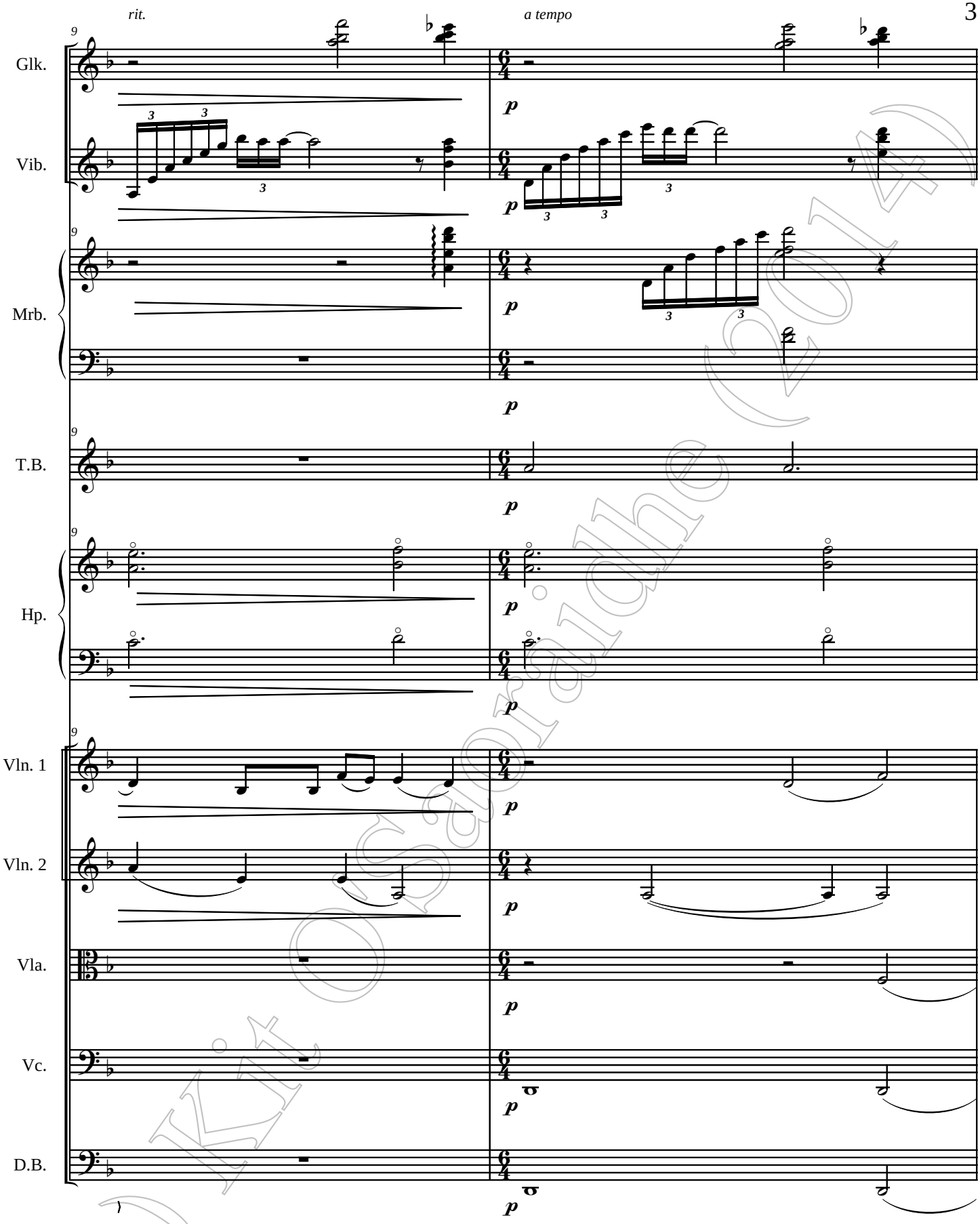
Score

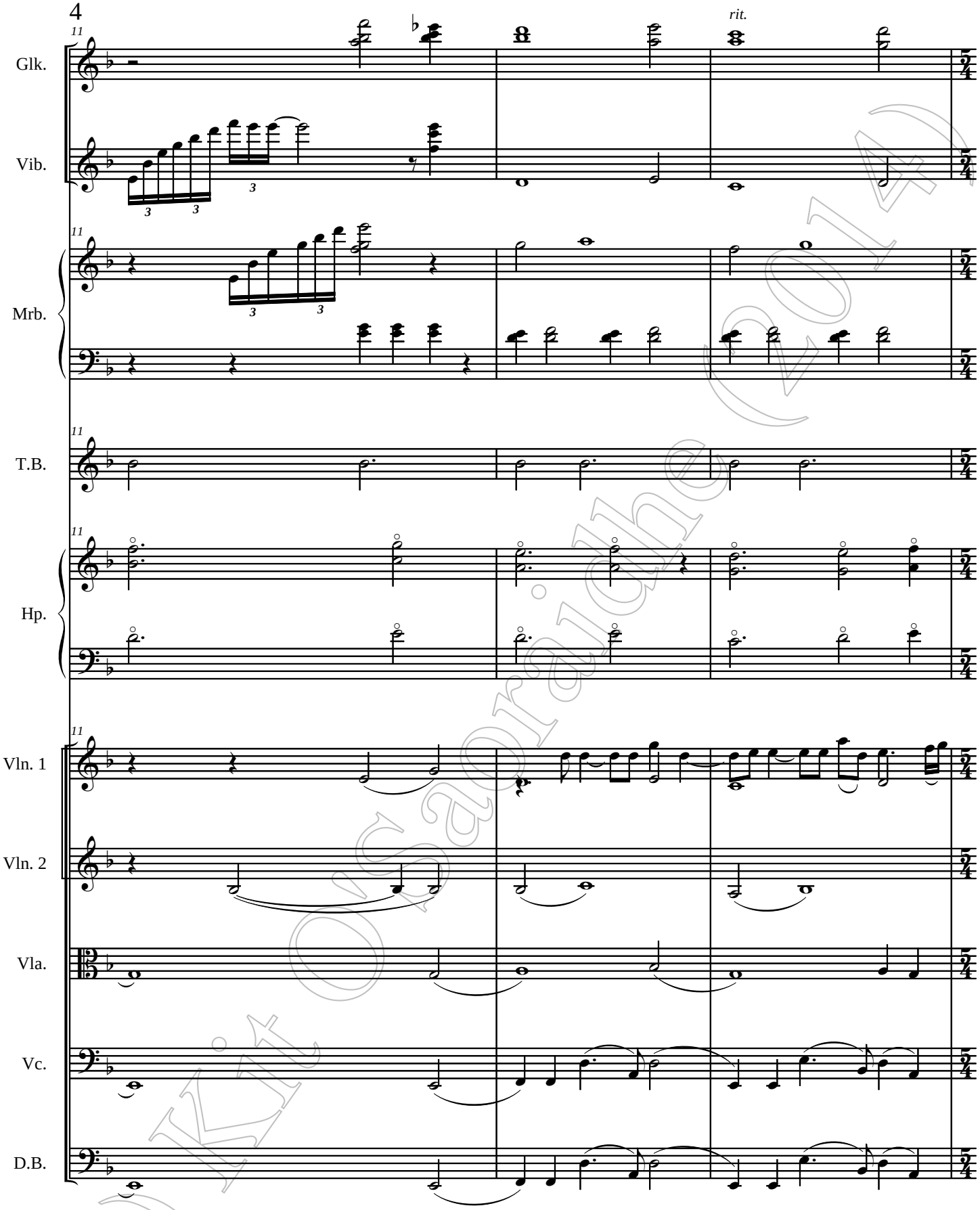
Mandala

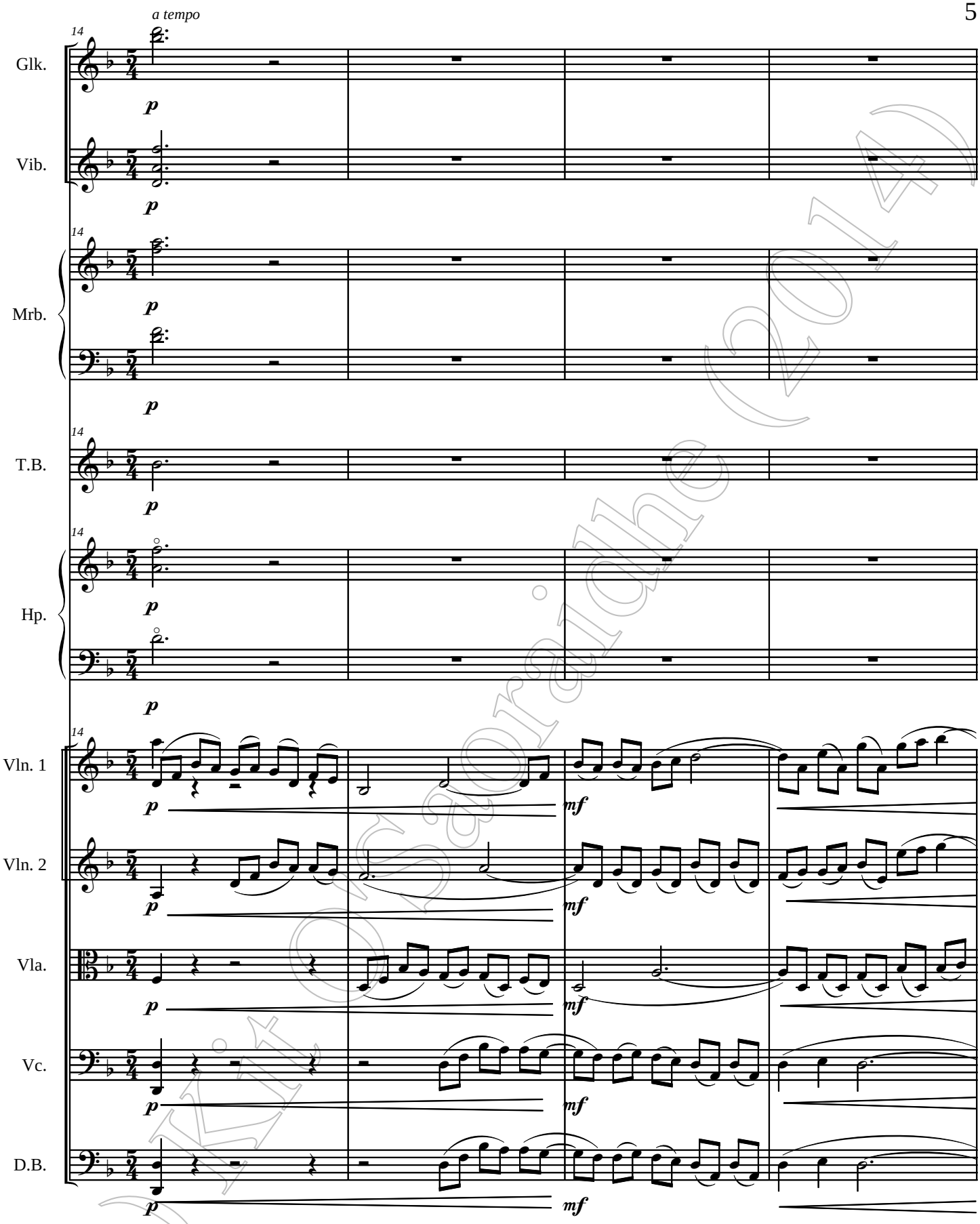
Kit O'Saoraidhe (2014)

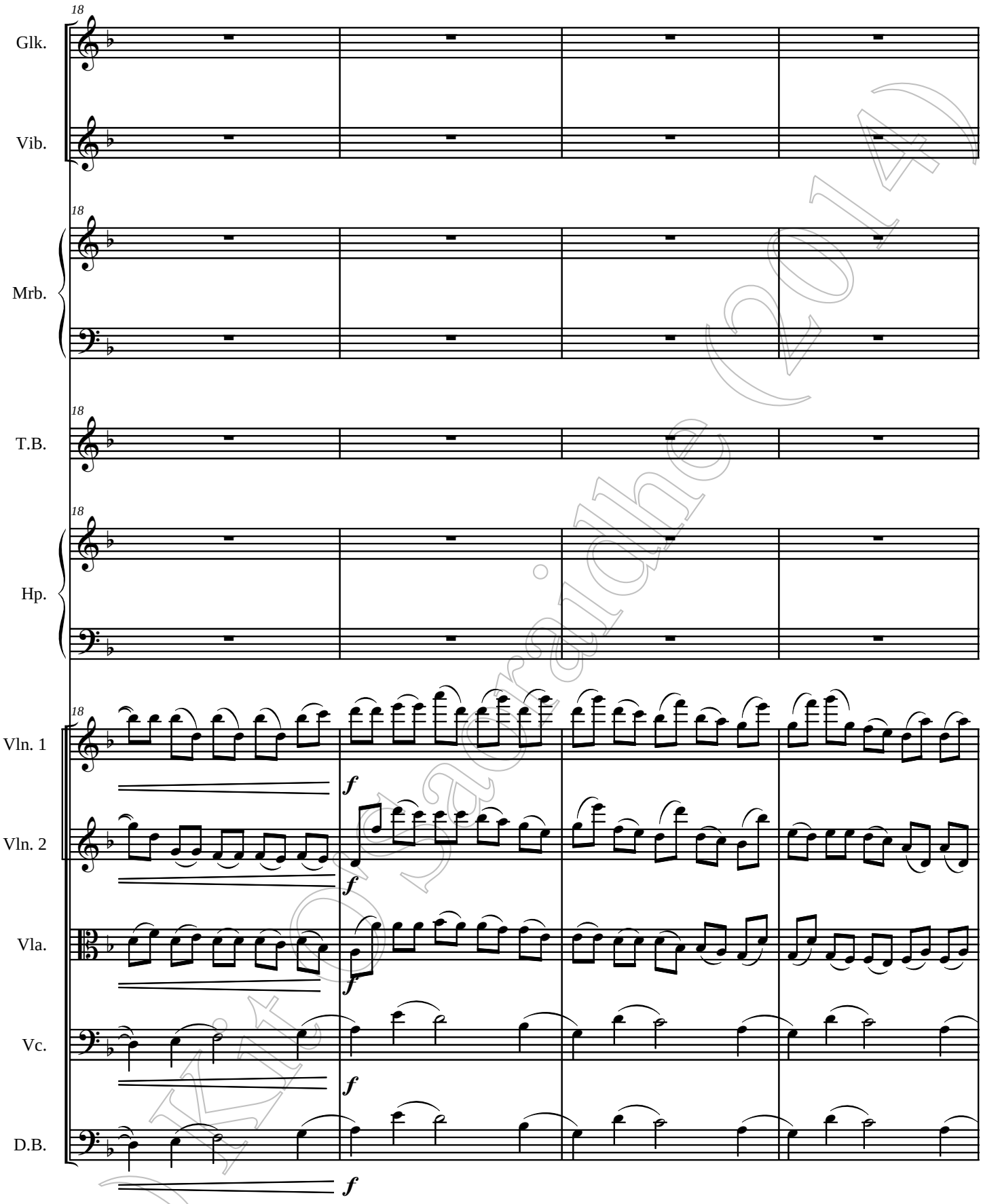


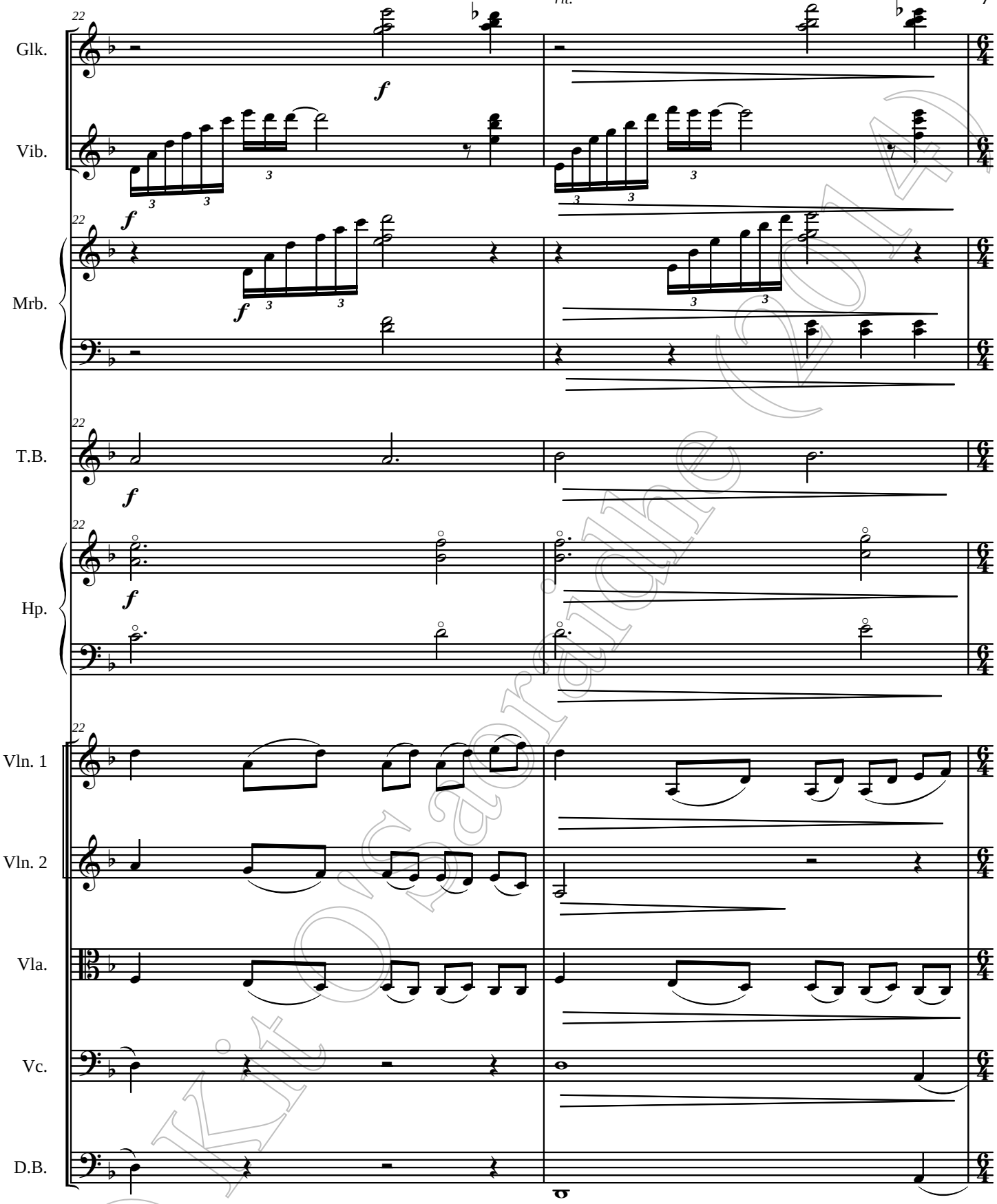












8

a tempo

Glk.

Vib.

Mrb.

T.B.

Hp.

Vln. 1

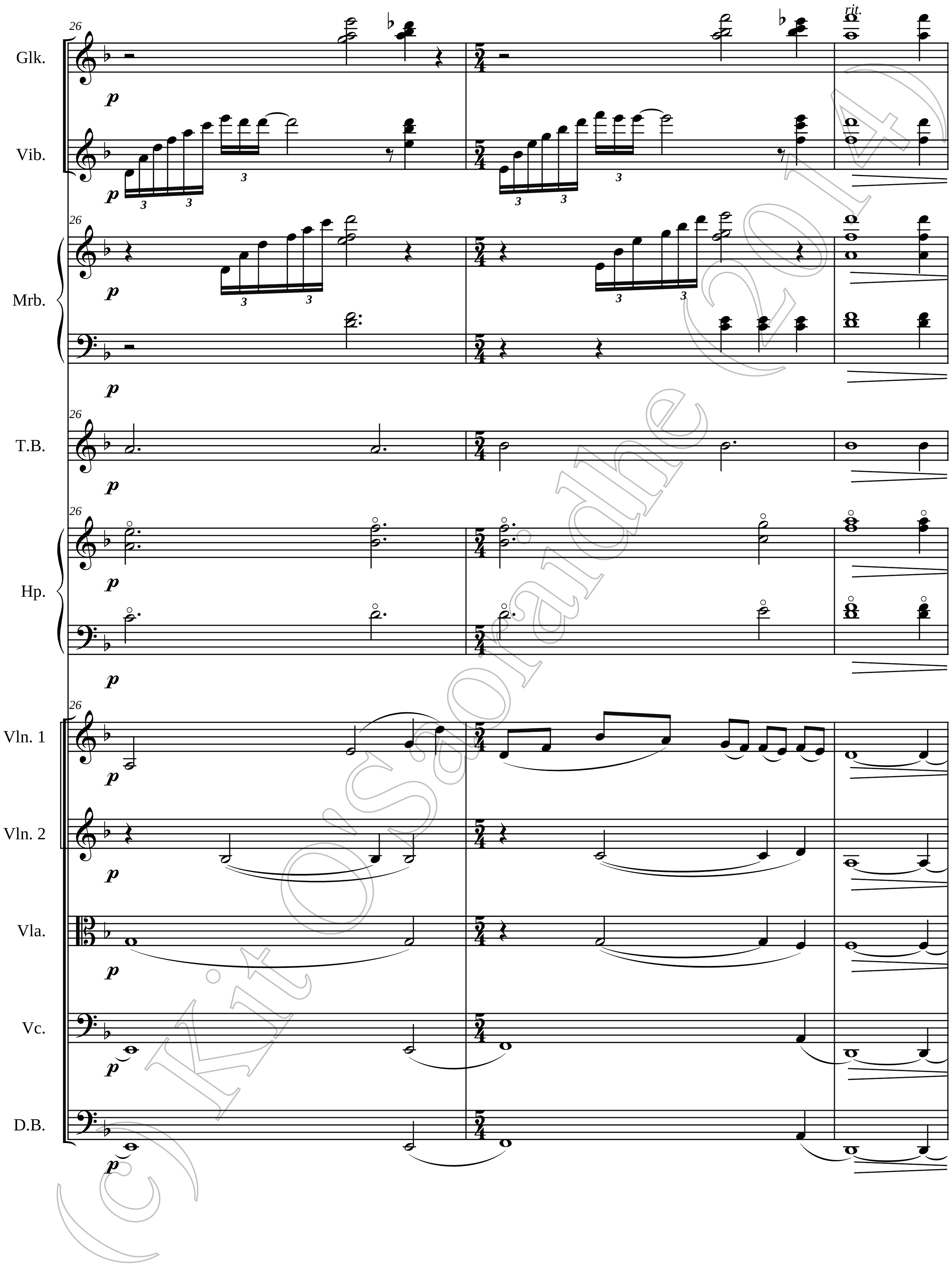
Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mf


26
Glk.
Vib.
Mrb.
T.B.
Hp.
Vln. 1
Vln. 2
Vla.
Vc.
D.B.
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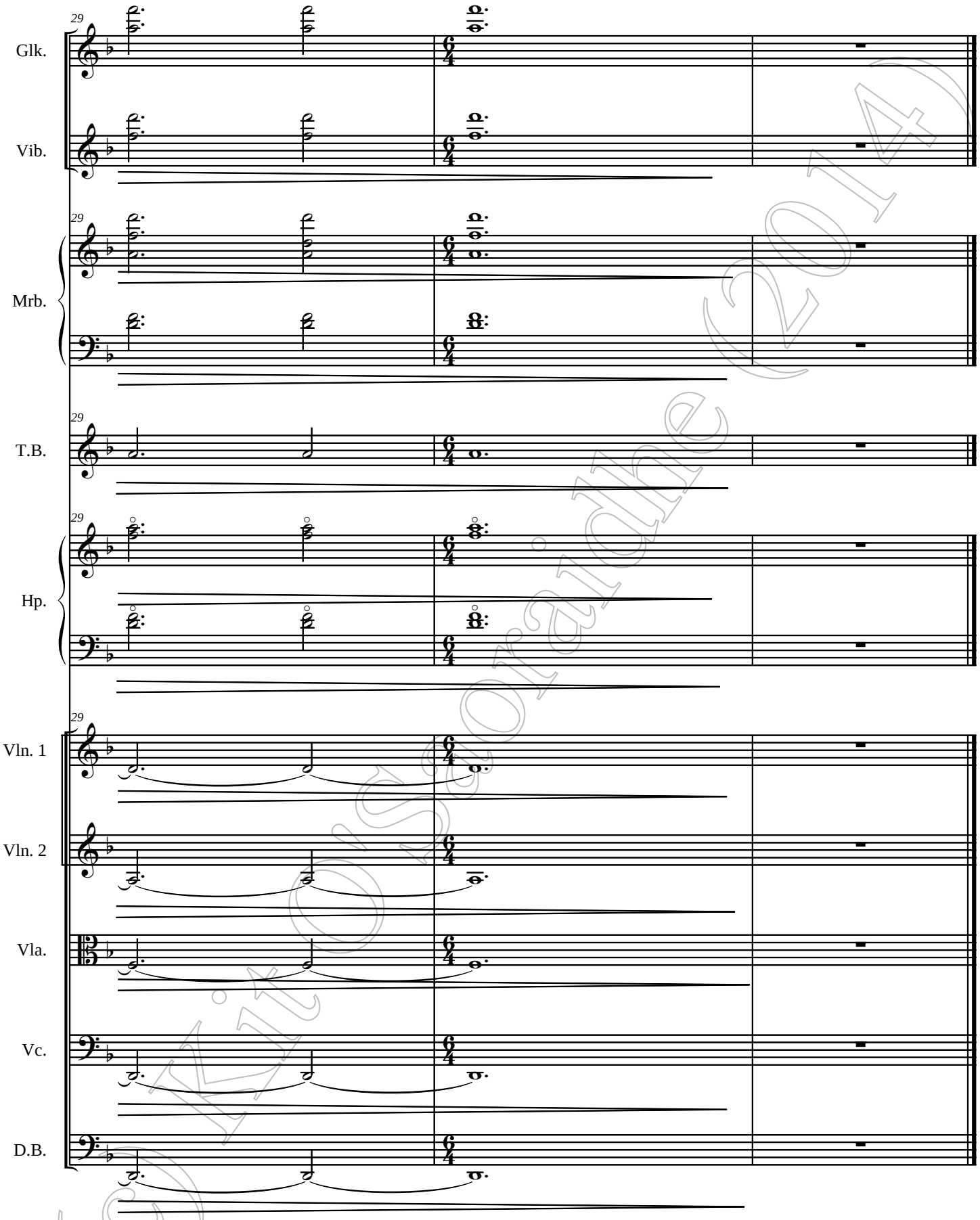
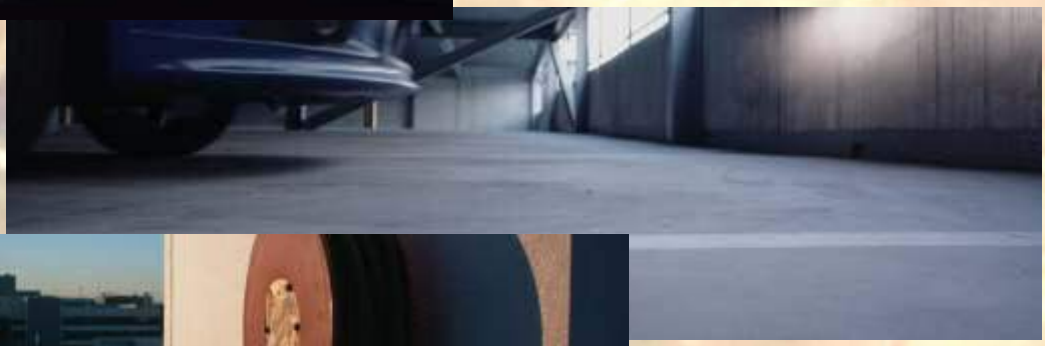
p
(c) Kit O'Saoradhe 2014

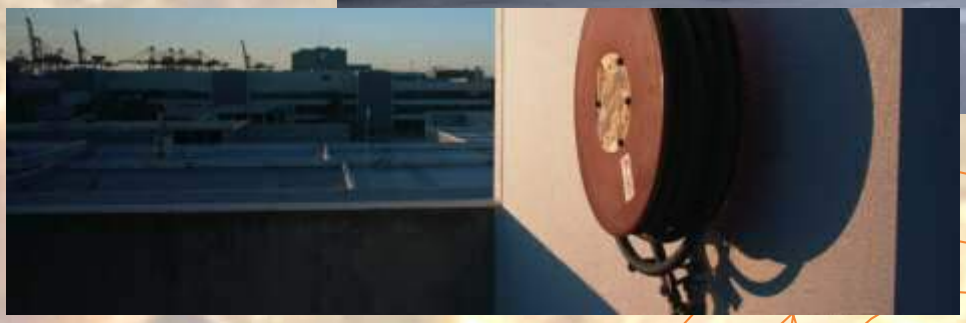


Video and Musical Composition by Jason Munn

time displacement

https://vimeo.com/223908288





Reaching for the top of the World

https://soundcloud.com/jase-munn/reaching-for-the-top-of-the-world

POETRY

by

Lao-Tzu 500bce

Late T. S. "Tong" Hadley

Wisdom of ancient Masters

Tao Te Ching

Lao-Tzu 500bce

Know the male,
yet keep to the female:
receive the world in your arms.
If you receive the world,
the Tao will never leave you
and you will be like a little child.

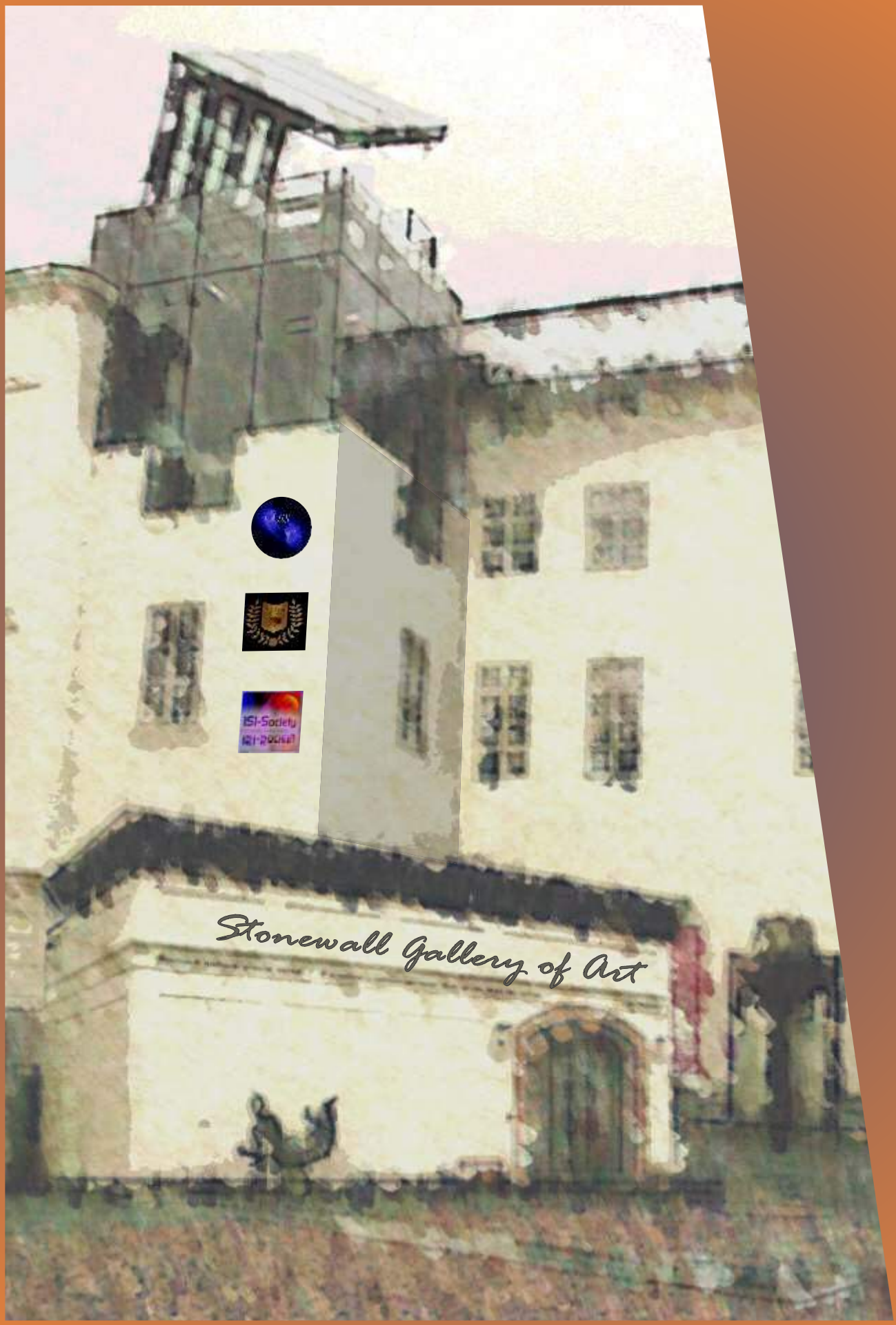
Know the white,
yet keep to the black:
be a pattern for the world.
If you are pattern for the world,
the Tao will be strong inside you
and there will be nothing you can't do.

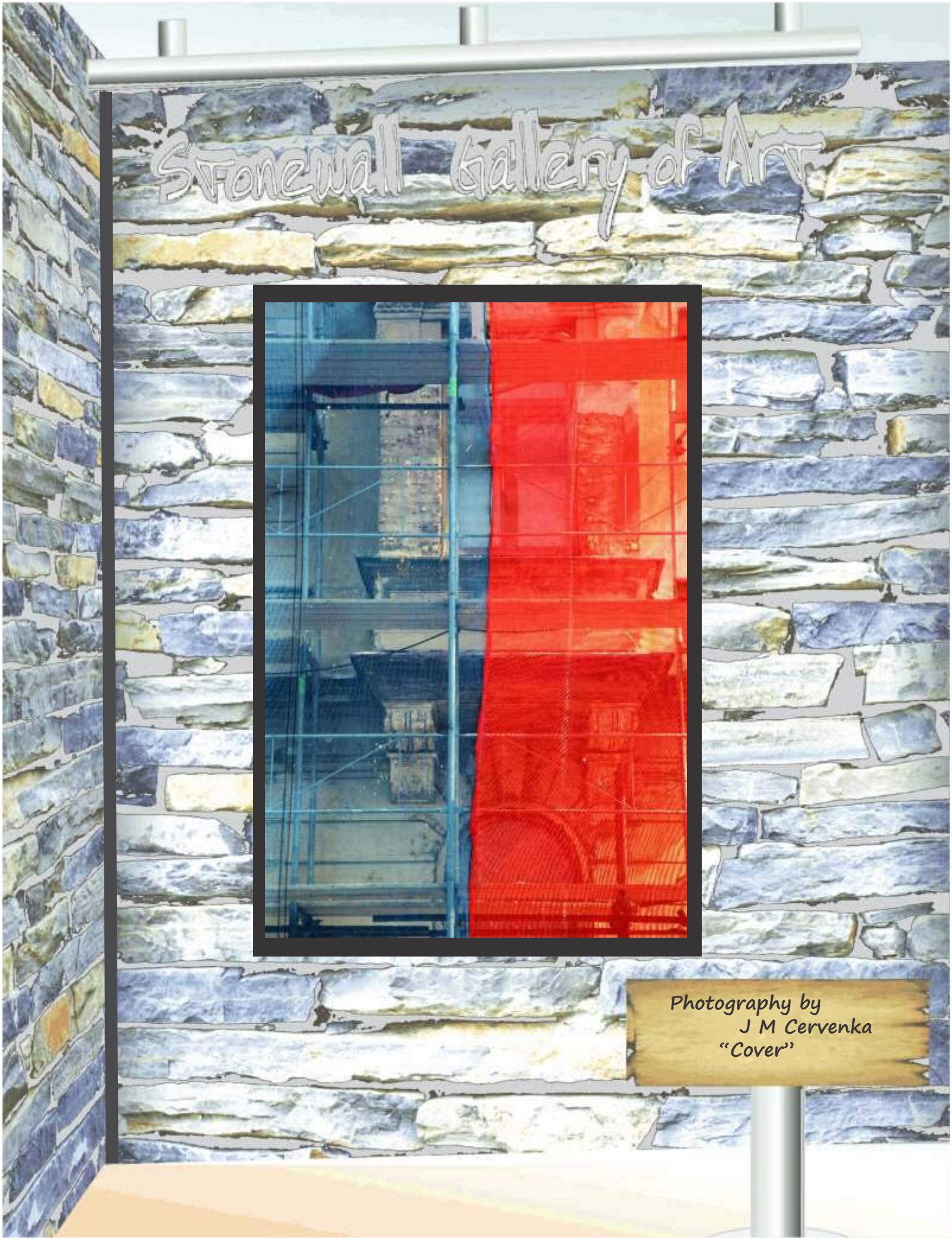
Know the personal,
yet keep to the impersonal:
accept the world as it is.
If you accept the world,
the Tao will be luminous inside you
and you will return to your primal self.

The world is formed from the void,
like utensils from the block of wood.
The Master knows the utensils,
yet keep to the block:
thus she can use all things.

Cogito Ergo Zoom

i think, therefore "I" am,
i believe...
for I see multi-faceted
perceptibilities
in ponderable
Byzantine syllogism-puzzleboxes
patinaed in absurdity's
slick-shiny shellac
oh, eye see that which
I b'leive, "eye-think",
perception is Reality
(convoluted volition
is my condition), we get
that which we seize...
timing, altitude, attitude
in measured degree
meshed in synchronicity
give luminosity to
poetical perihelia of
sun-dogs/moon-dogs
you may/not so see
my halo is slipping
whilst I play a' la Gemini:
I am Amy G'dala and Sara Bellum
dressed as Cowboy/Indian,
kicking sand until
my brain-playbox is emptied
and 'tis past time
for milk 'n' cookies
an' a nap
tittering girly-giggles
give way to sea-deep guffaws
each delightful discovery herein
is arresting, giving one Pause
to re-ponder inklings previously
unthinkable, now plausible...
ever-yet evanescent:
i am a bubble of celestial champagne
tickling God's nostrils....


Stonewall Gallery of Art



Photography by
J M Cervenka
"Cover"

Photography by
J M Cervenka
"C Entre"

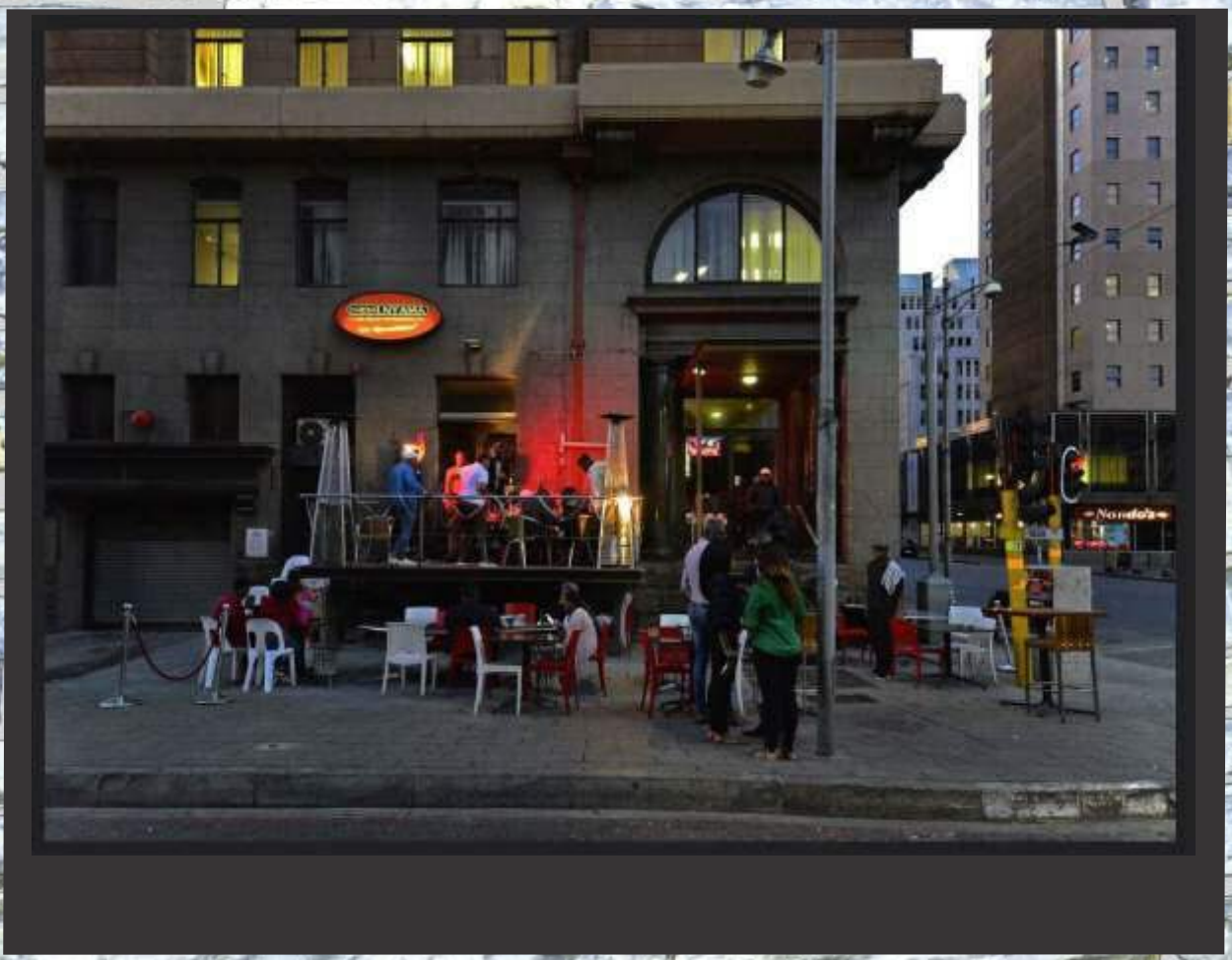
Stonewall Gallery of Art

Xavier Jouve
"Crete" collection

Stonewall Gallery of Art

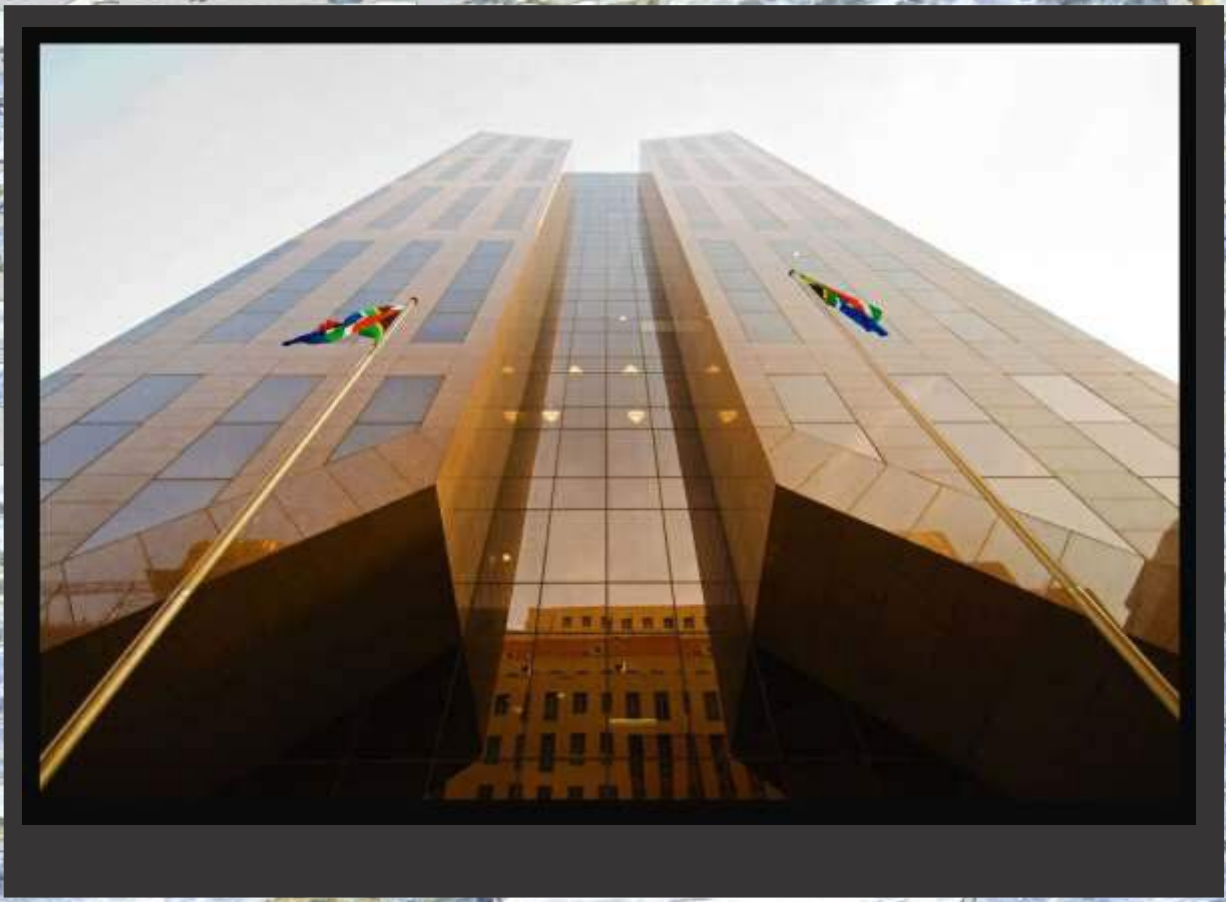
Xavier Jouve
"Crete" collection

Stonewall Gallery of Art



Photography by
Mark van Vuuren
"Johanesburg colection"

Stonewall Gallery of Art



Photography by
Mark van Vuuren
"Johanesburg colection"

Stonewall Gallery of Art

Photography by
Alena Plistilova

Photography by
Alena Plistilova

Stonewall Gallery of Art

Photograph by
Marilyn Grimble

Stonewall Gallery of Art

Watercolor by
Marilyn Grimble

Stonewall Gallery of Art

The Mysterious
Master of Frankfurt
1300 century

Stonewall Gallery of Art

Photography by
Jase Munn

Stonewall Gallery of Art

Photography by
Jase Munn

Stonewall Gallery of Art

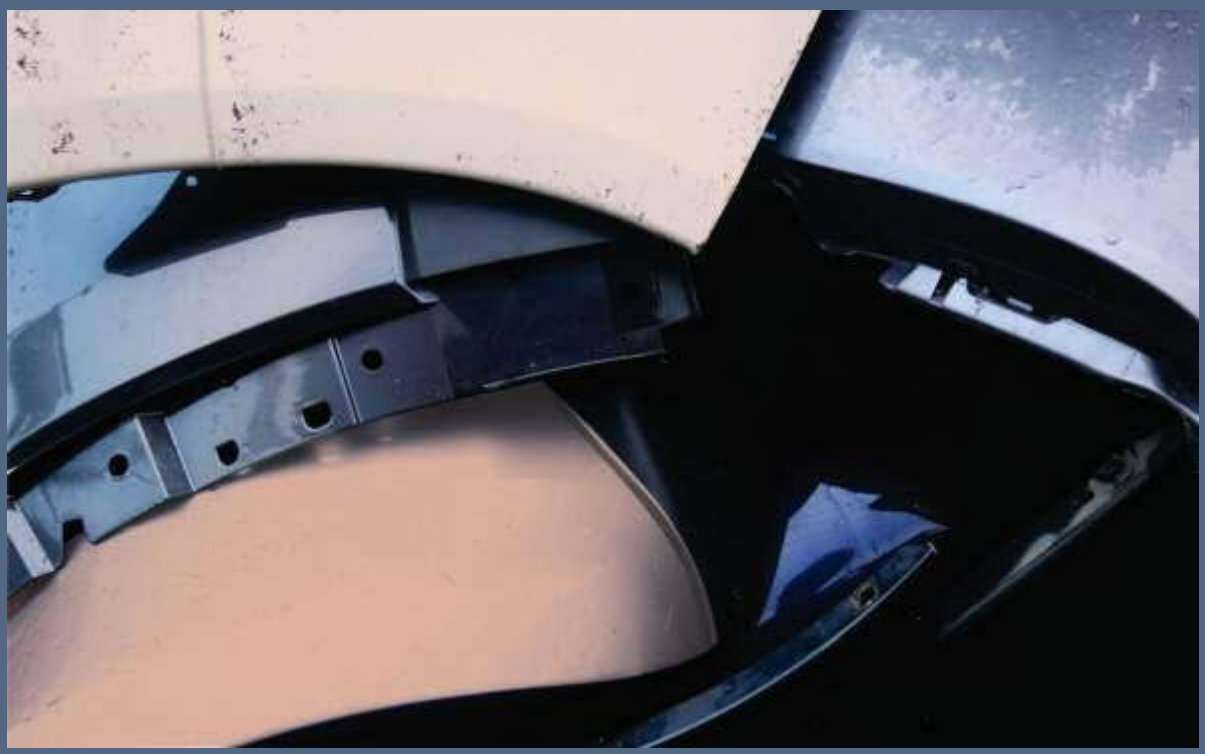


Photo by
Stan Riha
"?"

Stonewall Gallery of Art

Acrilyc on canvas
by Stan Riha
"Ego, Id & Legacy"

Puzzles, Riddles & Brainteasers

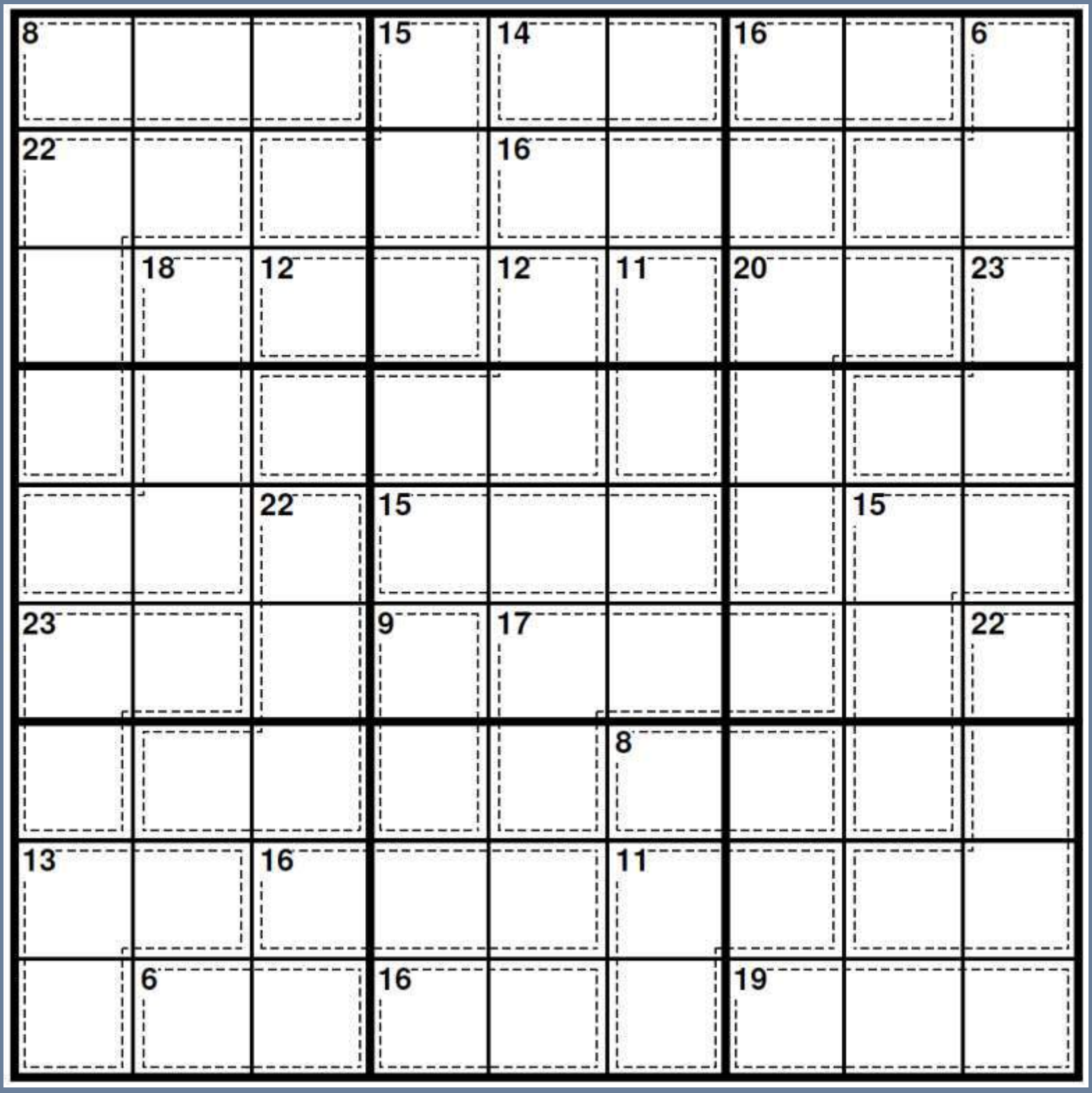
Next three months calendar

Solution of killersudoku from IQN Journal Issue Vol 9 no 3

17 7	6	10 9	1	8 3	5	34 8	4	26 2
1	9 4	5	10 8	2	7	6	3	9
3	30 8	2	10 4	6	9	7	5	24 1
4	3	7	26 5	1	11 2	9	8	6
6	32 9	1	7	8	4	3	2	25 5
5	2	14 8	6	9	3	1	7	4
8	27 7	4	21 9	6 5	1	2	6	27 3
9	5	3	2	13 7	6	5 4	1	8
2	1	6	7 3	4	13 8	5	9	7

Rules

As in regular sudoku, every cell in each row, column, and nonet must contain a unique digit. In other words, each row, column, and nonet must contain all the digits from one to nine.
The values of the cells a cage must sum up to the total for that cage.
The values of the cells in a cage must be unique.

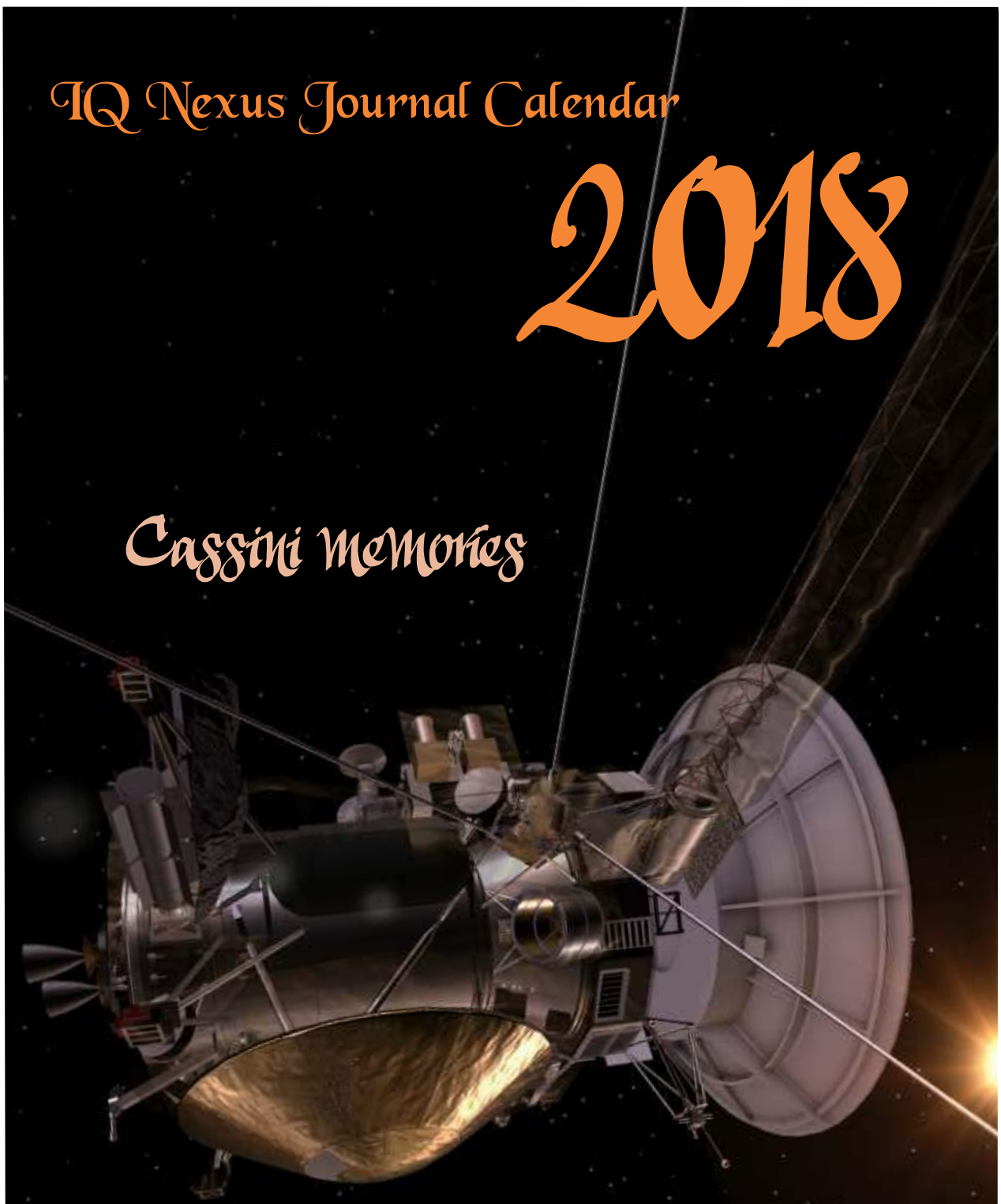


Solution to this puzzle will be published in the next issue of the IQ Nexus Journal

IQ Nexus Journal Calendar

2018

Cassini memories



IQNexus Forum

Online Calendar of IIS, ePiq & ISI-S Societies, members of WIN

January

December

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

February

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	*Saturday*
	1 ○ New Year's Day	2	3	4	5	6
7	8 ◑	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16 ●	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24 ◐	25	26	27
28	29	30	31 ○			

February

January

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

March

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	*Saturday*
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14 Valentine's Day	15 Family Day	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

February						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28			

March

April						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	*Saturday*
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17 St. Patrick's Day
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25 Good Friday	26	27	28 Easter Monday	29	30	31

Representative products and gifts for the IIS, ePiq, IQ Nexus and ISI-S members and friends.

http://www.cafepress.ca/IISIQ
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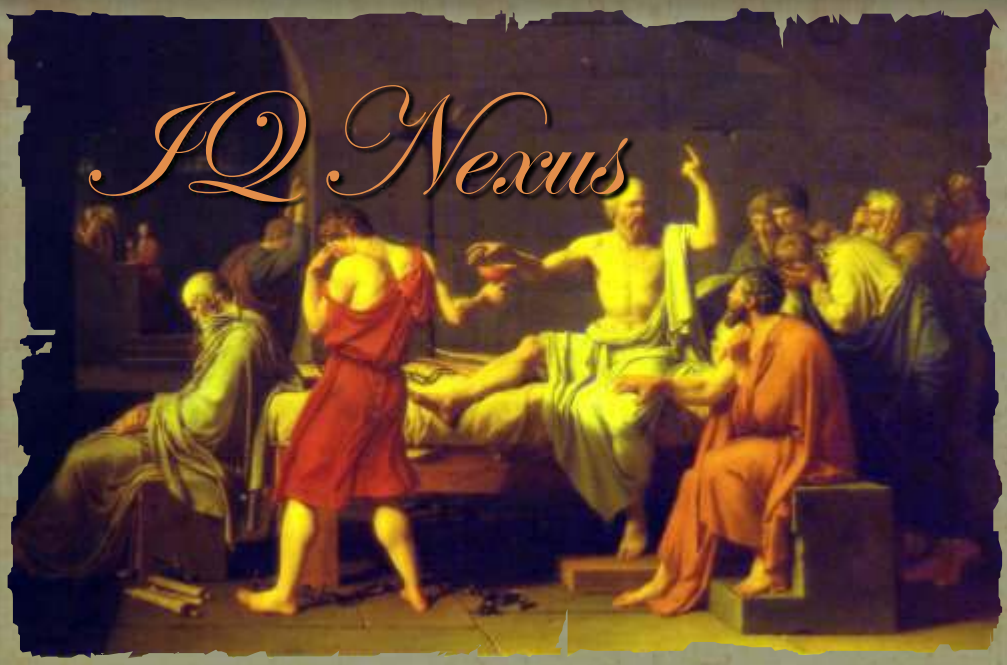

Forum of ePiq, IIS & IISI-S societies

presents award of excellence in arts and science

for contribution to

IQ Nexus Journal Vol. 9, No. 3/2017

to

Vernon M Neppe

Xavier Jouve

Jaromír Mira Červenka

Louis Sauter

Claus D. Volko

Mark van Vuuren

Kit O'Saoraidhe

Alena Plíštilová

Jason Munn

Marilyn Grimble

T.G. "Torq" Hadley

Stan Riha

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