

SYNTROPY

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Syntropy: the energy of life	77-79
<i>Luigi Fantappiè (1901-1956), one of the major Italian mathematicians, while working on quantum mechanics and special relativity, discovered that all physical and chemical phenomena, which are determined by causes placed in the past, are governed by the law of entropy, while all those phenomena which are attracted towards causes which are placed in the future (attractors), are governed by a law which is symmetrical to entropy and which Fantappiè named syntropy.</i>	
From mechanical to life causation	80-105
<i>This work describes how the concept of time and the correlated concept of causation evolved during the last centuries: the way we look at time and causation has important implications on the way we do science and on the tools we choose to use.</i>	
How is syntropy experienced?	106-107
<i>On one side macrocosm is governed by the laws of classical physics (entropy), on the other side microcosm is governed by the laws of quantum mechanics (syntropy, unified field, non-locality).</i>	
The three basic needs of life: material, love and value.	108-110
<i>In order to stay alive, living systems need to satisfy conditions which allow to overcome the law of entropy which governs the macroscopic world.</i>	
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<i>Material needs can be easily recognized, while the need of value is immaterial, invisible, and more difficult to be recognized. People are generally not aware of the need of value, but they use big part of their time, energies and money, in order to answer it: they become obsessed with the way they are judged, their popularity; they strive for power, success; they become addicted to religion, ideologies and groups.</i>	
Relational methodology	117-133
<i>The discovery of attractors has widened science to the study of phenomena which can not be caused, phenomena which we can observe, but not reproduce in a laboratory. Until now it was generally accepted, without any clear justification, that all phenomena were based on causal relations and that every aspect of reality could therefore be studied using the experimental method. The introduction of syntropy shows that, in addition to causable phenomena (entropic), non causable (syntropic) phenomena exist and that a new scientific methodology is needed.</i>	
First study based on the relational methodology	134-139
<i>In 1984 the first research using relational methodology was carried out. The aim was that of studying what could explain the persistence of addiction in heroin drug-addicts. This short paper describes the steps of this research and the main results obtained.</i>	

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