

Parapsychology

Do you ignore your own psychic ability?

Research indicates that nearly everyone possesses ESP powers, and those powers within you can be developed and improved.

Parapsychology deals with a world that lies beyond the five senses and out of the reach of the physical sciences, as we understand them today.

It's a world where the results can sometimes be seen before the event, which causes them, where mind can influence matter and where individuals can communicate over great distances using their minds alone.

Whilst many people do possess ESP, in most people it has been completely held back in favour of normal means of understanding and communication.

Many of the greatest minds, including Sigmund Freud, have theorized that telepathy may have been "the original archaic method by which individuals understood one another".

As our other senses evolved, Freud suggested that the original primeval instincts were pushed into the background of man's subconscious where they still lay, waiting to be used under certain conditions.

Some individuals are even able to make regular and practical use of the seemingly rare powers of "psi", but they are not specially gifted except in as much as their ESP abilities have been encouraged and allowed to develop.

Mr. Gerard Croiset, a well known clairvoyant from Holland is one such person.

On June 30, 1958 Mr Croiset received a long-distance telephone call from a Mr. Jansen, skipper of the Maria Judith.

Skipper Jansen complained to Croiset that a team of specialists had been trying for weeks to pin-point the trouble spot in his diesel engine.

"I'm in the harbour here at Awijndrecht," Jansen told Croiset. "I have to sail to earn my

living. I have just bought this new engine, but it does not function effectively, and the engineers can't find the trouble. What I want to know is this: must I buy a new engine? I can't sit here any longer."

Across long-distance wire and speaking to a man he had never met, Croiset was able to describe to the seaman exactly where the trouble lay.

Because Croiset has very little knowledge of things mechanical, he was forced to use descriptive language to explain his diagnosis of the engine's trouble spot.

As if he were actually on board the Maria Judith, Croiset told Jansen: "I go to the engine room downstairs. There I see the engine. At the back there is a small fitted pipe, which makes me think of the siphon of a water-closet. That pipe has a hole in it. The reason why the engineers have not been able to find it is that you can only find this hole when the engine is hot."

Two days later, after Jansen and the engineers had completed their inspection, the skipper called Croiset and told him that his long-distance diagnosis had been correct.

It had been the siphon that leaked. There had been a crack in the cylinder head. The engineers had not found the crack before, because, as Croiset had said, the engine had needed to be heated to working temperature.

On April 26, 1956, Mr. P. van Delzen, another clairvoyant from Amsterdam, was handed a photograph by a distressed resident of the city. "It is my brother-in-law," the man told him. "He has been missing since the morning of April 23rd. In his car he left a note saying that he was planning to drown himself. Where ... where may we find his body?"

The sensitive ran his hands lightly over the photograph of the missing man.

"He is not dead," van Delzen said. "Your brother-in-law is incapable of committing suicide. He did not go into the water. He went north."

Several days passed with no sign of the missing man.

"Do not be alarmed. He will soon return. He

is not dead."

On April 28th, the missing man called home and explained he had been depressed, had decided to run away from home, and had been working for a farmer in a village north of Amsterdam since his disappearance six days before.

Nearly all of us have had glimpses into the world of ESP. When you think of a friend, the phone rings, and it's them. Déjà vu, when you feel you've been somewhere before.

These incidents are so common that we hardly notice them.

It's only when a paranormal event out of the ordinary occurs that we bother to mention it to others.

"Psi" activity is sub-divided into many types, each with a name of its own.

Precognition is that strange function of mind where a person seems to receive a glimpse of the future and the events actually occur.

Synchronicity is what Jung called "A meaningful coincidence".

Telepathy is the transference of thought from one mind to another.

Distance and time seem unable to affect this "psi" phenomenon.

Laboratory tests have been conducted with the subject at distances of over 500 miles from the experimenter with no drop in the subject's scoring rate.

Clairvoyance is the awareness, without physical aids or normal sensory means, of what is going on elsewhere.

Similar to how Croiset "found" the leak in the cylinder head when he was over one hundred miles from an engine he had never seen.

Telekinesis is the movement of objects, seemingly caused by some force unknown to physical science.

Psychokinesis, the action of mind on matter. In poltergeist events it is felt to be the cause of objects moving and other physical events.

Astral Projection, or out-of-the-body experience, is the apparent projection of the mind to a different place, leaving the body where it was.

Psychometry is discovering facts about an object's owner or history simply from contact with the object.

All these different "happenings" come under the name of psi, but many researchers believe that they are all the single manifestation of the same energy force... **The Human Mind.**

Einstein didn't believe it was possible and called it spooky. Now physicists have done it.

Quantum Communication Physicists Establish 'Spooky'

Physicists at the University of Michigan have managed to get two separate atoms to communicate with each other with the kind of quantum intuition that Albert Einstein called "spooky action-at-a-distance"

This research could also be another piece in the jigsaw, which makes up superfast quantum computing and ultimately a quantum internet.

Using light, scientists established what is known as "entanglement" between two atoms, which were trapped a meter apart in separate enclosures.

Entangling is like coordinating what are supposed to be two random events. The toss of one coin depending on the results of a second coin tossed, if you like.

"This linkage between remote atoms could be the fundamental piece of radically new

quantum computer architecture", said Professor Christopher Monroe, the principal researcher.

"Now that the technique has been demonstrated, it should be possible to scale it up to networks of many interconnected components that will eventually be necessary for quantum information processing."

David Moehring, the lead author of the paper who did this research as a U-M graduate student, says the most important feature of this experiment is the distance between the two atoms.

"The separation of the qubits in our entangled state is the most important feature," Moehring said.

"Localized entanglement has been performed in ion trap qubits in the past, but if one desires to build a scalable quantum computer network or a quantum internet, the creation of entanglement schemes between remotely entangled qubit memories is necessary."

(*qubit: **Quantum BIT** A data bit in quantum computing.)

Such an entity can hold more than two values.) Each qubit's information is like a single bit of information in a conventional computer, which is represented as a 0 or a 1.

However, on the quantum scale things now start to get spooky, and a qubit can be either a 0, a 1, or both at the same time, Monroe says.

Scientists call this phenomenon "superposition".

Even spookier, scientists can't actually witness superposition, because actually measuring

the qubit changes its character and forces it to become either a 0 or a 1.

So once you measure entangled particles they default to the norm of either 0,0 or 1,1 and not both.

"When entangled objects are measured, they always result in some sort of correlation, like always getting two coins to come up the same, even though they may be very far apart," Monroe said.

"Einstein called this 'spooky action-at-a-distance,' and it was the basis for his dismissal as impossible for quantum mechanics. He also said, 'I shall never believe that God plays dice with the world', when referring to Quantum mechanics.

But entanglement exists, and although very difficult to control, it is actually the basis for quantum computers.

"Scientists could set the position of one qubit and know that its entangled partner will follow suit".

Entanglement provides extra "wiring" or connection between quantum circuits, Monroe says.

Quantum computers could factor numbers incredibly faster than today's machines, making most current encryption technology obsolete as it is based on the inability of today's computers to process large numbers efficiently).

Einstein couldn't believe that God plays dice with the world, but we know now that he can affect the way that coins land.

In the experiment, the researchers used two atoms to function as qubits, storing a piece of information in their electron configuration.

They then stimulated each atom, causing electrons to fall into a lower energy state and discharge one photon, a particle of light, in the process.

The atoms, which were actually ions of the rare-earth element ytterbium, are capable of

emitting two different types of photon of different wavelengths.

The type of photon released by each atom indicates the particular state of the atom. Because of this, each photon was entangled with its atom.

By manipulating the photons emitted from each of the two atoms and guiding them to interact along a fibre optic thread, the researchers were able

to detect the resulting photon clicks and entangle the atoms.

Monroe says the fibre optic thread was necessary to establish entanglement of the atoms, but then the fibre could be cut and the two atoms would remain entangled, even if one were "(carefully) taken to another planet".

The so-called spooky action at a distance!