Towards a Theory of Everything: What ESP Has to Offer Modern Physics

'Thinking outside the box' can be difficult to accomplish when one is highly trained and experienced in a scientific discipline. Fortunately, there are a few gifted individuals who are not only capable of moving beyond the paradigms which most of their colleagues take for granted but also willing to risk the opprobrium of their academic peers by putting forward their views. Professor Gwyn Hocking, who is visiting Professor of Materials Chemistry at Imperial College, London is such an individual and he recently shared with TEMS members some ideas which might help to illuminate some of the less certain areas of modern physics.

One particularly perplexing problem for today's physicists is the fact that 95% of our universe appears to be made up of 'missing' matter. This 'Dark Matter' is known to have a gravitational effect but there is no method by which we can see it. Another problem for modern physics is its failure to develop a 'Theory of Everything', which would unify relativity and quantum theory. Einstein tried to do this 80 years ago but was unsuccessful and in the years that have passed since he developed his ideas, no one has provided an answer to this apparently insurmountable problem.

The reason for our failure to unify relativity and quantum theory, Gwyn suggests, may be that it is impossible to do this within only three spatial dimensions plus time. Three dimensions, notes Gwyn, are the very minimum needed for adequate brain cell connections, for digestive tracts and even for effective integrated circuits. Three-dimensional space would appear to be the only choice, given that in a universe with four or more dimensions, atoms and molecules could not exist because the attractive forces holding electrons around an atomic nucleus would be too weak: only elementary particles could exist in 4-D space. However, if we ventured to assume that there were 3-D parallel universes, we would *need* four or more dimensions to allow them to exist without interacting with each other.

Currently, there are two groups of physicists. 'Traditional' physicists will only accept three space dimensions and one time dimension (which they usually combine and call space-time). This view, as we have seen, has severe problems in reconciling relativity and quantum theory. 'Elementary particle' physicists, on the other hand, have calculated that 10 space dimensions and one time dimension are essential to explain particle phenomena.

The fact that we are unable to see into a fourth dimension with our ordinary eyes is easily explained if we use the analogy of a 2-D being's inability to see into the third dimension. The eye of such an individual cannot be swivelled up or down (out of the plane of his 2-D space) to look into the third dimension and any light beam from above or below the 2-D plane will not focus into a 2-D eye. By analogy, a fourth dimension might be only a few millimetres away from our perceived 3-D world but we would not be able to see it.

Today's physicists, suggests Gwyn, would do well to pay serious attention to work they have very studiously ignored since its publication over a hundred years ago. Besant and Leadbeater, both of whom were born in 1847, published in 1908 a book containing some observations of atoms and elementary particles, describing quarks, 10 spatial dimensions and features of elementary particles which correspond with modern quark string theory (which now also postulates 10 spatial dimensions). In their book*, Besant and Leadbeater described 3-D space as a continuous medium, in which small holes or bubbles move about. This, Gwyn observes, is the exact opposite of the view held by many physicists, who regard space as empty and as containing 'solid' particles. The 'holes' or 'bubbles', said Besant and Leadbeater, are caused by an energy welling up from a fourth spatial dimension which presses back from the continuous medium of the third dimension, forming a spherical wall.

Besant and Leadbeater described elements which were at that time unknown to science and which were not ‘officially discovered' until many years later. Modern physics recently described the structure of the proton as containing three units called 'quarks' but has been unable to resolve these quarks. Back in 1895, however, Besant and Leadbeater observed that each of these three quarks contained three smaller ultimate particles which they called ' Arnoo' (*Sanskrit*: "smallest unit of matter"). These particles were described as heart-shaped, with an inrush of a force from 4-D space into the top of the 'positive' Arnoo and an outrush of force from 3-D space back to 4-D from the 'negative' Arnoo, which acted like a hole in space. According to Besant and Leadbeater, ten helical strings recirculated down through the core of the Arnoo, each forming an endless loop of string and along these strings were 496 small spheres or bubbles. This, says Gwyn, was the first time the word 'string' had been used in the context of physics: many decades later, it was used by scientists to describe quark-quark bonds. In Besant and Leadbeater's work, there are said to be ten spatial dimensions - exactly the number posited today by elementary particle physicists.

If Besant and Leadbeater were so much ahead of their time, surely they must somehow have developed observation "equipment" which was superior to that available to us today. And surely their work should have been given a great deal of attention and acknowledgement by today's physicists. The reason why we *haven't* read about the work of these two pioneers in the academic press is simply that they made their observations using techniques which no 'respectable' physicist would take seriously. Besant and Leadbeater used no sophisticated technical equipment to make their observations. They used nothing more technically advanced than extra-sensory perception, using the eyebrow (or third eye) chakra to magnify atoms and observe their structure.

The seven chakras, or energy centres, of the human body have been independently reported worldwide by Taoist sources in the Far East, by Buddhist and Hindu sources in India and by Hopi Indian sources in North America. In most individuals, most of these chakras remain unactivated but some individuals who are able to develop the eyebrow chakra can achieve clairvoyance or 'second sight'. Five thousand years ago, the ancient Egyptians used people called 'Watchers' who used the third eye to remotely view the borders of Egypt to warn of any invasion. Much more recently, the CIA in America employed 'remote viewers' (including Ingo Swann, whose remote viewing abilities were proved beyond doubt) to view the contents of locked safes in the USSR and details of atom bombs in China.

The mental state necessary for this type of work can be developed, says Gwyn, by various means. Meditation and breathing exercises can be used to open the third eye, but this might take many years of diligent practice. Another method of opening the eyebrow chakra involves reducing the competing sensory input (the little ESP input we receive from that chakra is usually blocked out by strong sensory input from our five normal senses). If this chakra is partially open, a quick shortcut is to use a flotation tank, which can generate the necessary pattern of alpha, beta and theta brainwaves. In the flotation tank, *all* input from the normal five senses is blocked, and results which might take decades to achieve using breathing exercises can be very quickly obtained.

Another way of accessing input from the eyebrow chakra is to use lucid dreaming. Here, the sleeper is self-conscious within the dream state, and rather than being a mere spectator (as in ordinary dreaming) is able to direct the dream. A device called the 'Dreamlight' (www.luciddityinstitute.com) trains the user to achieve dreams which are indistinguishable from the normal waking state and there are other devices available to assist in this process.

The unusual method adopted so successfully by Besant and Leadbeater a century ago may, says Gwyn, be the only way in which the internal fine structure of quarks and their groupings can ever be obtained, for such observations are well beyond the capabilities of any instrumental method, including electron microscopes. Building on the work of these two pioneers, Gwyn has been able to demonstrate that the 'half atoms' they claimed to observe (which caused their work to be set aside for many decades) are in fact an inevitable consequence of the zero point energy vibration.

Besant and Leadbeater's work has important implications for our understanding of our world (and of other possible 'parallel' worlds!) The 'hidden' matter which represents 95% of the matter of the universe may, says Gwyn, be what is held in the coiled-up fourth to tenth dimensions. Taking their observations as a starting point, the well known equations of Special Relativity can be derived in just one line, but without the two ad hoc Principles of Relativity proposed by Einstein. Schroedinger's Equations can, using their observations, be simply derived in three lines. The present conflict between quantum theory and relativity can be removed and a 'Theory of Everything' obtained. Further, if there is a fourth dimension, there is, Gwyn suggests, likely to be a source of limitless energy to which - if we could open up a 'wormhole' into that dimension - we could have access.

If you were to hand a paper discussing Besant and Leadbeater's ideas to almost any established physicist, it is certain to end up in his or her wastepaper basket. Use the phrase 'ESP' and you risk being written off as 'soft in the head'. It takes courage to break with widely-accepted paradigms, but Gwyn Hocking is prepared to advance his ideas to those who are ready to listen and open-minded enough to appreciate them.

Our thanks go to Gwyn for a highly stimulating presentation. Copies of his book *Exploring the Subconscious Using New Technology* (1993) is available from the author for £5 at: 2 Boxgrove Road, Guildford, GU1 2LX. Please include a stamp to cover 250 grams weight package (large letter classification). (See this book reviewed elsewhere in this issue of e*TEMS News*).

References

*A Besant and C W Leadbeater *Occult Chemistry*. First published 1908. Reprinted 2001 and published by TPS, 20 Gloucester Place, London W1H 3HJ (Downloadable from www.4-D.org.uk along with more detail of the above ideas).

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