

Chapter 29

THE RULES

PSYCHISM An Overview

1. CLASSIFICATIONS

Psychism manifests itself demonstrably and reliably only in:

- empathy } primary
- imprinting } primary
- prevoyance } adjunct
- telepathy } anomalous

2. TERMS

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Adjunct</u>	<u>Anomalous</u>
• empathy	• prevoyance	• telepathy
<u>empath</u> (n.)	<u>foretell/foresee/</u>	<u>telepath</u> (n.)
<u>read</u> (vb.)	<u>predict</u> (vbs.)	<u>send/receive</u> (vbs.)
<u>empathic</u> (adj.)	<u>prevoyant</u> (adj.)	<u>telepathic</u> (adj.)
• imprinting		
<u>transmitter</u> (n.)		
<u>imprint</u> (vb.)		
<u>transmissive</u> (adj.)		

3. INCIDENCE

The incidence of psychism is extremely rare—in the case of anomalous telepathy, possibly as low as 4×10^{-6} percent of the total population. Accurate statistics are impossible due to insufficient sampling.

Incidences of primary psychism are majoritatively empathic.

4. MUTUAL EXCLUSIONS

All primary psychics have some gift of prevoyance, however

- no psychic is both empathic and transmissive
- no psychic is exclusively prevoyant

Typically, anomalous telepathy and primary psychism are mutually exclusive.

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF PRIMARY AND ADJUNCT PSYCHISM

The cognitive, conceptual and memory functions of the psychic mind have the capacity to operate in a manner alien to non-psychics. Primary psychics have the ability to map the aforementioned functions onto a multi-dimensional mental model, which can be manipulated.

Specifically, both empaths and transmitters can, at will, access quasi-objective perceptions of those regions of the mind associated with

- pre-cognitive volition (“urges”)
- emotions
- mental imaging
- memory (medium- and long-term)
- conscience
 - the portion of the ego that experiences détente or conflict with the superego (truth/lies)

Primary psychism consists of specialized receptive (empathy) or communicative (imprinting) faculties that allow the reading or imprinting of such perceptions.

5.1 Empathy

Empaths can read

- emotional states
- conscience
- medium- and long-term memories
- mental images
- precognitive volition
- the “wholeness” of a person (a synergistic amalgam of the above, approx. synonymous with “image of the Self”)

Empaths can also register whether a person possesses primary psychic ability (the psychic footprint, qv).

Empaths cannot read a person’s immediate thoughts (mind reading). Gifted empaths, however, can register with a high degree of precision, giving the impression of reading a person’s mind.

Some empaths perceive emotional states synaesthetically.

5.2 Imprinting

Transmitters cannot imprint precise thought, nor control others in a directed manner. However, imprints can be used to manipulate a subject behaviourally by provoking a response based on imprinted stimulus (positive/negative reinforcement).

Transmitters can imprint

- emotional states
- images (and, by extension, pseudo-memories)
- memories/wholeness
- mental “fields” (a matrix of the above)
- pre-cognitive volition

Imprints can be real (e.g. memories) or fictive (e.g. images).

5.2.1. Imprinting and psychopathy

Psychopathy and imprinting appear to be related. Psychopaths are manipulators, with a remarkable talent for making people feel and believe things they wouldn't otherwise feel or believe.

It has been theorized that psychopaths may be proto-transmitters. However, psychopaths

- do not exhibit a psychic footprint (qv) discernible by empaths
- tend to influence only the already susceptible

It is more likely that their effect on people is a result of highly developed skills in conventional persuasion. Lacking conscience, they are, over time, able to practise and refine their skills since they are typically unconcerned with the consequences of such practise on others.

Nevertheless, it has been observed that transmitters exhibit some or all of the following symptoms associated with psychopathy (from the PCL-R):

- grandiose sense of self worth
- shallow affect
- parasitic lifestyle
- impulsivity and irresponsibility
- lack of realistic long-term goals

5.3 Prevoyance

Adjunct prevoyance is the most elusive of the psychic abilities. In tests, even those most gifted with prevoyance rarely score hits more than forty percent of the time. The expected range for prevoyant accuracy in primary psychics is 20-45 percent.

Experiments indicate that primary psychics exhibit a marked, innate affinity for discrete categories of prediction. Some foresee only the near future. Others have a gift for visionary, long range predictions.

No primary psychic can foretell the outcome of purely mechanistic, chance events (e.g. a throw of dice) unless and until the event is set in motion.

The relationship between primary psychism and adjunct prevoynance is not understood. However, because prevoynance never exists alone, it has been suggested that empaths have the ability to read and map more than just the human mind. Their predictions may be macro empathy with universal currents, energies and trends. Conversely, transmitters may create the futures they predict.

The hypothesis remains unproven.

6. LIMITING FACTORS

6.1 Aggregation

Empathy and imprinting normally attenuate in inverse proportion to the number of people being read or imprinted.

Empaths are no more skilled at reading groups (i.e. gauging their moods), and only slightly better at reading individual subjects in a group, than non-psychics.

Empaths are, however

- hyper-sensitive to strong group feelings
- able to read a subject in a group if
 - the subject is sufficiently proximate (see "Proximity")
 - the subject is already known to the empath
 - the empath focuses exclusively on the subject

Transmitters cannot imprint effectively on groups, nor on individual subjects in a group, unless the subject and the transmitter are physically proximate and in direct contact, either visual, auditory or tactile.

Typically, but not exclusively, imprinting requires reciprocal contact between the subject and the transmitter.

A halo effect has been observed when a transmitter succeeds in imprinting a subject in a group. The strength of the effect and its range is transmitter-dependent.

6.2 Proximity

The effective range of primary psychicism is limited, and typically requires visual, auditory or tactile contact (reciprocal in the case of imprinting).

Exceptionally, imprinting on primary psychics can occur without respect to aggregation, contact or proximity. This has given rise to the hypothesis that primary psychics routinely integrate conventional perception and observation with their psychic abilities, but that such integration is not actually required for psychic functioning.

Anomalous telepathy appears to have no spatial limitation when what is sent or received falls under the category of emotions and/or mental images. Precise thought can be sent and received, but only in close proximity. Otherwise, anomalous telepathy is more general, closer to primary psychism; telepaths can send and receive “looks like”, “feels like”, or “sounds like”, but cannot read or imprint “the real thing”.

7. ETIOLOGY

The origins of primary psychism remain a mystery. While clearly innate, insufficient data exists to determine whether genetic factors play a role. To date, no contributing environmental or psychological factors have been isolated.

The medium permitting psychic communication, both object to subject (empathy) and subject to object (imprinting) has not been identified. Some paranormal researchers have posited that Schrödinger’s psi-wave function could, theoretically, act as a “psychic carrier”, but the limitation of proximity on primary psychism discredits this, since a key feature of the psi-wave function is that it does not exhibit a reduction in strength as amplitude decreases.

8. INVOKING

Primary psychics can invoke or shut down their abilities at will. The ability to do so is normally innate and intuitive, and appears to be linked to self-preservation and reciprocal altruism. A perpetually-reading empath would become a moral vegetable. A perpetually-imprinting transmitter would become a monster.

Additionally, the empathic mind normally withdraws by instinct when it encounters active empathy in another.

9. COLLIGATION

Conjoining primary psychics of similar type (empath+empath, transmitter+transmitter) produces no discernible enhancement in empathic receptivity or transmissive strength.

However, pairing empaths with transmitters demonstrably improves imprinting. An empath’s insights into a subject, communicated verbally to a transmitter, permit a transmitter to tailor and refine some aspects of an imprint’s content, thus potentially improving the effectiveness of behavioural manipulation (see above, “CHARACTERISTICS, Imprinting”).

In the absence of an empath’s capacity to “know” a subject fully, though, a transmitter’s ability to imprint specific behavioural stimuli remains limited.

10. IMPROVING/AUGMENTING

Primary psychic ability can be improved with training, but only to the limits of the psychic’s innate potential.

Sensory deprivation inducing an altered state of consciousness increases native psychic ability. The effect is discernible only after the period of sensory deprivation, and diminishes rapidly.

Red light in the range of ~ 625-650 nanometers, like sensory deprivation, also increases native psychic ability. A combination of the two is synergistic, indicating that it is the electromagnetic radiation itself that is responsible, not the perception of it, since during sensory deprivation, vision is blocked.

Brain damage (e.g. from strokes, tumours or trauma) exceptionally confers limited primary and adjunct psychism, as do illnesses producing delirium.

Psychotropic agents can enhance but not confer prevoyance, notably THC (canniboids), psilocybin (Psilocybe mushrooms) and mescaline (3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine).

11. MISDIRECTING (empathy)

With training, primary psychics of both types can successfully misdirect an empath concerning

- emotional states
- conscience
- memories
- precognitive volition
- psychic ability
(see "CAMOUFLAGING, The psychic footprint")

utilising the cognitive and conceptual functions unique to the psychic mind (see above, "CHARACTERISTICS").

Such misdirections can be made reflexive.

Non-psychics can be taught techniques for limited but effective misdirection of an empath. The techniques require full engagement of the conscious mind.

12. RESISTING (imprinting)

Both transmitters and empaths can identify an imprint. Both have the same capacity to perceive their own cognitive, conceptual and memory functions in a quasi-objective manner, allowing them to identify mental fields (notions, images, emotions, etc) that "don't belong".

Non-psychics cannot identify imprinting as such. However, an ethically-responsive personality can resist an imprint in the same way it resists or ignores any self-originating mental field.

13. DISABLING

Neuroleptic dopamine-2 receptor blockades (major tranquilizers) cripple primary, adjunct and anomalous psychic ability.

14. CAMOUFLAGING

Empaths can detect the presence of primary psychic ability from:

1. the activity of psychism itself
2. the memories/wholeness of a person
3. an independent, perceptible constant (the psychic footprint, qv)

Therefore, in addition to avoiding psychic activity (1), successful camouflage of psychism entails:

- dissimulating memories/wholeness (2)
- screening conscience (hiding lies)
- hiding the psychic footprint (3)

14.1 Dissimulating memories/wholeness

Primary psychics can hide (dissimulate) specific memories. Memories are not discrete, but rather indexed amalgams. Memory dissimulation is the process of distilling out significant components and selectively re-mapping them, so the components referenced by the index vanish into an undifferentiated whole. Wholeness (“image of the Self”) can similarly be selectively dissimulated (e.g., knowledge of oneself as empath or transmitter).

Hypnosis and imprinting can be used to teach non-psychics memory dissimulation, with limited but effective results.

14.2 Masking conscience (hiding lies)

Primary psychics can mask ego/superego conflicts, thus permitting lies that don’t alert an empath.

Such masking has the drawback that typically no ego is ever free of moral and/or ethical collisions, except in cases of delusion, indoctrination (religious, military, etc.) or psychopathy. As a result, an empath encountering such masking may suspect—though cannot ascertain—that psychism is responsible.

Masking engenders a dissociative state; the psychic witnesses ego/superego conflicts and the consequent affective states as if they’re happening to someone else. Over time, this can have deleterious effects, notably a generalized flattening of affect.

As with memory dissimulation, non-psychics can be taught to mask untruths selectively.

14.3 The psychic footprint

The psychic footprint is difficult to describe: a mental artefact, perceptible by empaths, falling somewhere between visual imagery and pure geometric abstraction. It can be likened to an object that is both key and keyhole. An empath detects it in a psychic’s mind (whether empath or transmitter) as “key and keyhole joining”, which object/event is felt,

rather than seen, as completion, perfect concordance, perfect harmony.

The footprint is mappable, therefore susceptible to manipulation and displacement within the psychic mind, allowing it to be camouflaged or hidden.

15. INTERACTIONS

Normally, the empathic mind, encountering empathic activity in another, recoils. Otherwise, the mind “overloads” with feedback.

If an empath doesn't recoil from active empathy, what it reads is garbled and incomplete, as if two nearly identical waveforms were imperfectly cancelling each other out. The experience can lead to nausea and fainting.

A similar effect does not occur when an empath reads an actively imprinting transmitter. An empath can read when a transmitter is imprinting, and choose whether or not to incorporate (give in to) the substance of the imprint (see “RESISTING”).