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SOME THINGS HAVE TO BE BELIEVED TO BE SEEN

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The Third Eye

What is it and what does it do?

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A Journey Into Spiritualism
Part 3

Issue 17 March 2007

ISSN 1748-6904

WITCHCRAFT - WITH RICHARD FELIX



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THE THIRD EYE

By Levan Gvelesiani



IF YOU CLOSE ONE EYE OR COVER IT WITH YOUR HAND THINGS WILL BE VISIBLE ONLY IN TWO SPATIAL DIMENSIONS: ABOVE - UNDER AND LEFT - RIGHT. THE DEPTH OF THE SPACE OR THE DIMENSION SIMPLY KNOWN AS 'NEAR - FAR' DISAPPEARS.



With only one eye, your vision will be restricted to a two-dimensional plane and only memory and habit will permit you to consider that things and space are not actually two-dimensional. Our brain corrects the mistake depending on its experience and tells us that some things are far away and others are close to us. One eye sees everything flat, but our sense of vision corrects this misconception.

Now open your other eye and try to look at the world with two eyes. The depth of the space reappears. You see things in three dimensions: above - under, left - right and near - faraway. Now you know not only from experience that the world is three-dimensional but you see it also. You see the three-dimensional world. Of course, the eyes are only one part of our complex optical system. Other important parts of this system responsible for integrated vision are located in the brain. Through the two inch short vision nerve, our eye sends billions of impulses each second to the brain. And there, in their depths these signals convert to a wonderfully complex picture, which we recognise as an image of the world around us.

Our eyes are able to define some 10 million degrees of the light intensity and about 7 million colour tints. Human eyes see in range of waves 400-700 nm. Through our eyes, we receive more than 75 percent of all information transmitted to our brain. In a part of our brain known as cervical cortex are dislocated neuronal structures for continual spatial perception, or simply the mechanisms which provide three dimensional vision.

In conclusion to our experiment with one and two eyes, a mathematical formula inevitably comes to mind to express a detected but not yet scientifically proven rule. We have seen that $m = n + 1$, where m is the number of apprehended dimensions and n is the number of eyes. If $n = 1$, then m becomes 2. Simply: With one eye, we see two dimensions. If $n = 2$ than m , or the number of dimensions we see is 3.

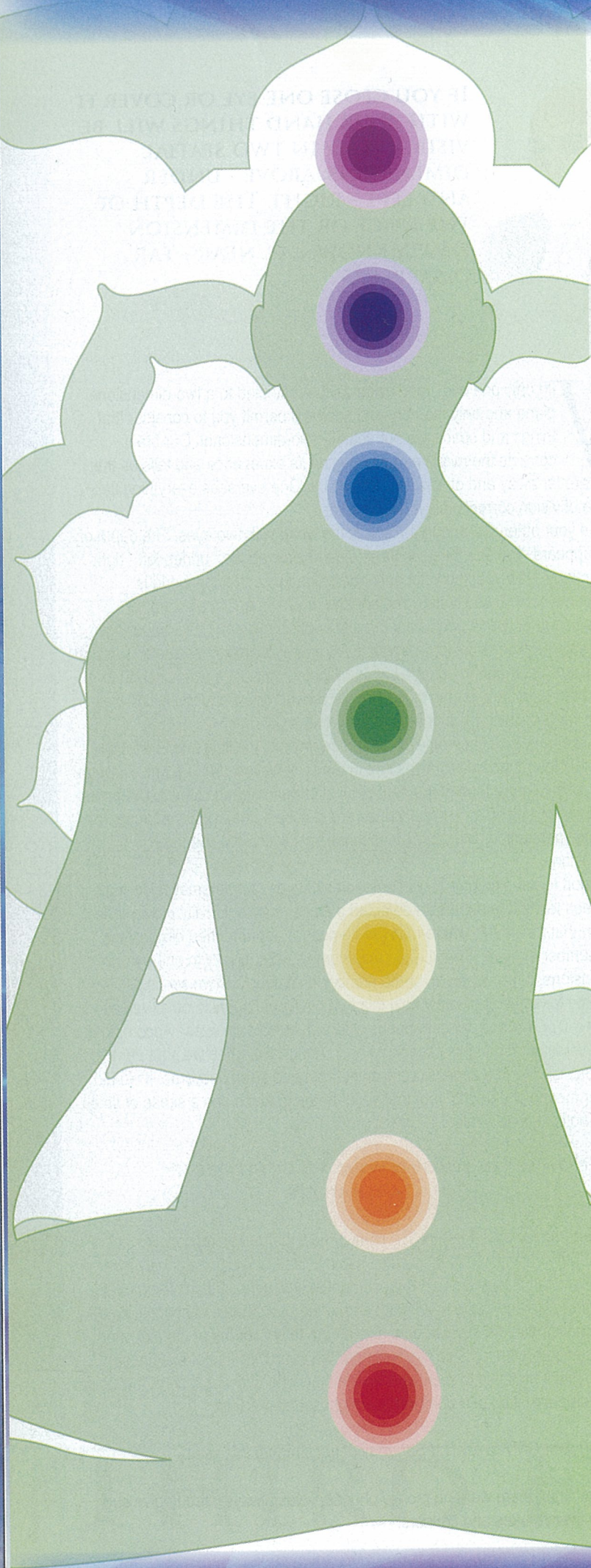
By the same token I do not know how this formula would apply to other values of n . What if $n = 0$? Or simply, what happens when we close both eyes? According to our formula, the value of m in this case must be 1. And really, when we shut our eyes our world is restricted to one dimension: to a line from one's self outwards. If we did not have other means of perception of the world: hearing, touch and a sense of smell we would not notice space at all.

NOW LET US IMAGINE WHAT WE COULD SEE IF WE HAD A THIRD EYE.

We have known from physics for almost a century now that our world consists not of three but of four dimensions. This fourth dimension is time. We move not only in three spatial dimensions but also in time. The movement in time is not difficult to describe; if I want to define my place in the universe, I add to the coordinates of space a time coordinate. For example, if a spy wants to give a date to his courier at the exit of an underground station on the left side five feet from the door, this kind of exactness would not help him if he failed to mention also the time when he would be at this point in space. The determination of a point in time might sound like this:

"From 5 to 5:30 p.m. GMT every first Saturday of each month this year."

A long time ago when there were no mobile phones, spies always used to give such smart dates to their runners and couriers.



The position of things and beings in the space-time continuum is always described with four parameters: under-above, left-right, near-far and earlier-later. We can also write down these coordinates as x, y, z and t. The first, second and third of these four are points in space and the fourth is the point in time. Of course, there are no absolute points and everything is relative regarding coordinates. We always set up scales and announce that this or another event took place at this or another local point and local time. We have no choice, because if we would not specify time the description of a subject's trajectory in our universe would be incomplete. I don't want to delve deeper into this area: I simply want to demonstrate, that there is the fourth dimension in the world, which we do not see, but know by experience, that it exists.

Now I would like to propose an idea that addresses the matter of the third eye. If we had a third eye, we would see the fourth dimension, the dimension of time. It should be the eye capable of perceiving the entire time line — the past, the present and the future. Similar to our two eyes seeing space, our third eye would see the time.

BUT WHAT WOULD IT LOOK LIKE? WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO 'SEE THE TIME'?

As I see it, this is nothing more than glimpsing the past and the future. And the most interesting thing is that we accomplish one part of this task with relative success. We remember events and things from yesterday and that occurred the day before yesterday, the year, 10 or 20 years ago. Why could we not call this ability of ours the '*vision of past time*'?

I am trying to explain that we already have the ideal instrument for viewing time. Our '*third eye*' looks in the past on the time axis and '*sees*' everything that has happened to us, including recalling information received from other people. We do not have to wonder if our memory has no spatial but time nature. However, not all visible phenomena and subjects on the axis of time correspond to their true position on it; many intense impressions overshadow the small and petty ones. We see them nearer than they really are and some other events seem to be far away though they happened yesterday. We also have the ability to see some bright events over time (*like bright stars in the sky which seem to be nearer or farther away than they really are*) and we see indistinctly the ordinary, plain, insignificant events and things. Sometimes some events, faces and things of the past escape our gaze (*we forget!*). Then we remember again (*we look at them!*) and so on. The same failure, which occurs with our spatial vision, takes place: some far things seem to be close and some nearby objects seem to be far away. In short, I suppose we have an eye aimed at the past viewing time.

Precisely this organ is the notorious '*third eye*' of some Asian religious and philosophical doctrines. I think here about the well-known system of Chakras or energetic centres. The ancient literature of India, - Upanishads, Puranas, tantric works frequently refer to Chakras. To some degree, Chakras or similar systems were known as religious and mystical doctrines of the ancient world. Chakras are invisible energetic circles (*Chakra means wheel, disc*) in our body. There are many, but the most important include only seven. They are placed within the body (*except the last, seventh Chakra which sticks out of the top of the head*) and are responsible for different physical and mental functions.

Our inner third eye, which looks at the time axis, is known by yogi as the sixth Chakra or the Ajna. It is placed between the eyebrows, behind the forehead bone at the intersection of optical nerves. Ajna has two petals of lotus and 96 shining spikes.

In a physical sense, it is linked to the pineal gland, hypophysis and hypothalamus. The pineal gland is a light sensitive gland that produces the hormone melatonin, which regulates the instincts of sleep and awakening. Ajna is the Chakra of time, awareness and light.