

A Perspective on Human Psychological Ability Nature Part One: Human Sensation and Perception to Invisible Reality

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Abstract

In this theoretical article, I discussed first, the nature of sensation, in general. I represented the concept of sixth sense, compared to similar terms. Then I introduced the nature of sixth sense experience, and psychological eight senses, compared to five ordinary senses. At the end of talking about sensation, after previous logic representation, I suggested and deducted hypothesis one; exchanging sixth sense with remote sense, which detects and senses stimulations far from the current point. Second, I introduced the nature of perception in general, then extra-sensory perception (ESP) types and brief history about, the nature of Psychokinesis (PK), and how science interpreted such phenomena. At the end of this article, I suggested, as above, hypothesis two; ESP is a function of remote sensor organ that gives us the ability to act through distance, subjectively through entangled entity.

Key Words: Sixth sense, remote sensor, extra-sensory perception, the ability to sense and perceive outside current moment, (through distance).

Sensation

1. Introduction

Every moment of waking life is crowded with experiences; the blueness of the sky, the warmth of the sun, the odor of the perfume, the taste of the chocolate, people are also aware of inner happening; throats feel dry, muscles are tense. All such experiences are known as perceptions. Most perceptions are a combination of different kinds of sensations. An apple has color, taste, smell and feel. All of which are sensations, when an apple is examined, all of these separated sensations help one to perceive apple as a whole. (Compton's encyclopedia, 1986). Sensations can be experienced at birth or shortly after. If the light is held before the baby, he/she sees a bright spot, however the spot doesn't suggest light to him, h/she hears a loud roar, without meaning of jet plan, these meaning must be learned and remembered. (Compton's encyclopedia, 1986).

2. Sensation

Sensation in neurology and psychology is any concrete, conscious experience resulting from stimulation of a specific sense organ, sensory nerve, or sensory area of the brain. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2011).

Sensation also defined as, any unelaborated, elementary experience of feeling or awareness of conditions within or outside of the body produced by the stimulation of some receptor system, while perception resulting from interpretation and elaboration of sensation. Sensation as a field of psychology study the process of sensory experiences, the focus is primarily on the examination of physiological and psychophysical principles.

Related to sensation, there is sensation level, which refers to the sensed or experienced level of intensity of a stimulation, for example, how loud a particular sound is heard, how bright a light is seen, etc. They are measured by using the individual's own absolute threshold as the reference level. (Reber, A. 1995).

The different sensory systems provide information on the physical and chemical changes that may occur in the environment. A fundamental objective of psychophysics is to assess the minimum amplitude that these changes must have so that an individual can be notified. This minimum amplitude, that is to say the smallest amount of energy that can be detected in the absence of any stimulation, is called absolute threshold. Below this threshold, sensation is not possible. (Grondin, S.2016).

There is also, sensation type, suggested by Jung, as he classified personality based on four functions: feeling and thinking, which he considered rational, while, others are sensing and intuition, which he considered irrational. All persons were assumed to possess all four of these functions; the typing was a reflection of which style dominated in the individual's overall makeup. (Reber, A. 1995).

3. Sense

Sense also called sensory reception or senses perception. Senses in animals are most described in terms of physical energy or modality. There are four main modalities: the light senses (photoreception; i.e. vision), the mechanical senses (mechanoreception; i.e. touch, balance, and hearing), the chemical senses (chemoreception; taste and smell), and the electric sense (electroreception). In addition to these external senses, there are internal senses that use the same modalities. For example; mechanical sensors that measure the length of muscles and positions of joints, there are interoceptors that monitor blood pressure, similarly chemoreceptors that monitor blood carbon dioxide and pH level, as well as a variety of receptors that respond at the cellular level to the presence of hormones and metabolites. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2016).

4. Sixth Sense

Sixth sense is a commonly used conception to refer to the psychic as a faculty. Psychic may mean either a paranormal gift or the person so gifted. Dr. Wiesner recommended Psi, for psychic, which is a Greek letter, to refer to paranormal forms studied by parapsychology. (Ireland, R. 2010).

The sixth sense and similar terms, like second sight and extrasensory perception (ESP), refer to perceptual experiences that transcend the usual boundaries of space and time.(Radin, D. 2000).

Spiritual science research foundation defines sixth sense as subtle perception ability; our ability to perceive the subtle dimension or unseen world. It suggests that we have parallel senses that enable us to sense unseen world through, what they call subtle five senses, to our five physical ones, subtle mind and subtle intellect. Developing or activating this sixth sense helps us to perceive subtle dimensions of world. (<http://www.spiritualresearchfoundation.org/spiritual-research/sixth-sense/what-is-sixth-sense>).

Sixth sense may define also as a supposed intuitive faculty giving awareness not explicable in terms of normal perception. As we say, "some sixth sense told him he was not alone", and "he had a slight hunch though that Natalie wasn't quit as happy as usual". Some use intuition as synonym. (http://en.oxforddictionary.com/definition/sixth_sense).

Sixth sense as a noun refers to an ability to know something without using the ordinary five senses of sight, hearing, smell, touch, and taste. As we say, 'my sixth sense told me something awful was going to happen'. (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/sixth-sense>).

While, intuition may defined as the act or faculty of knowing immediately, directly, without rational processes and without being aware of how we know. (Marquis, N.E. 2017).

5. Sixth sense experience nature

Since primeval times, people have spoken of strange personal experiences; the majority of the world's population and across all cultures has reported such experiences. These experiences, called "psychic" or psi, suggest the presence of deep, invisible interconnections among people, and between objects and people. The most aspect of these experiences is that they seem to transcend the usual boundaries of time and space. (Radin, D. 1997).

Some literary writes classify psychic senses as eight senses:

- Clairvoyance: clear vision; one receives extrasensory impressions and symbols in the form of mental images through their minds. A clairvoyant may have the ability to see the future (precognition), and see the past (postcognition).
- Claircognizance: clear knowing; one suddenly know something to be true, as stroke of instant insight or download of information that needs no processing or interpretation.
- Clairaudience: clear hearing; one has the ability to hear sounds, words or noise as intuitive information within inner or outer hearing.
- Clairempathy: clear emotion feeling; one senses other people's emotions, though and symptoms, it is the awareness of emotional energy.
- Clairsentience: clear physical feeling; one obtains intuitive insight by way of a physical experience in their body, have gut feeling or something does not feel right. Clairempathy, sense the energy, but clairsentience, feel the energy.
- Clairtangency: clear touching; one has the ability to receive facts about an event or person by direct contact; touch hand with the object or the person, which commonly known as Psychometry.
- Clairsalience: clear smelling; One smells odor in the absence of a substance, person, place, or animal in h/her immediate surroundings.
- Clairgustance: clear tasting; one who has this sense receives information through h/her sense of taste, without having any physical source of that taste in one's mouth. (Marquis, N.E., 2017).

Dean Radin hypothesized that entanglement leads to such sensations; he suggested that the matter we are composed of entangled with the universe at large, which allowing the transformation of information through great distances, as somebody might dream of an airplane crash at the instant the airplane is going down. (Bhattacharjee, Y. 2012).

6. To Conclude:

All above heritage writes, about sixth sense scientifically, or literary, refers strongly to remote sense that human being has; to detect and sense stimulations far from the current surrounding of moment or position. Therefore, we may conclude that sixth sense equal remote sense, as a suggested synonym; as we saw, we may have more than five physical senses, and each sense has its parallel one that sense frontiers, as suggested through above writes. In spite of many debates about what commonly known as sixth sense, its nature, existence and types, all writes agreed the distance type of this sense. Therefore, number one suggested hypothesis (H1) in our article is sense through distance, or **remote sense** that enables us to detect and sense stimulations far from current points.

Perception

Perception in psychology, collectively, is the process that gives coherence and unity to sensory input. This covers the entire sequence of events from presentation of a physical stimulus to the logical experiencing of it. A hypothetical internal event results directly from stimulation of sensory receptors, and affected by drive level and habit. (Reber, A. 1995).

The study of perception always begins with recognition of the fact that what perceived is not uniquely determined by physical stimulation, but rather, is an organized complex, dependent upon a host of other factors. (Reber, A. 1995).

The following is a quick review of the factors that determine what perceived:

- Attention: in order to perceive an event one must focuses on. Attention itself is a selective process affected by inner and outer factors, as type of stimulation, one's state, drives and background.
- Constancy: one tendency to perceive the world to remain the same, despite rather distracts alternations in sensory input.
- Motivation: one perception affected by h/her motivation state, hungry people see food objects in ambiguous stimuli that sated people do not.
- Organization: perception is not a simple juxtaposition of sensory elements, it fundamentally organized into coherence wholes, as Gestalt supposed.
- Set: the cognitive or emotional stance that taken toward a stimulus array strongly affects what will perceive, as attitudes affect.

- Learning: perception may affect by both what acquired from experience (learned), and heredity environment, as well.
- Distortion, hallucination and illusion: strong feelings can distort perceptions, as well as hallucinations, causing misperception, and coming from the inner head, not from outer environment. Many causes may produce them, as drugs, lack of sleep, sensory deprivation, emotional stress, etc. (Reber, A. 1995).

1. Extrasensory Perception (ESP Conception, and brief history about its conceptions)

Extrasensory perception (ESP) is perception that occurs independently of the known sensory processes. Usually included in this category of phenomena are telepathy, or thought transference between persons; clairvoyance, or supernormal awareness of objects or events not necessarily known to others; and precognition, or knowledge of the future. Scientific investigation of these and similar phenomena dates from the late 19th century, with most supporting evidence coming from experiments involving card guessing. Subjects attempt to guess correctly the symbols of cards hidden from their view under controlled conditions; a better-than-chance percentage of correct calls on a statistically significant number of trials considered as evidence of ESP. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017).

ESP also involves reception of information not gained through recognized physical senses, but sensed with the mind. The term coined by Richard Burton and adopted by Duke University psychologist J.B. Rhine to denote psychic abilities, as telepathy, clairaudience, and clairvoyance, precognition and retrocognition. ESP sometimes referred to as sixth sense, gut instinct or hunch. The term implies acquisition of information by means external to the basic limiting assumptions of science, such that organism can only receive information from the past to the present. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

Parapsychology is the scientific study of paranormal psychic phenomena, including ESP. In the 1930s, at Duke University in North Carolina, Rhine and his wife Louisa tried to develop psychic research into an experimental science. To avoid the connotations of haunting and the séance room, they renamed it to parapsychology. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

The study of psychic phenomena (psi), such as ESP called parapsychology. The consensus of the parapsychological association is that certain types of psi phenomena as Psychokinesis (PK), telepathy, etc. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

James C. Carpenter suggested that ESP and PK all as PSI phenomena implied to all people at implicit and unconscious level, so he considered it as first sight, not second one or third eye. As he said; ESP is the leading edge of the mind's ability to move to the next experience; PK is the leading edge of the mind's ability to move the next effect to its intention. These psi processes are continuously active but normally unconscious and implicit. Therefore, in terms of this premise, psi is the initial stage of the incipience of experience. This implies that all experience and all intention begin at the psi level of functioning. Psi is not second sight but first sight. (Carpenter, J. 2017).

In 1940, Rhine, J.G. Pratt, and others at Duke authored a review of all card-guessing experiments conducted internationally since 1882. Titled Extra-Sensory Perception after sixty years, it has recognized as the first meta-analysis in science. It included details of replications of Rhine's studies. Through these years, 50 studies published, of which investigators other than Rhine and Duke University group contributed 33; 61% of these independent studies reported significant results suggestive of ESP. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

ESP first suggested by German professor Oskar Fischer in 1926, but it was Rhine's book extrasensory perception published in 1934, that made the term well known to the world. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

Personality measures have also tested. People who believed in psi: sheep, tend to score above chance, while those who do not believe in psi: goat, show psi missing. This has known as sheep-goat effect. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

2. ESP Types (Its definitions and brief history about some concepts)

2.1 Clairvoyance

Clairvoyance term, from 17th century, French word means; clear vision, which refers to the ability to gain information about an object, person, location or physical events through means other than the known human senses, a form of extra-sensory perception. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

It said that the word first known in English version of the book clairvoyance and thoughtography by Japanese psychology professor; Fukurai, published in 1931, which means the ability to get to know the objects which none of the others around know, or to get the occurrence of the events in a long distance at the meantime. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

Chinese research on exceptional human body function (EHFB), classified clairvoyance into perspective and remote viewing. The perspective in China includes the phenomenon of seeing through human bodies and paranormal sight in a near distance. In western parapsychology, the phenomenon of seeing through human bodies called autoscapy, and the paranormal sight in a near distance called clairvoyance. The paranormal sight in a long distance, hundreds or thousands of miles, called remote viewing, both in Chinese and western research. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

Related to clear vision are the rest of five senses I introduced in sixth sense's nature and experience part, which mentioned in heritage writes and literature ones, as clear audio, smell, etc.

2.2 Telepathy

Telepathy from Greek word, tele means distant, and pathe means experience. It is induction of mental states from one mind to another. The term coined in 1882 by Fredric W. H. Myers, a founder of the society for psychical research, this became popular expression as thought transference. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

Encyclopedia Britannica defines telepathy as direct transference of thought from one person (sender or agent) to another (receiver or percipient) without using the usual sensory channels of communication, hence a form of extrasensory perception (ESP). (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017).

Telepathy called also: mind reading, thought reading, thought transfer, mental telepathy, etc. The word telepathy roots is Greek means also distant feeling. First used between 19th and 20th century. It also defines as the communications of impressions of any kind from one mind to another, independently of the recognized channels of senses. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

2.3 Precognition

In parapsychology, precognition from Latin word, pre means before, and cognitio means acquiring knowledge, also called further sight, is a type of extra-sensory perception, that would involve the acquisition or effect of future information that cannot be deducted from present available and normally acquired sense-based information or laws of physics and/or nature. A premonition, from Latin word praemonere; première, and presentiment are information about future events that perceived as emotion. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

Encyclopedia Britannica defines precognition as a super normal knowledge of future events, with emphasis not upon mentally causing events to occur but upon predicting that occurrence of which the subject claims has already been determined. Like telepathy and clairvoyance, precognition is said to operate without recourse to the normal senses and thus to be a form of extrasensory perception (ESP). There is a long tradition of anecdotal evidence for foreseeing the future in dreams and by various devices such as observing the flight of birds or examining the entrails of sacrificial animals. (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017).

There are a lot of foreseeing phenomena in modern social life, as weather forecast, expectation of stocks, and so on. All of them result from rational deduction based on previous experience, while precognition in parapsychology refers to foreseeing the future not based on rational deduction. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

Marwaha and May 2015, suggested multiple model of precognition, they hypothesized by this model that precognition is the only form of ESP, and defined it as a typical perceptual ability that allows the acquisition of non-infernal information arising from a future point in space and time. (Zahran, S. 2017).

Additional to all mentioned above types, which proved globally by more experiments, there are some ESP types that mentioned in literary and heritage writes, as all below:

2.4 Recognition

Retrocognition refers to getting or deducting knowledge of past events, not from written material, or other regular sources. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

2.5 Xenoglossy

Xenoglossy refers to someone who speaks or writes some phrases or longer paragraphs or even conversations in a language that he or she has not know before. Richet was first to put forth the word, Xenoglossy. He had studied a woman in Paris and found that she was able to write quite long phrases in Greek, when she went into trance. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

2.6 Dowsing

Dowsing refers to detecting anything buried under the ground, for example water, petroleum, mineral ores, ancient ruins, jewelry, or even corpses, and so on, with slim sticks, branches, pendulums, or other tools, or even without any tools.

Dowsing has a quite long history. Some pictures look like dowsing on the rock painting in Algeria about 8,000 years ago. There were also some paintings depicting some men holding forked slim sticks in their hands, likely to dowse, in ancient Egypt. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

Psychokinesis (PK)

Unlike the above ones, PK proved in many experiments. Some scientists consider it as dependent type from ESP. PK refers to the direct impact exerted by psyche on external physical systems and objects without the intermediation of any known physical energy. PK considered more advanced than ESP as a phenomena and abilities. Investigators in Australia, America and Africa, found that all tribe people had the ability of ESP in varying degrees, but most 14,000 spontaneous cases sorted by Mrs. L. E. Rhine as ESP, only 178 ones sorted into the category of PK. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

There are some types of PK, too, as ESP, not commonly known, but all of them refer to one effect on systems or objects, without any physical known channels.

Some researchers add to ESP, and PK, discarnate entities (DE), DE refers to incorporeal entities (IE), as J. H. Xiong, believes it serves as the third category of psychic (PSI). Some researchers believe that DE, or IE is nothing but the presentation of the deeper inner self, or the second self of mediums, while some other researchers believe DE/IE with its types, are independent of living people. (Xiong, J. H. 2010).

3. ESP Interpretation

There are many suggestions, hypothesizes, and theories tried to explain and interpret ESP state.

- Subliminal awareness: One class of theories by Dunne (1927) and Saltmarsh (1938), supposes that awareness is fundamentally trans-temporal, acquiring information beyond the specious present of information, that is typically available for immediate awareness. This asserts that, unconsciously, a much wider temporal range of information sampled and used for the benefit of the organism. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

- Psi-mediated instrumental response (PMIR): Rex G. Stanford, proposed that human unconsciously and automatically scan their environment for motivationally relevant information, including information that will occur in the future of each conscious observer, this information will be used, to place the person in a goal relevant position with respect to its environment. This creates the precognition experience. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

- radiogenic metabolism : the theory suggested by Benford in 2001, supposes that cells could be acting as organic scintillators capable of producing both heat and light depending on cells' level of efficiency, the body could be acting as collecting and/or processing points of gamma radiation, which in turn, produces some proportion of light versus heat. When the subject's system stressed by any kind of disease, for example, there could be an additional gamma 'hunger' to absorb the needed energy source, the body may act as antenna, receiving or emitting electromagnetic radiation. This status causes ESP experiences. (Zahran, S. 2017).

- Shadow Matter: Gerhard D. Wassermann's assumed that the shadow matter universe co-exists with our material body. Wassermann applied the concept of shadow matter to the neurosciences, and brought psychic phenomena within the mechanistic framework. The concept of lighter shadow matter body (LSMBO) and lighter shadow matter brain (LSM-BR) compensates for discontinuities in the traditional anatomical design of human beings, which directs us towards a multi-energy-system model of human consciousness. Dark plasma theory and multi-energy system model, all support the idea of etheric double and astral bodies, which discusses 'super psi hypothesis', that explains of ESP and PK.

However, the concept of LSM, May at least regarded as a scientific idea, in the sense that we may be able to demonstrate its presence through sophisticated techniques. (Zahran, S. 2017).

- Quantum mechanics and resonance theories: John Taylor proposed theory based on David Bohm's theory of implicit order, which suggests that if similar structures created at different places and different times, the structures resonate with a tendency to become more closely similar to one another. (Shekhar, A. 2017).

This nonlocal connection applies to both microscopic particles and macroscopic systems, possibly including living systems, so quantum-like models are valid ways of understanding certain forms of perception, cognition and non-local entanglement like connections, so that what we considered as isolated systems, and called individuals, are more connected than they appear to be. (Tressoldi, P. E., Storm, L., Radin, D. 2010).

Mirosław and Janina, 2015, suggested that the brain is a massive source of extremely low frequency (ELF) signals that transmitted throughout the body through the nervous system, which is sensitive to magnetic fields. Brainwaves and natural biorhythms can entrain by strong external ELF signals, such as stationary waves at Schumann resonance. The resonant standing waves emerge from the brain, under the right conditions facilitates internal and external bioinformation transfer, via ELF electromagnetic waves. (Kozłowski, M. & Kozłowska, J.M. 2015).

4. To Conclude

If we consider sixth sense as an organ (receptor), extrasensory perception will be the function of this organ (receptor); it is a kind of perception to what extra senses captured. It is the ability to acquire information through distance, by remote sense, as well as the ability to affect through distance, by sending information through distance, in nonlocal way. Therefore, number two hypotheses (H2) in our article: ESP is a function of 6th sense receptor, acting as a subjective processing for distant information, by sending and receiving them, in entangled entity.

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