

## Learning from the future

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### Abstract

Recently a growing number of studies has shown the existence of retrocausality: causality and information moving backward from the future to the past. This paper suggests that this information can be useful for more effective and efficient decision making processes.

### 1. Retrocausality.

The most famous experiments of retrocausality have been developed by:

- PEAR (Princeton Engineering Anomalies Research) which, studying anomalous mind-machine interactions, discovered that it is possible to modify the Gaussian distribution of REG systems (Jahn e Dunne 2005) with the pure intentionality of the mind. In these experiments the anomalous interaction mind-machine appears stronger in the retrocausal modality PRP (Precognitive Remote Perception), reaching statistical significance of  $p=0,000002$  (Nelson 1988).
- Cognitive Science Laboratory (<http://www.lfr.org/LFR/csl/index.html>) which discovered that skin conductance responds 3 seconds before the presentation of emotional stimuli (James 2003). These results obtain a statistical significance of  $p=0,00054$ .
- Radin and Bierman (1997) who show that the responses of the autonomic nervous system can be used as predictors of future events.

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- Parkhomtchouck (2002) who studies retrocausality using fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging).

All these studies prove that emotions are one of the means through which retrocausality and retro-information propagates. The same conclusions were reached by Luigi Fantappiè, in 1942, when he showed that Dirac's negative energy is felt in humans in the form of emotions (Fantappiè 1993).

Chris King (1989) links retrocausality to free-will and states that in each moment living systems have to choose among information coming from the past and information coming from the future. According to King, this continuous process of choice is at the basis of consciousness, free will and learning. King underlines that subjective consciousness is a necessary consequence of supercausality which is the sum of ordinary causality and retrocausality (King 2003).

## **2. Demography and retrocausality.**

According to the laws of probability we would expect the birth of an equal number of males and females, but, on the contrary, in the industrialized countries, we usually observe the birth of 105 males to every 100 females. This unbalance in favor of males is exactly equal to the number of males who will die before reaching the reproductive age, and it automatically changes in time in order to assure an equal number of males and females in the age group 20-40 years.

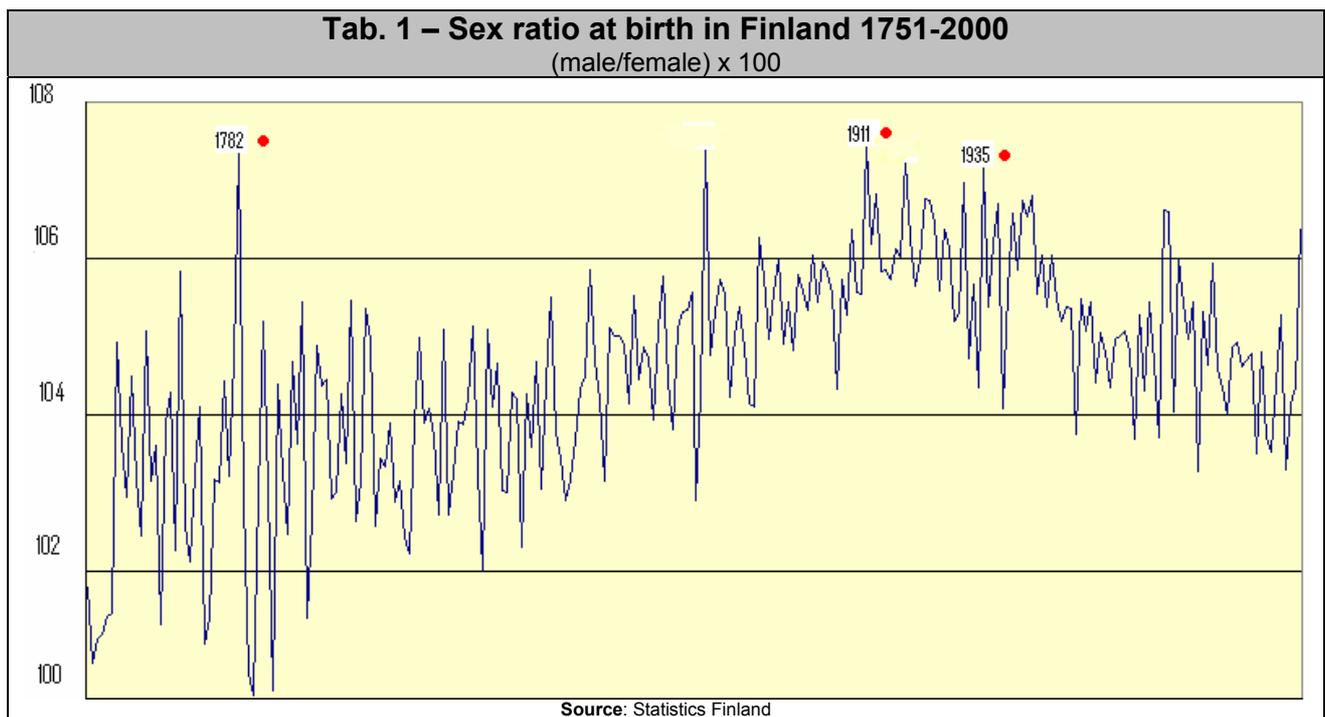
Males' hyper mortality is due to the fact that males have less genetic information (XY) than females (XX), and that they are, therefore, more vulnerable to illnesses. Also other factors exist, men are more exposed to death because of work, wars and conflicts.

Two questions immediately arise:

1. how can a collectivity of individuals know in advance the number of males which will die before they reach the reproductive age?
2. how do individuals communicate in order to regulate each other?

These questions suggest the possibility that:

- male/ female ratio at birth seems to be regulated by information traveling backwards in time;
- individuals seem to be part of a whole which is capable of adjusting its parameters.



• 1788 war with Russia; 1918 Civil War; 1939 War with Soviet Union

In the chart shown in table 1, relative to the distribution of the sex ratio at birth in Finland between 1751 and 2000, we see that in 1751 male/female ratio at birth was around 102% and that it gradually moved up to 105% due to industrialization, an increase which can be probably traced back to the fact that work conditions and difficulties of the labor class increased the death rate of young males. However, it is interesting to note that:

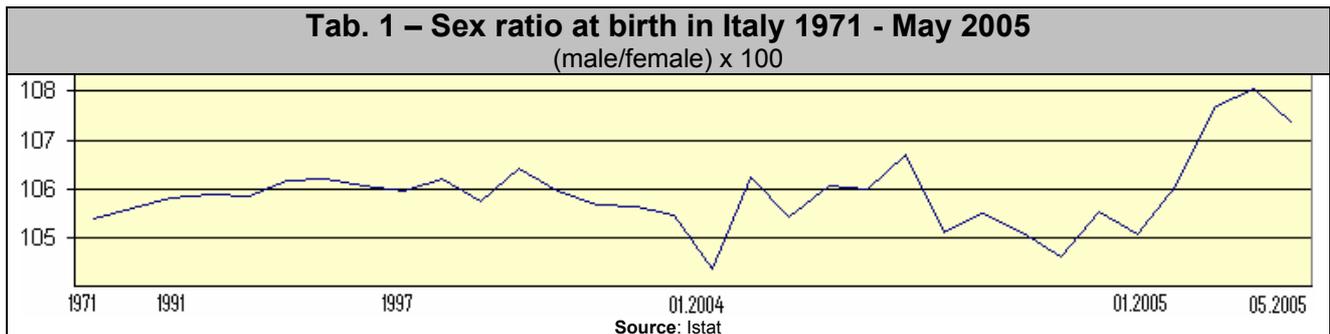
- 6 years before the war with Russia (1788) the male/female ratio moved from an average 103% to 107.38%
- 7 years before the deadly civil war and the Spanish influenza (1918) which mainly killed young men, the ratio moved from an average 105.5% to 107,46%
- 4 years before the war with the Soviet Union (1939) the ratio moved from an average of 105.5% to 107.15%

The strange predictive power of the male/female ratio at birth is demonstrated also by the distributions of all the other industrialized countries. Many researchers have tried to explain these concomitances as the expression of intervening variables such as chemical pollutants (Vartiainen T. 1999), reduction in reproductive pathologies (Jongbloet 2001), others have gone to the extent of introducing the Gaia hypothesis or a direct manifestation of God.

In this paper we suggest that the predictive power of the male/female ratio at birth is an expression of retrocausality.

### 3. Is it possible to predict the future?

In Italy the male/female ratio at birth increases suddenly starting from March 2005, well beyond the 107 mark, which the Finnish data show in association with big crises such as wars and civil wars.

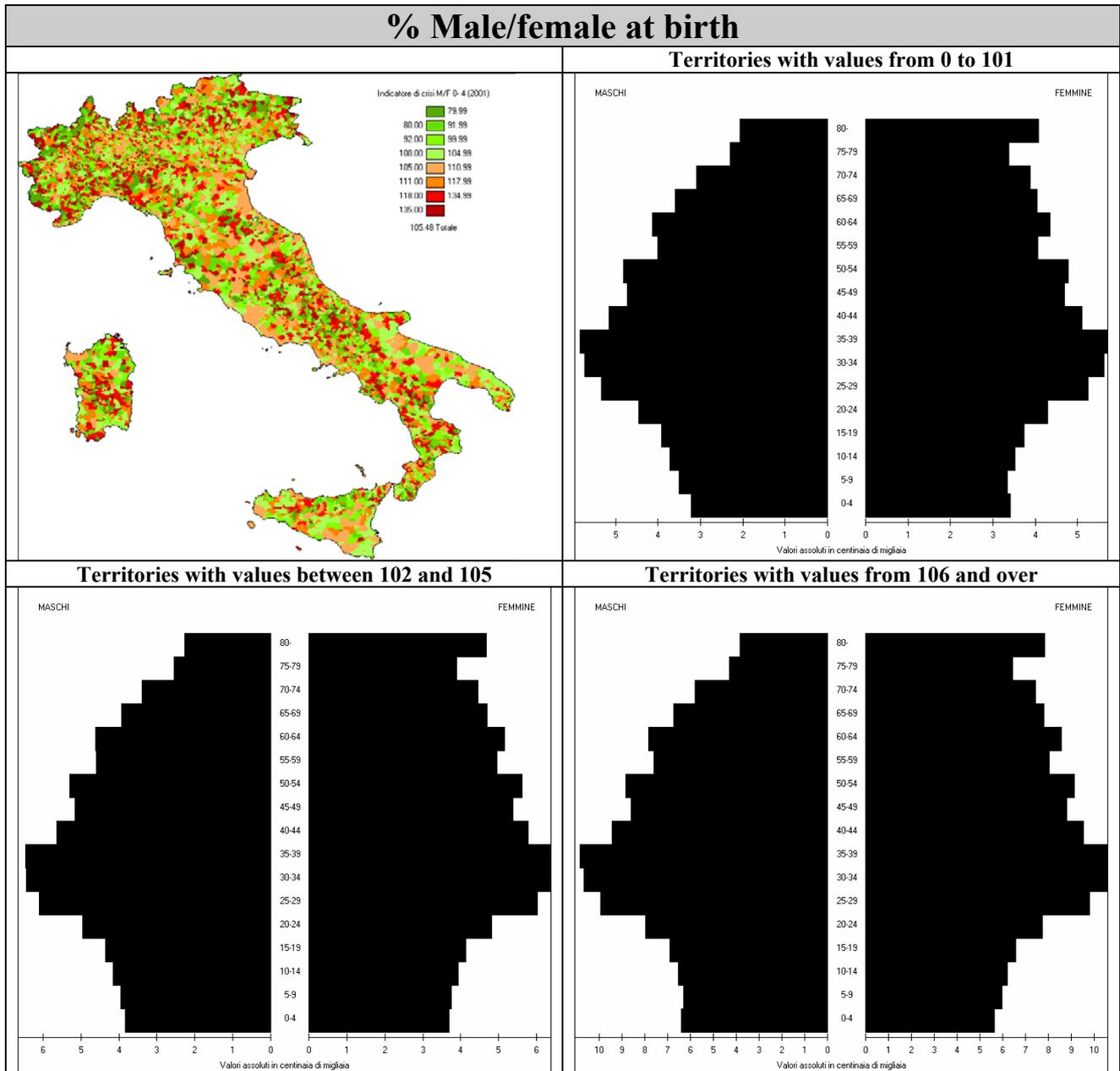


This data allows to predict that in approximately 6-7 years (2011-12) Italy will witness a strong crisis characterized by high death rates among young males.

### 4. Is it possible to exclude classical causality in male/female ratio adjustments?

When ratios are used in order to select territories, for example territories with high proportions of elderly people, a specific configuration of the age pyramids is obtained. In the following example the ratio “% of males in the age group 25-39” was used to select territories with low values and territories with high values. The age pyramids associated with these selections are totally different. These differences tell that the ratio is causally linked to the age pyramid and that “classical causation” (past-future) is at work:

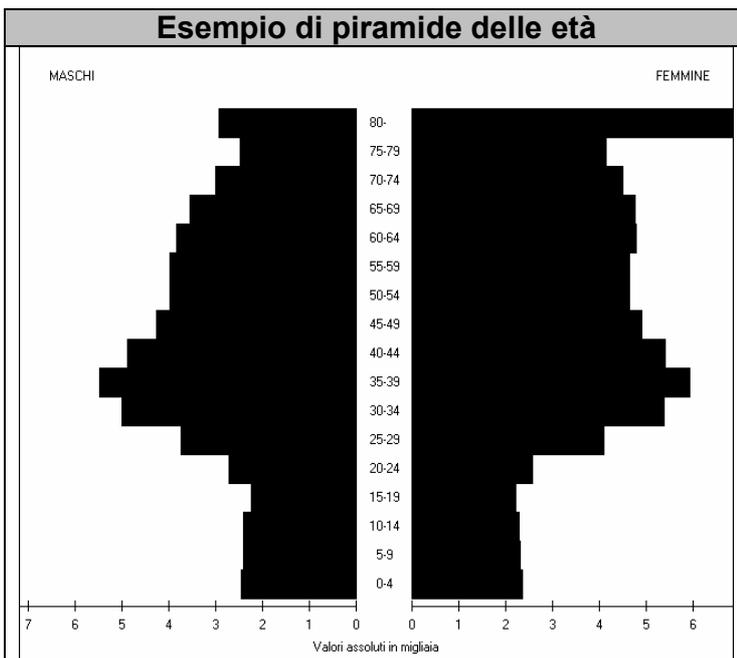




Analysis produced using Sintropia-AS <http://www.sintropia.it/ricerca/landstat/landstat.htm>

#### 4. What can the age pyramid tell about the future?

The age pyramid is a very simple tool, but at the same time very efficient. It allows to describe with one image the population structure and its dynamics and future scenarios. The name pyramid comes from the fact that until few decades ago the population structure was similar to a pyramid: many young people and few elderly one. The age pyramid is divided in two distributions: on the left that of males and on the right that of females.



In many industrialized countries the shape of the pyramid is now changed: high presence of elderly women, high presence of adults of working age, low presence of young people. The age pyramid on the left shows a overrepresented working population which suggests the existence of working difficulties; a strong presence of elderly people, which suggests a scarcity in housing. But this pyramid also informs us that these difficulties - occupation/housing - will soon change

because of the sudden decrease of new adults. The population in the age group 15-19 is nearly a third of the population in the age group 35-39. This sudden reduction in new adults will reduce the pressure for new jobs and housing. If we add to this fact the consideration that the elderly population will soon depart and will be only partially replaced by the new adults, it is easy to conclude that the housing pressure will suddenly decrease, and that this sudden decrease will lead to a quick drop in housing prices. This age pyramid informs us that the present situation of housing and work crisis will soon solve itself, naturally. But this interpretation is totally based on a cause-effect logic in which causes are antecedent to the effects. In this way future scenarios are described not taking into account the strong signals which arrive from the male/female ratio.

## **5. How can we acquire information from future?**

The age pyramid allows to forecast scenarios on the basis of age population structures which were determined years in advance. These forecasts are therefore limited to the cause-effect logic and do not take into account future causes, which instead appear in the male/female ratio at birth. But the male/female ratio tells, in a generic way, that a crisis is approaching, without specifying the nature of this crisis. How can we acquire more detailed information about these future crises?

The experiments performed at PEAR (Jahn and Dunne 2005) and at the Cognitive Science Laboratory (James 2003) have revealed that retrocausal information is carried by emotions. The study of information coming from the future requires, therefore, techniques and methodologies capable of analyzing the emotional and subjective experiences. But, the experimental method is unable to handle subjective information and qualitative emotional experiences, and it is therefore unsuitable to produce detailed information about future events. The relational methodology, already described in this journal (Di Corpo 2005 and Vannini 2005), permits, instead, to broaden scientific research to include emotions, subjective and qualitative information, and in this way it broadens scientific research also to include the negative side of Dirac's equation (future causes), acquiring detailed information about future and past causes. In this way it is possible to evolve from generic crisis indicators to highly complex and sophisticated predictive systems which allow to progressively add information and details to the future scenarios.

## **6. Learning from the future.**

The question which is usually asked at this point is if the future is already determined. No, the future is not determined. Receiving information from the future does not mean that the future is already determined; it mean exactly the contrary. If the universe were mechanical, moved only by past causes, like a great mechanism, a great clock, in which all future states are functions of past states, free will would not exist and the future would be determined. But,

because we are continually called upon to exercise our free will, our power of choosing (among information coming from the past and information coming from the future), the future becomes a consequence of the choices we perform, and it is no longer mathematically determined by the past states. In each moment we can decide how to blend the information coming from the past with the information coming from the future and on the basis of our choices the future changes.

Information coming from the past is generally carried by the mind, by reason and memory, whereas information coming from the future is carried by emotions. Free will allows to unite this information in a result which cannot be determined in advance and which, at the same time, is creative. Removing emotions and subjectivity from science has made choices and policy obey deterministic principles, governed by the law of entropy. When we insert emotions and subjectivity in our choices our decisions start obeying the law of syntropy.

In other words, in order to reduce entropy (disorder and crisis) it is necessary to open ourselves to information coming from the future which is carried by emotions and inner feelings. To do so it is necessary to use appropriate scientific methodologies which permit to insert this information in the decisional processes. It then becomes possible to produce policies and decisions according to information which arrives from the future, and which is governed by the law of syntropy.

## Note

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