

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE FOR MENTALISTS & MAGICIANS

VOODOO

THE MAIL ON JANUARY 2020

PABLO

AMIRA



2020
NEW YEAR

VOODOO

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EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (MASTHEAD)
Saji Vijayan

FEATURES EDITOR / MULTIMEDIA & CREATIVE DIRECTOR
Veena Saji

SME / CIRCULATION
Joe

PR & CUSTOMER SUPPORT
Malar

CREATIVE DESIGNING & LAYOUT
Retro Group

PUBLISHER & MARKETING
VOODOO SCHOOL

ADDRESS
VOODOO SCHOOL
SRA-183,PTP NAGAR,ELIPPODU,
TRIVANDRUM, KERALA, S.INDIA
Web : www.voodooschool.com
Email: voodooschool.info@gmail.com

EDITOR'S NOTE > JANUARY 2020

Hi everyone,

I'd just like to say a big thank you to everyone who has commented and the fact that this digital VODOO magazine is still getting some fairly high visitor stats I'm incredibly thank you!

In the meantime, there are plenty of articles on this VODOO magazine that you can read to hopefully improve or at least understand Mentalism in a little more detail! Again, a huge thank you to everyone!.

—Saji Vijayan, on behalf of the team Voodoo
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF (MASTHEAD)

Sajivijayan



Levitation

Levitation is accomplished by providing an upward force that counteracts the pull of gravity (in relation to gravity on earth), plus a smaller stabilizing force that pushes the object toward a home position whenever it is a small distance away from that home position.

The force can be a fundamental force such as magnetic or electrostatic, or it can be a reactive force such as optical, buoyant, aerodynamic, or hydrodynamic.

Levitation excludes floating at the surface of a liquid because the liquid provides direct mechanical support. Levitation excludes hovering flight by insects, hummingbirds, helicopters, rockets, and balloons because the object provides its own counter-gravity force.

Levitation (on Earth or any planetoid) requires an upward force that cancels out the weight of the object, so that the object does not fall (accelerate downward) or rise (accelerate upward). For positional stability, any small displacement of the levitating object must result in a small change in force in the opposite direction. The small changes in force can be accomplished by gradient field(s) or by active regulation. If the object is disturbed, it might oscillate around its final position, but its motion eventually decreases to zero due to damping effects. (In a turbulent flow, the object might oscillate indefinitely.)

Levitation techniques are useful tools in physics research. For example, levitation methods are useful for high-temperature melt property studies because they eliminate the problem of reaction with containers and allow deep undercooling of melts. The containerless conditions may be obtained by opposing gravity with a levitation force instead of allowing an entire experiment to freefall.

A levitation illusion is one in which a magician appears to defy gravity by making an object or person float in the air. The subject may appear to levitate unassisted, or it may be performed with the aid of another object (such as a silver ball floating around a cloth) in which case it is termed a "suspension".

Various methods are used to create such illusions. The levitation of a magician or assistant can be achieved by a concealed platform or hidden wires, or in smaller-scale illusions by standing on tiptoe in a way that conceals the foot which is touching the ground.

ASRAH LEVITATION

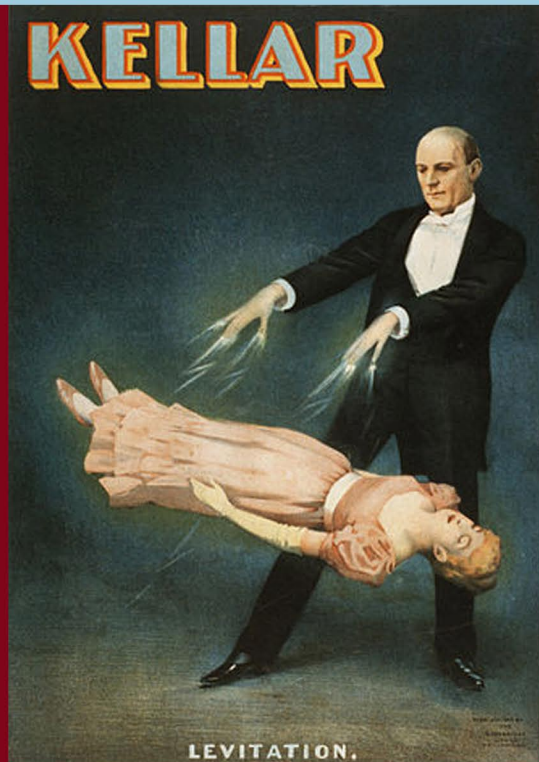
BALDUCCI LEVITATION

KING LEVITATION

CHAIR SUSPENSION

Magician David Copperfield has performed an illusion in several magic shows since 1992 in which he appears to fly on stage for several minutes, while surrounded by audience members. During the trick, Copperfield flies acrobatically on the stage, performs a backflip in midair, and then has spinning hoops passed around him, supposedly to prove that he is not suspended by wires. Copperfield then descends into a glass box, which is covered with a lid, and continues to float inside it.

The method was created by John Gaughan, who described how the trick works in **US Patent #5,354,238**. The illusion utilises a series of wires controlled by a complex computer-controlled rig above the stage. In the glass box demonstration, the top of the box is threaded between the two sets of wires in a vertical position.



American magician Harry Kellar performed a trick where his assistant, introduced as a Hindu princess, was brought onto the stage apparently sleeping on a couch. He would then levitate her, passing a hoop back and forth along her body to show that she was not being suspended.

Kellar supposedly developed this trick by abruptly walking onto the stage during a levitation show by John Nevil Maskelyne, seeing what he needed to know, and leaving.[3] The Buffalo writer John Northern Hilliard wrote that the levitation was a marvel of the twentieth century and "the crowning achievement of Mr. Kellar's long and brilliant career." [3]

The trick was done by having the assistant rest on a flat board concealed inside her dress, connected to a metal bar going out the side into the backstage which was hidden by the assistant's dress and the stage curtain. The other end of the bar was connected to a machine which could raise and lower the woman. To allow Kellar to "prove" with the hoop that she was floating, the bar was formed as a rough "S" shape, which would allow him move the hoop through the length of her body in either direction.[4]



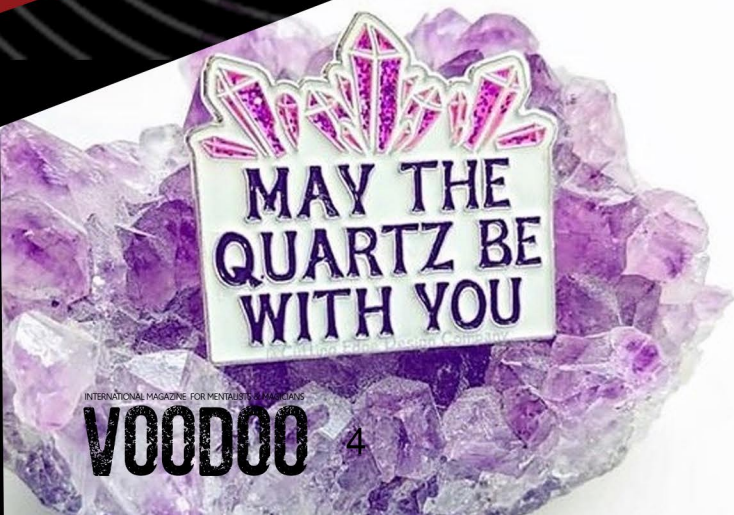
QUARTZ



ORIGIN OF QUARTZ CRYSTAL

A crystal is a beautiful, perfect form. It contains within it harmony, balance, clarity and perfection. A quartz crystal takes over 10,000 years to form. They come from deep within the Earth's core, and were formed when the Earth was evolving. Natural quartz crystals, often referred to by ancient traditions as the "veils of the earth," frozen water or frozen light, combine the elements silicon and water through a lengthy process involving heat and pressure. They are buried in the Earth, or sometimes in streambeds where they have washed down from higher ground after being dislodged. They are often found near gold. Varieties of quartz crystal, sometimes called rock crystal, are found all over the world. The largest numbers of crystals are mined in Arkansas and Brazil.

Ninety per cent of the Earth's crust is made up of the mineral group known as silicates, a combination of silicon and oxygen, plus other elements. The simplest silicate is silicon and oxygen??"quartz crystal. Chemically, it is the oxide of the element silicon, and its chemical formula is SiO_2 . It has a hardness of 7 on the Mohs scale. The crystal structure of quartz is hexagonal with void spaces in geometric trails throughout the crystal.



The name crystal comes from the Greek word *crystallos* meaning "clear ice," for the ancient Greeks thought that these transparent rock crystals were in fact frozen water turned into stone. Another legend has it that Holy Water was poured out of the Heavens by God and frozen to ice in outer space on its voyage to Earth. Angels petrified the "Holy Ice" to preserve it as a protective blessing for humanity.

Quartz is the most common mineral found on the Earth. In the world of gemstones, quartz supplies more different varieties than any other mineral. Gem quartzes can be divided into three main groups:

- crystallized quartz
- compact quartz
- cryptocrystalline quartz

Most crystals are formed by the repetitive addition of new matter to a growing crystalline mass. Some crystals have their origin in the magma or fiery gases of the Earth's interior or in the volcanic lava streams which reach the Earth's surface. These minerals, which include quartz, are called igneous. They are formed by the solidification of this molten mineral as it cools and hardens. As the molten rock mass cools, the atoms group together to form the essential regularity that determines the shape and composition of the crystal. Some crystals grow from vapors in vents in volcanic regions. This type of crystal includes sulfur, and is condensed from hot mineralized gases into a solid state as the vapors are escaping from the inner Earth.

Some crystals form from water solutions or grow with the help of organisms on or near the Earth's surface. These crystals are known as sedimentary minerals, and are formed through the process of mechanical or chemical weathering. Air, water, wind and ice are the main erosion factors involved in dissolving the Earth's materials that will eventually be cemented together and occasionally crystallize.

Also, new minerals are formed by the recrystallization of existing minerals under great pressure and high temperatures in the lower regions of the Earth's crust. These metamorphic minerals undergo structural and chemical changes after the original formation, reorganizing the atoms and creating different textures, compositions and crystals.

THE QUARTZ FAMILY

CLEAR QUARTZ

ROSE QUARTZ

SMOKEY QUARTZ

CELESTITE

AMETHYST

SPIRIT QUARTZ

BLACK TOURMALINE

To use your crystal ball as a meditation tool, stare into it just as you would for a reading. Notice everything you see within the crystal ball but rather than trying to analyze it, simply notice it and then let it go. Let the soothing energy of the quartz wash over you as it calms and centers your mind

It is generally associated with the performance of clairvoyance and scrying in particular. The use of crystal balls to predict the future is pseudoscience; there is no evidence that such objects can validly predict future events or outcomes.

A crystal ball, also known as an orbiculum or crystal sphere, is a crystal or glass ball and common fortune-telling object. It is generally associated with the performance of clairvoyance and scrying in particular.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SERIAL KILLERS

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY, also referred to as criminological psychology, is the study of the views, thoughts, intentions, actions and reactions of criminals and all that partakes in the criminal behavior. It is related to the field of criminal anthropology.

In addition to helping law enforcement solve crimes or analyze the behavior of criminal offenders, criminal psychologists are also often asked to provide expert testimony in court. Perhaps one of the best-known duties of a criminal psychologist is known as offender profiling, also known as criminal profiling. A criminal psychologist is a professional that studies the behaviors and thoughts of criminals. Interest in this career field has grown dramatically in recent years thanks to a number of popular television programs that depict fictionalized criminal psychologists, such as Criminal Minds and CSI. The field is highly related to forensic psychology and, in some cases, the two terms are used interchangeably. A large part of what a criminal psychologist does is studying why people commit crimes. However, they may also be asked to assess criminals in order to evaluate the risk of recidivism (how likely the person is to re-offend in the future) or make educated guesses about the actions that a criminal may have taken after committing a crime. In addition to helping law enforcement solve crimes or analyze the behavior of criminal offenders, criminal psychologists are also often asked to provide expert testimony in court. Perhaps one of the best-known duties of a criminal psychologist is known as offender profiling, also known as criminal profiling. Although the practice had been used informally for many decades, criminal profiling made its professional debut in the 1940s, when the U.S. Office of Strategic Services asked a psychiatrist to create a profile for Adolf Hitler. Today, organizations such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) use offender profiling to help apprehend violent criminals. The goal of criminal profiling is to provide law enforcement with a psychological assessment of the suspect and to provide strategies and suggestions that can be used in the interviewing process. Psychologists don't typically accompany officers with apprehended suspects. Moreover, many cases take weeks, months, or even years to solve, and are rarely pieced together as irrefutably as they are on TV shows.



Due to an underlying psychological disorder, serial killer are ruthless and remorseless.

Types of Serial Killer Motivations.



- **The Visionary Motive**
Sees visions or hears messages that give him rationale to commit a murder.
Could be psychotic.
Rare.
- **The Mission-Oriented Motive**
Believes he MUST carry out the task of murder.
Must eliminate a specific social group or seek revenge for some action.
- **The Hedonistic Motive**
Derives pleasure from killing - either sexual, 'thrill' or comfort.
Could include anger-excitation motivation.
Most common motive.
- **The Power/Control-Oriented Motive**
Seeks dominance over others, for which murder is the ultimate act.
- **The Opportunistic Motive**
Murders as a 'means to an end' for example escape or self-preservation.
- **The Professional**
Murder is a job for which the killer receives payment e.g. a hitman.
- **The Career Criminal**
Murder is a necessary outcome of the primary intended crime such as the drug industry.

Source: Holmes and DeBerger 1988 'Serial Murder'. Newbury Park: Sage.

While the job may not be exactly like you see it portrayed on Criminal Minds, the realities of the job are far from boring. In addition to profiling, you may be asked to counsel people who have committed crimes and need psychological assessment. Many psychologists explore computer-related fields, like studying internet predators or helping investigate online fraud. Many people who work in this field spend a great deal of time in office and court settings. A criminal psychologist might spend a considerable amount of time interviewing people, researching an offender's life history, or providing expert testimony in the courtroom. In some cases, criminal psychologists may work closely with police and federal agents to help solve crimes, often by developing profiles of murderers, kidnappers, rapists, and other violent criminals. Criminal psychologists are employed in a number of different institutions. Some work for local, state, or federal government, while others are self-employed as independent consultants.

In addition to working directly with law enforcement and the courts, criminal psychologists may also be employed as private consultants. Still, others opt to teach criminal psychology at the university level or at specialized criminology training facilities.

A talk exploring the psychology of famous serial killers is coming to The Garage in March and April.

"The Psychology of Serial Killers", hosted by forensic expert and lecturer Jennifer Rees will debunk the common myths attached to these barbaric murderers, explore the psychology of their actions and examine bone-chilling case studies.

During the talk, audiences will discover how serial killers are classified, the differences between lust killers and visionary killers, watch a gripping time-lapse video demonstrating facial reconstruction on the skull of a discovered body, and compare famous serial killers like BTK and David Berkowitz.

Serial killer couples have been a revered treasure of pop culture over the past few decades, being subsequently immortalised into films such as *Natural Born Killers* (1994) and *Bonnie and Clyde* (1967). The audience will investigate the stark reality of these sinister killers, with real-life serial killer couples Fred and Rose West, and Moors Murderers Ian Brady and Myra Hindley coming to the forefront of Rees' psychological examination. Folie à deux syndrome, otherwise known as "shared psychosis", will also be explored in relation to this phenomena.

The difference between male and female serial killers will be discussed, with an insight into their differing motives. To this day, serial killers are still being sensationalised and lusted after by the public. Netflix recently had to provide a statement pleading people not to fantasise over the "hotness" of serial killer Ted Bundy, as their documentary series *Conversations With a Killer: The Ted Bundy Tapes* was released last year. Rees will share clinical knowledge surrounding why serial killers gain admirers, fan mail and even spouses, shown through the astounding case of Richard Ramirez (aka. The Night Stalker) and freelance magazine editor Doreen Lioy, amidst others. Even within Glasgow, serial killer spectres haunt the city's past. The notorious case of Bible John is still being investigated, as the unidentified serial killer raped, murdered and brutalised three women between 1968-9, after meeting them at the Barrowlands Ballroom in East Glasgow. Furthermore, Peter Manuel was convicted of slaughtering over seven people across Lanarkshire between 1956-8, being nicknamed by the media as the "Beast of Birkenhead", as the third last man to be hanged in Glasgow's Barlinnie prison. Psychologist Robert Hare reported that 1% of the general population meets the clinical criteria for psychopathy, and the event's Facebook page has harkened on that detail. The official Facebook page wrote: "How common are homicidal fantasies? Have you ever fantasised about killing someone? You may be surprised by the results of our research!"



A WORD FROM VERYWELL

Before you decide if this is the right specialty area for you, spend some time considering your own capabilities and goals. Due to the nature of this profession, you may find yourself dealing with some truly disturbing situations.

As a criminal psychologist, you may be called on to look at crime scene photos or interview suspects who may have committed horrifying crimes. Because of this, you need to be prepared to deal with the emotional distress that this type of work may cause. One of the best ways to determine if this career is right for you is to talk to an actual criminal psychologist about what the job is like.

Contact your local law enforcement department to see if they can connect you with a criminal psychologist in your area.





What is Forensic Psychology?

Forensic Psychology is the scientific study of thought processes and is the crossing point among psychology and the justice system. It includes understanding basic legitimate standards, especially as to the master observer declaration and the particular substance region of concern.

Interest in forensic psychology has surged in recent years, primarily due to such television programs as “Criminal Minds,” where criminal profilers have an almost psychic ability to give elaborate personality and behavioral descriptions of perpetrators (“UNSUBs”). This is a misconception of the role that forensic psychologists play and leads to confusion about who is a forensic psychologist. Since forensic psychology is a relatively new field within psychology, it is still having growing pains. Thus, it would probably be best to start with a definition.

Most forensic psychology textbook authors describe forensic psychology as having a broad definition and a narrow definition. Forensic psychology, as defined by the American Psychological Association, is the application of clinical specialties to the legal arena. This definition emphasizes the application of clinical psychology to the forensic setting. Christopher Cronin, who has written a well-known textbook on forensic psychology, defines it as “The application of clinical specialties to legal institutions and people who come into contact with the law” (p. 5), again emphasizing the application of clinical skills such as assessment, treatment, evaluation to forensic settings. This is considered a narrow definition. The broad definition of forensic psychology emphasizes the application of research and experimentation in other areas of psychology (e.g., cognitive psychology, social psychology) to the legal arena. This would include applying results from studies in areas such as cognitive psychology to legal questions. Two good examples include Elizabeth Loftus’ many studies on eyewitness identification and Stephen Ceci’s research on children’s memory, suggestibility and competence to testify. Cronin labels this definition “legal psychology” or “The scientific study of the effect of the law on people, and the effect people have on the law.”

Thus, the practice of forensic psychology, and perhaps the most frequent duty of forensic psychologists, is the psychological assessment of individuals who are involved, in one way or another, with the legal system. Therefore, although it is necessary to have training in law and forensic psychology, the most important skills a forensic psychologist must possess are solid clinical skills. That is, skills like clinical assessment, interviewing, report writing, strong verbal communication skills (especially if an expert witness in court) and case presentation are all very important in setting the foundation of the practice of forensic psychology. With these skills forensic psychologists perform such tasks as threat assessment for schools, child custody evaluations, competency evaluations of criminal defendants and of the elderly, counseling services to victims of crime, death notification procedures, screening and selection of law enforcement applicants, the assessment of post-traumatic stress disorder and the delivery and evaluation of intervention and treatment programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The practice of forensic psychology involves investigations, research studies, assessments, consultation, the design and implementation of treatment programs and expert witness courtroom testimony.

Arguably one of the most interesting assessments for a forensic psychologist is assessment in “mens rea” (insanity) cases. In the U.S., a person cannot be held responsible for a crime if he/she did not possess a “guilty mind” (mens rea) at the time the criminal act was committed. There are several conditions in which the law recognizes that a guilty mind is absent (e.g., self-defense). “Insanity” is not a psychological term but a legal one. The standard for insanity is determined by each state, and there is also a federal standard. A common standard is whether the person knew what he/she was doing was wrong. The forensic psychologist has to determine not how the person is functioning at the present moment, but his/her mental state at the time of the crime. Thus, much of the forensic psychologist’s work is retrospective and must rely on third-party information, collateral contacts and written communications (e.g., statements made at the time of the crime).

Although there are master’s level degrees in forensic psychology, all forensic psychologists must have either a PhD or a PsyD degree from an APA-accredited or Canadian Psychological Association (CPA)-accredited doctoral program. They must also have the equivalent of two years of organized, sequential, supervised professional experience, one year of which is an APA- or CPA-accredited predoctoral internship. Often there are other requirements as well. The candidate can apply for licensure and sit for an oral or written exam (depending on the state where the candidate will be practicing). Practitioners can also become board certified (as diplomates) by the American Board of Forensic Psychology.

Forensic psychology has grown in the past 20 years. It is a broad applied field that offers numerous opportunities to the practitioner. Forensic psychologists work in many different legal environments, writing reports, giving testimony, doing direct treatment or working with therapeutic communities. In his book “Trials of a Forensic Psychologist: A Casebook,” Charles Patrick Ewing gives a clear picture of what it is like to evaluate, write and give testimony in court on difficult criminal cases. In many of Stephen Ceci’s and Elizabeth Loftus’s studies, forensic concerns change the nature of how we conceptualize memory and miscommunication. Forensic psychology is definitely here to stay.



#Forensic Psychology

That branch of applied psychology which is concerned with the collection, examination and presentation of evidence for judicial purposes.

Gudjonsson & Haward (1998)

Branches of Forensic psychology

- Clinical forensic psychology
- Developmental forensic psychology
- Social forensic psychology
- Criminal investigated
- Criminal profiling
- Rehabilitation centers
- Crime trends



BEHIND THE MYTH OF AREA 51 & ALIENS

Some believe that an alien spacecraft crashed in Roswell, N.M., and that the government shipped the wreckage and a body to Area 51 for examination and study. Others claim the facility has underground levels and tunnels connecting it to other secret sites, and that it contains warehouses full of alien technology and even living alien specimens.

A few go even further, theorizing that the aliens are actually the ones running the show and their goal is to create a human-alien hybrid (the aliens seem to have lost the ability to reproduce on their own). Stories cast the aliens in roles ranging from benevolent visitors to evil overlords who subsist on a paste made from ground-up human bits. Air Force representatives have publicly denied that aliens have anything at all to do with Area 51, but that seems to have only strengthened conspiracy theorists' wilder suggestions.

On June 24, 1947, Kenneth Arnold reported sighting nine objects, flying in a **V** formation, while piloting his private plane over Washington state. He said the objects flew like a saucer would if you skipped it across the water, and the term "flying saucer" was born

IT'S BEEN **30 YEARS** SINCE THE PUBLIC
FIRST HEARD ABOUT **AREA 51**

In July 1947, an airborne object crashed on a ranch near Roswell. The Roswell Army Air Field issued a press release from Gen. William "Butch" Blanchard, stating it had recovered the remains of an unidentified flying object or UFO. The Army quickly retracted the statement, saying it was not a flying disc at all but a weather balloon. But the original statement had already run in several papers [source: History, The Roswell Files]. The incident was largely forgotten until the 1970s when nuclear physicist Stanton T. Friedman wrote a book arguing that the crash was a result of extraterrestrial activity.

In the 1990s, declassified documents said that the object recovered at Roswell was actually a balloon created for a surveillance program called Project Mogul. The weather balloon story was a cover for this secret project [source: McAndrew]. Of course, UFO believers say that the spy balloon story is also a cover, and that the Army really did recover an alien craft.

The most popular theory is that it came from the old Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), the post-World War II agency that operated the Nevada Test Site (NTS). That's where nuclear weapons were detonated in the days before treaties banned such tests. The NTS is mapped as a grid of squares from 1 to 30. Area 51 isn't part of the grid, but it borders a section called Area 15. Some say the number was flipped, or that 51 was chosen because the NTS wasn't likely to expand its grid that far. Though some recently declassified documents actually refer to the base as Area 51, government officials still refer to the facility as an operating location near Groom Lake when responding to public queries

ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF AN ALIEN.



In 1989, a man named Robert Lazar shocked the world when he went on television claiming to have been part of a military operation that worked on alien technology. Lazar said that the government possessed at least nine alien spacecraft at a base called S-4, which is not far from Groom Lake. The facility even had posters showing a UFO levitating several feet above the ground with the caption "They're Here!" This was the first time an "insider" had "blown the whistle."

Lazar said EG&G hired him to help reverse engineer the technology in the alien craft for use in U.S. military vehicles and power production. He'd discovered a rusty, heavy substance he called "Element 115" that powered the alien spacecraft.

Lazar's statements inspired an explosion of interest in UFOs and Area 51. But skeptics investigated as many of Lazar's statements as they could, and most appeared to be false. For example, Lazar said he held master's degrees from CalTech and MIT, but there's no evidence he ever attended either university. Lazar replied that the government was actively trying to erase his existence to discredit him. Also, both the Air Force and the Los Alamos National Laboratories denied he had ever worked for them. In 2013, a writer tried to contact him for the upcoming 25th anniversary of his allegations and was told, "Mr. Lazar no longer involves himself in matters related to the topic of UFOs". One popular claim among Lazar's believers is that much of our current technology is the result of using reverse engineering on alien spacecraft. Everything from radios to superconductors falls into this category. They argue that people on their own couldn't possibly have developed these technologies so rapidly without an alien model. Some claim that pilots at Area 51 are using alien technology against aliens themselves, shooting them down so that other military crews can scavenge the parts.

HOW TO EXPLORE AREA 51



Fact or fiction, aliens are a big tourism draw. In 1996, the state of Nevada renamed Route 375 as the **"EXTRATERRESTRIAL HIGHWAY,"** and destinations such as the Alien Research Center and the Little A'Le'Inn (in the town of Rachel with a population around 54) dot the road. To Area 51's west, there's the Alien Cathouse which is advertised as the only alien-themed brothel in the world. Geocaching also attracts visitors here since the highway is considered a "mega-trail" with over 2,000 geocaches hidden in the area.

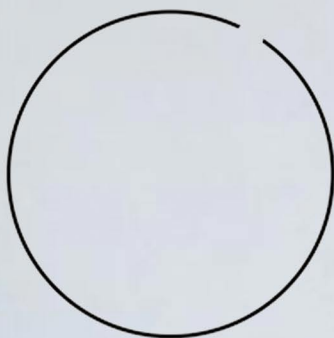
Then there's the actual base. While getting inside is not in the cards for most, curious civilians can actually drive up to front and back gates. Locals will direct you, and the website Dreamland Resort is a great resource full of maps, driving directions, and first-hand accounts. However, one should be careful when planning a trek to Area 51. It's the desert, after all, so bring plenty of water, snacks, and have proper weather gear—for the hot days and the cold nights. Phone service and GPS probably won't work, so have printouts and actual maps. Gas stations are few and far in between, so carry spare fuel and tires.

Also, remember the government doesn't really want you peering into Area 51. Both Merlin and Pocock confirmed that they have been closely observed or even intimidated by guards and security (including an F-16 fly-by). Do not trespass under any circumstances or arrests and heavy fines await you.

Pablo Amirá

Pablo Amirá is a Psychologist, Mentalist, Creative and Founder of Mentalism Center. He is passionate about the art of Mentalism, creating and performing as part of his professional career.

His contributions can be seen in his independent work as author, through various releases with different companies, columns in magazines and contributions for his friends.



Mentalism
Center

NOT ONLY IS HE A MENTALIST, BUT HE'S ALSO A PSYCHOLOGIST, A CREATIVE CONSULTANT, AND AN AUTHOR OF SEVERAL BOOKS AND BEST-SELLING EFFECTS. HE'S BEEN PASSIONATELY CREATING AND PERFORMING FOR WELL OVER A DECADE, AND HOSTS PSYCHOLOGY WORKSHOPS WHERE HE USES MENTALISM TO HELP COMMUNICATE HIS MESSAGE. IN THIS LECTURE, PABLO OFFERS HIGHLY PRACTICAL CLOSE-UP MENTALISM ROUTINES THAT HELP ILLUSTRATE THE REAL SECRETS BEHIND POWERFUL PERFORMANCES. APPLYING THESE SECRETS WILL HELP YOU ACHIEVE MORE EFFECTIVE AND COMPELLING MYSTERY ROUTINES FOR YOUR AUDIENCES. YOU'LL LEARN ROUTINES WITH BUSINESS CARDS, RUBIK'S CUBES, PHONES, KEYS, PLAYING CARDS, DICE AND EVEN ONE YOU CAN DO COMPLETELY PROP-LESS.



PABLO'S OFFERINGS

phobia?

Amost everyone has an irrational fear or two—of spiders, for example, or your annual dental checkup. For most people, these fears are minor. But when fears become so severe that they cause tremendous anxiety and interfere with your normal life, they're called phobias.

A phobia is an intense fear of something that, in reality, poses little or no actual danger. Common phobias and fears include closed-in places, heights, highway driving, flying insects, snakes, and needles. However, you can develop phobias of virtually anything. While most phobias develop in childhood, they can also develop in later life.

If you have a phobia, you probably realize that your fear is irrational, yet you still can't control your feelings. Just thinking about the feared object or situation may make you anxious. And when you're actually exposed to the thing you fear, the terror is automatic and overwhelming. The experience is so nerve-racking that you may go to great lengths to avoid it—inconveniencing yourself or even changing your lifestyle. If you have claustrophobia, for example, you might turn down a lucrative job offer if you have to ride the elevator to get to the office. If you have a fear of heights, you might drive an extra 20 miles in order to avoid a tall bridge.

Understanding your phobia is the first step to overcoming it. It's important to know that phobias are common. (Having a phobia doesn't mean you're crazy!) It also helps to know that phobias are highly treatable. No matter how out of control it feels right now, you can overcome your anxiety and fear and start living the life you want.

It is normal and even helpful to experience fear in dangerous situations. Fear serves a protective purpose, activating the automatic “fight-or-flight” response. With our bodies and minds alert and ready for action, we are able to respond quickly and protect ourselves. But with phobias the threat is nonexistent or greatly exaggerated. For example, it is only natural to be afraid of a snarling Doberman, but it is irrational to be terrified of a friendly poodle on a leash, as you might be if you have a dog phobia.

BARBARA'S FEAR OF FLYING

Barbara is terrified of flying. Unfortunately, she has to travel a lot for work, and this traveling takes a terrible toll. For weeks before every trip, she has a knot in her stomach and a feeling of anxiety that won't go away. On the day of the flight, she wakes up feeling like she's going to throw up. Once she's on the plane, her heart pounds, she feels light-headed, and she starts to hyperventilate. It gets worse and worse with every flight.

Barbara's fear of flying has gotten so bad that she finally told her boss she can only travel to places within driving distance. Her boss was not happy about this, and Barbara's not sure what will happen at work. She's afraid she'll be demoted or lose her job altogether. But better that, she tells herself, than getting on a plane again.





DIFFERENCE B/W FEAR AND PHOBIA

NORMAL FEARS IN CHILDREN

Many childhood fears are natural and tend to develop at specific ages. For example, many young children are afraid of the dark and may need a nightlight to sleep. That doesn't mean they have a phobia. In most cases, they will grow out of this fear as they get older.

For example, the following childhood fears are extremely common and considered normal:

0-2 years – Loud noises, strangers, separation from parents, large objects.

3-6 years – Imaginary things such as ghosts, monsters, the dark, sleeping alone, strange noises.

7-16 years – More realistic fears such as injury, illness, school performance, death, natural disasters.

If your child's fear is not interfering with their daily life or causing them a great deal of distress, then there's little cause for undue concern. However, if the fear is interfering with your child's social activities, school performance, or sleep, you may want to see a qualified child therapist.

"Fear is the emotional response to real or perceived imminent threat, whereas anxiety is anticipation of future threat," the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) says. "Anxiety disorders differ from developmentally normative fear or anxiety by being excessive or persisting beyond developmentally appropriate periods." Anxiety disorders are persistent, typically lasting six months or longer.

Phobias are anxiety disorders involving fear or anxiety that is excessive or out of proportion to the object or situation. Clinicians assess whether a client's fear or anxiety is normal or excessive by using factors specific to cultural norms.

An old elevator or a high bridge may spark feelings of fear or anxiety. In these situations, some people are able to manage discomfort, control their fears and carry out daily activities without too much disruption. But a phobia produces a strong reaction of fear or anxiety. People with a phobia work hard to avoid certain situations, objects or places, and they may experience fear or anxiety even when the situation, object or place is not imminent.

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR SPECIFIC PHOBIA

Marked fear or anxiety about a specific object or situation.

The phobic object or situation almost always provokes immediate fear or anxiety.

The phobic object or situation is actively avoided or endured with intense fear or anxiety.

The fear or anxiety is out of proportion to the actual danger posed by the specific object or situation and to the sociocultural context.

The fear, anxiety or avoidance is persistent, typically lasting for six months or more.

The fear, anxiety or avoidance causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational or other important areas of functioning.

The disturbance is not better explained by the symptoms of another mental disorder.

CATEGORIES FOR SPECIFIC PHOBIA

Animal (e.g., spiders, insects, dogs)

Natural environment (e.g., heights, storms, water)

Blood-injection-injury (e.g., needles, invasive medical procedures)

Situational (e.g., airplanes, elevators, enclosed places)

Other (e.g., situations that may lead to choking or vomiting; in children, e.g., loud sounds or costumed characters)

SPECIFIC PHOBIA TREATMENT OPTIONS

ACTIVITY	FEAR LEVEL (0-100)
Think about a spider.	10
Look at a photo of a spider.	25
Look at a real spider in a closed box.	50
Hold the box with the spider.	60
Let a spider crawl on your desk.	70
Let a spider crawl on your shoe.	80
Let a spider crawl on your pants leg.	90
Let a spider crawl on your sleeve.	95
Let a spider crawl on your bare arm.	100



fear

An unpleasant emotion caused by the threat of danger, pain, or harm.



phobia

An extreme or irrational fear of or aversion to something.

Medications are not typically used to treat specific phobia. In some cases, antidepressants, tranquilizers (benzodiazepines) or beta-blockers may be used to help reduce anxiety.

First-line treatment for specific phobia is cognitive-behavior therapy (CBT). It involves counseling to identify, understand and change thinking and behavior patterns. Benefits are usually seen in 12 to 16 weeks, according to the ADA.

CBT is often combined with exposure-based therapies that expose individuals with phobias to stimuli that frighten them. By encouraging the individual to enter and remain in feared situations, the individual can learn to tolerate the fear and see that the fear isn't true or isn't as bad as imagined. Exposure is typically gradual, using an individually tailored fear hierarchy that begins with situations that are mildly anxiety-provoking and building up to the most feared encounters (some forms of exposure therapy begin with the most feared situations).

Exposure-based therapies can take place in vivo (live or in person) or in virtual reality. Virtual reality is more common for phobias that are more difficult to treat in person, such as height and flying phobias. A variant of virtual reality, augmented reality, combines the real world with virtual elements. The individual sees an image, composed of a visualization of the real world and a series of virtual elements, superimposed on the real world. It is less expensive than virtual reality because the whole environment does not need to be modeled. One study found augmented reality exposure preferable to in vivo exposure for the treatment of small animal phobia.

Helping With Anxiety, Fear and Phobia Treatment

Specific phobia is one of the many anxiety disorders that are often untreated, despite a number of effective treatment options. The online M.A. in Clinical Mental Health Counseling from Grace College prepares graduates for work in counseling environments. This faith-based program allows students to complete the majority of their coursework in a fully online format, while attending an annual seven- to 10-day residency on campus in scenic Winona Lake, Indiana. The program is accredited by the Council for Accreditation of Counseling and Related Educational Programs (CACREP).

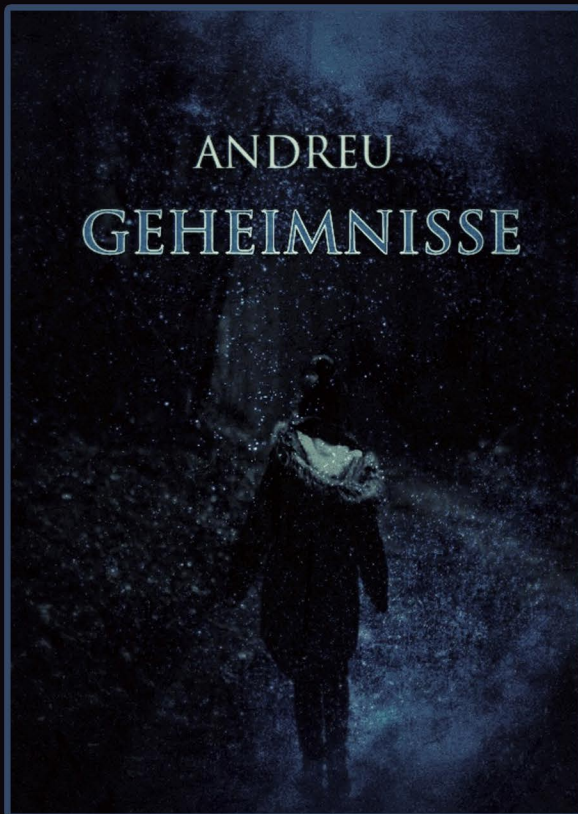


FEAR

A-Z OF FEAR

- ACROPHOBIA** Fear of heights
AEROPHOBIA Fear of flying
AGORAPHOBIA Fear of public space
AILUROPHOBIA Fear of cats
AMATHOPHOBIA Fear of dust
ARACHNOPHOBIA Fear of spiders
ASTRAPOPHOBIA Fear of lightning
CLAUSTROPHOBIA Fear of closed-in spaces
EMETOPHOBIA Fear of vomiting
EREUTHOPHOBIA Fear of blushing
GENOPHOBIA Fear of sex
HAEMATOPHOBIA Fear of blood
KERAUNOPHOBIA Fear of thunder
MICROPHOBIA Fear of germs/small things
MYSOPHOBIA Fear of dirt
NYCTOPHOBIA Fear of the dark
OCHLOPHOBIA Fear of crowds
ORNITHOPHOBIA Fear of birds
PATHOPHOBIA Fear of disease
PNIGOPHOBIA Fear of choking
PTERONOPHOBIA Fear of feathers
PYROPHOBIA Fear of fire
TRISKAEDEKAPHOBIA Fear of the number thirteen
XENOPHOBIA Fear of strangers
ZOOPHOBIA Fear of animals

GEHEIMNISSE ("Secrets")



This beautiful hardcover book of 144 pages contains mindblowing concepts, which will allow you to portray abilities ranging from expert body language reading skills to real telepathy.

This is 100% practical and working material, everything has been tried and tested in the real world and is the kind of material that kills and fries people's minds!

Some have asked me about the specific contents, so here they are:

CONTENTS

1) EINSICHT (A 100% Commercial P**k with Business Cards!)

The mindreader talks about intuition and E.S.P. proposing an experiment regarding these subjects.

After displaying three business cards, one is handed to a participant, who is asked to write a word which relates to her in a personal manner. The mindreader proceeds to place the card in the middle of two more business cards to make sure there is no access to the information and everything is then concealed in a pocket.

After concentrating in the thought... the mindreader is able to tune into the power of intuition to REVEAL THE THOUGHT PERFECTLY! Finally, the business cards are shown again on all sides and the written thought is handed out, so the participant keeps a souvenir of this special moment FOREVER. This is one of the most powerful and elegant ways to know information and it's so simple to do, that you will smile when you know the secret! There are no strange moves, cuts, controls, shuffling or unjustified procedures, this is completely self-working if you follow the provided instructions. If you want something that will blow your spectators minds but you'd also like to leave your business cards with them, this is the perfect way to do it!

II) THE HANDS OF FATE (A Modern Approach to Which Hand)

A participant is asked to take several random choices. First, she places an imaginary coin in one of her hands. Surprisingly, the mindreader ascertains where the coin is hidden without any questions and in a very visual manner! Then, the participant makes a final decision, where she contemplates if her life has been more influenced by fate or by chance. It doesn't matter what she finally answers, the mindreader demonstrates that her exact decision has been PREDICTED WITH 100% ACCURACY! This is one of the most beautiful and elegant versions of which hand you will find out there, very simple to do, self-working and the ending is so clever and so strong that your participants will have no idea how the hell you were able to predict their every action! Also, rather than making your "which hand" look like a boring 50/50 game, this presentation is so powerful that your participants will be absolutely fascinated by every word you say. This fantastic presentation is worth the entrance fee!

III) SIGNS OF THE GODS (Propless Zodiac Sign Divination)

The mindreader narrates the history of zodiac signs and their ancient meaning.

Although he explains he's not a believer in astrology, he proposes an intriguing experiment based on reading people using their zodiac signs. Two participants are selected at random from the audience and asked to think of their signs; the mindreader tells them to focus on aspects of each sign and think of the answers to a few questions he will ask. Even though they never give a verbal response to any of the questions, BOTH SIGNS are perfectly divined! Very simple to perform with minimum memorization required.

No anagrams, fishing, dual reality or psychism.

No asking for seasons, months, colors or any birth numbers.

No need to touch your participants, they never reply verbally to any question.

Several presentations included (Presentation I: Zodiac Chart / Presentation II: Propless version - Works in any language).

Can be adapted for all venues (stage, close up, parlor).

Can be performed for several participants.

This is my new take on the zodiac divination effect, the first one I wrote was released on 2014 (on MindSight), and even though it was very good, Signs of the Gods is a HUGE improvement that is powerful, entertaining and allows you to know someone's sign very fast. The presentations I provide are simply fantastic and don't even require belief in Astrology from your participant (or the performer). Also, the fact that the spectators never reply anything verbally makes it - without a doubt - one of the most amazing and practical modern Zodiac Divinations in the world of Mentalism.

IV) PSEUDO HYPNOSIS (Devin Knight)

The hypnotist shows 4 envelopes on both sides. There is nothing written on them, nor are they secretly marked. He then proceeds to hand them to a hypnotized subject (who has his eyes open), claiming each envelope has inside a different colored card: GREEN, RED, BLUE, and YELLOW. After the envelopes are freely mixed, the hypnotist gives a suggestion to the participant to give him xray vision powers, which will allow him to see through the envelopes in order to deduce the correct colors. The envelopes are marked in full view, according to what the spectator indicates would be the RED, BLUE AND YELLOW colors and the participant is left with ONLY ONE envelope in his hand. The hypnotist asks him to open it to see if it matches with the GREEN color, and much to his amazement and that of the audience, the card MATCHES! Now, the envelope marked with "RED" is handed to the participant for him to open it... the RED card matches perfectly! The same happens with the other two envelopes, in all cases, the participant correctly determines the colored card inside using his x-ray vision! A perfect hit. The audience will go wild with applause!

V) TAROT SIGHT (Devin Knight)

An ungimmicked deck (pack) of tarot cards is shuffled by a participant. He ensures that the cards are genuine and all different. After the cards are shuffled, three more participants are asked to come forward and join him. One of the participants removes the top five cards from the SHUFFLED tarot pack. He places the cards face up on a table so the cards are concealed from the performer's sight, but visible to all the participants. The participants are then asked to mentally select a card. They write nothing down, they just think of a tarot card. There are no restrictions. Each participant could be thinking of a different card, or they all could be thinking of the same card. They do not share their thoughts with each other. They are to give no outward sign of choosing a card - but just to keep it in their creative, visual imaginations. The performer never sees the five selected cards during the routine. Once the selections have been made, the performer begins the process of reading four minds at once. The incredible thing is that the performer does this without the participants saying a single thing and WITHOUT SEEING the five tarot cards! The participants merely close their eyes and visualize. Despite these impossible appearing conditions, the performer is always 100% correct. This is about as close to real mind reading as you will get.

VI) AND MORE!!!!

There is a lot more in the book but I don't want to ruin the surprises...

However, let me disclose that it also comes with a professionally printed design and a little something else that you will absolutely love!