Telepa-Vision

by Tom Bender

It is often the inventions of which we are most proud that are precisely the things most inhibiting our function and preventing us from further growth and the gaining of meaningful insight into our condition.

The invention of language has frequently been credited with being the beginning of human civilization. What is left unsaid is that the *necessity* to invent a "meaningful" means of communication reveals the most critical limitation of our biological structure in its adaptation to our environmental situation. Language has done very little toward removing that limitation.

In order to have balanced communication in respect to both our internal mechanisms and those of our environment, we must be able to communicate at the same rate that we need, receive, process and produce information; and in forms analogous to the nature of the raw information we receive and the forms by which we process it.

Our processing capacity can be assumed to be greater than our information inputs, at least in relation to the redundancy of the information which now makes up our inputs, or we would experience overload even without simulsensory experience. Its capacity in terms of different kinds of information processing and learned procedures and stimulation is probably considerably above what we experience today in our low information-intensive environment.

Today, for the first time in our history we are on the threshold of having the capabilities to make a huge leap in our communication ability. The primitive devices which we already have, such as television and photography have made a quantum jump over speech and writing in that they are optically receiveable, rapidly transmittable and are non-linear in nature, higher rate of data extraction from our raw information. They still have a basic drawback in mostly requiring environmental image sources with their problems of availability and accessability. A cumbersome, second-hand, time-consuming search for conditions and situations which give images close to our thoughts does not give our thought-images, and does not permit the open uninhibited flows of information necessary to balanced communication.

We know that on the operative level our brains process great quantities of information through visual images, and that visual and spatial forms are as integral a part of mental and psychic structure of our universe as of its material and energetic structure. Yet, we have not sought means to make these mental images directly communicable. Development of ways to tap into our mental images and communicate them can offer up to a ten-fold increase in our communication capacity and an order of magnitude increase in its effectiveness. The ability to communicate directly and effectively between minds will begin opening the pathway towards integrating man into an operative super-organism which is now blocked by the difficulty and low relative speed of communication. The telepathetic link-up of our mends can begin to move our information handling capacities by several orders of magnitude towards the theoretical potentials promised by information theory.

Some of this development may be most effectively achieved through breakthroughs in telepathy and conscious access to brain wave control now being made, though there is no way of knowing today how much this will be dependent upon external mechanisms. Preliminary work in Alpha-wave control and the studies on time by N.A. Kozyrev can give an inkling of possibilities in those areas. Many essential questions on brain function remain today unanswered, though being studied. Yet an operative form of telepa-vision can undoubtedly be created today through application of present communications and information technology.

It is important that we begin to think in terms of equipping man with TOOLS with which he can more effectively reach toward his dreams, rather than of replacing man by MACHINES which in isolated measure are more efficient than he, but which lack the integrative power of life and the complex stabilizing and balancing mechanisms of natural systems.