

teknologien kotrollerer subjekt dannelsen

immunity?
slavebevisthet?
Å maskere seg for å få syner?

Tunnel vision
discipline
in order to be effective in an institution.

Tunnel vision
anxiety
aggression

tunnel vision
hedonistic outlet
complete through the senses

Artaud

“How frequently do we, in a day, cover our eyes with our eyelids, without perceiving that we are at all in the dark?” (Locke 1690)
visual persistence/cinema/image/screen

animal perception

pressure figures

Subjective Visual Phenomena

after images

phosphene

schizophrenic

Maertzbau/ Schwitters
The influencing machine/ Tausk/ Matteew Tilly
The vision Machine Kiesler

tunnel vision

see signs everywhere
the visionary
the paranoid

When pressure is applied to the eyeball, even in darkness, small patches of light are experienced; they have also been called phosphenes. They were described by Alcmaeon approximately 2,500 years ago (Stratton, 1917) and by many others in the intervening centuries. It is a very important phenomenon in the history of vision because it introduced the concept of emission of light from the eye, and subsequent writers sought to reconcile this aspect of seeing with the phenomena of optics (see Grüsser & Hagner, 1990; Park, 1997; Wade, 1998c); that is, the emission theories could be taken as having some empirical support, and no competing theory in antiquity could adequately account for the light seen in darkness as a consequence of a blow to the eye or pressure applied to it. The phenomenon has been reported many times, with occasional novelties of observation or interpretation. A major refinement in the phenomenology of pressure figures was provided by Scheiner (1619). The phosphene was located opposite the point of pressure, and it could take on a variety of configurations; it could also be seen by day as well as in darkness, although the figures so generated were different. Scheiner believed that pressure generated some internal light that was reflected from the lens back to the retina. Descartes (1637/1902) provided a mechanistic interpretation of the phenomenon: The force on the optic nerve resulted in exciting the fibers in a similar way to light. For Newton (1717) the pressure figures were intensely colored, and they were transient, unless variations in the pressure exerted by the finger were introduced, an aspect confirmed by Elliott (1780) and Young (1793).

A phosphene is a phenomenon characterized by the experience of seeing light without light actually entering the eye. The word phosphene comes from the Greek words phos (light) and phainein (to show).^[1] Phosphenes that are induced by movement or sound are often associated with optic neuritis.^{[2][3]} Phosphenes can be directly induced by mechanical, electrical, or magnetic stimulation of the retina or visual cortex as well as by random firing of cells in the visual system. Phosphenes have also been reported by meditators^[4] (commonly called nimitta), people who go for long periods without visual stimulation (also known as the prisoner's cinema), or those who are using psychedelic drugs.^[5]