

Intelligence

Part II of II

There is the nature of intelligence
the function of intelligence
the types of intelligence
the results of intelligence
the value of intelligence.

In order to elucidate the nature of intelligence
(which has aspects of form and substance, force and time,
motion and space, the inter-relationship between the agency
of intelligence)
the factors of function, type, results, and value must be shown.

Intelligence is a relating function.
It relates one form to another, one force to another,
one motion to another.
It relates form to force, form to motion, force to motion.
Intelligence selects sequences, rates, territories, duration.

A territory is an issue of space
duration is an issue of time with a single dimension, scalar
sequence is an issue of either space or time
rate is an issue of time with a second dimension
intensity is an issue of space with a second or third dimension

(which era) time

how much order
pattern

There is an extent of a territory,
described in one, two or three dimensions of space.

Intelligence

Part II of II

There is the duration of time
which is the one dimensional description,
rate is the two dimensional description of time,
change of motion per unit time,
change of force per unit time,
change of form per unit time.

Then there is the change in the change,
the compound property of time.
It is a gradient of transformation, transforaction, transmotion.

This is a treatise on intelligence.
The treatise is a set of relationships between intelligence
and other factors of its realm.
Some network of intelligence and its network
of relationships is being diagrammed.
Words, phrases, sentences are being offered as pointers,
identifying properties and links.

The agency of intelligence is mind.
We have associated the brain as a seat of operations for the mind.
One major question is whether the brain is the mind,
whether the brain is only the location of the mind
or whether it is only a single place of expression of the mind.
Here the metaphysics as well as the physics must come into play.

There is a distinction between presence and consciousness.

If you close your eyes and think about the space you are in,
where do you visualize your centre of consciousness?
Usually, if not always, you feel yourself to be located
within, or at, your eyes.

Intelligence

Part II of II

You feel you are that far above the floor.

Is that centre of consciousness all of you?

Is every part of what constitutes your consciousness
contained within that centre?

What happens if you think about somewhere else?

Did your centre of consciousness go there?

Are you experiencing the present condition of that somewhere
as you think about that somewhere,
or are you merely taking your memory of that somewhere
from an earlier experience with it
and surrounding your centre of consciousness with that memory?

Where did that memory come from

when you started thinking about the somewhere?

Your brain? Your mind?

How did the memory of the somewhere get from where it was
before you thought about it

to where it is, now that you are thinking about it?

Will you or can you affect the memory of that somewhere
by thinking about it?

That is, if you were to stop thinking about it and let it return
to its domicile within your mind,

then bring it back again and think about it again,
will what you thought about it

be added to the recalled image?

Is that image ever changed

from one time you recall that somewhere

to another time you recall the somewhere

without you having thought about it?