7.1 Definition

Para-noesis is derived from the ancient Greek παρά (past, beyond) and νοέως (noesis = intelligence, understanding, mind, processes of thought). It represents the idea of a supreme latent faculty of the Individual Mind (Exonoesis), capable of accessing and processing any intelligible information of the universe or information that is still potential within Hyponoesis.

Para-noesis or Transrational Thinking transcends the limitations of rational thinking and leads to yet unknown possibilities and powers resident within our mind. Para-noesis reunites Exonoesis with Hyponoesis.
7.2 Theories of a Higher Form of Thinking

7.2.1 Philosophical Theories

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.2.2 The Concept of Intuition

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3 The Theory of Paranoetics

7.3.1 Thinking and Experience

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3.2 Epistemology

7.3.2.1 Introduction to Transrational Thinking

The interesting thing for me - as a philosopher - is to find and develop a new way of thinking that is able to go beyond itself and tap into the universal pool of information, in a volitional act. We know that a higher form of consciousness or intuition can accomplish this. But can thought accomplish this too? Is it possible to think and talk about any subject as if I know everything? Isn't that blasphemy in the eyes of religion?

It's a natural and logical conclusion from my philosophy that every human being is capable of tapping into the totality of reality, or what I call Hyponoesis. We are not separated from Reality. We are connected and interrelated with everything else in the universe. In the light of these assumptions, doesn't it make sense to claim that our mind and in particular thinking is potentially capable of accessing any information in the universe?

I call this non-conceptual thinking that allows access to any information in the universe Transrational Thinking or Paranoesis. This higher form of thinking exists latently in us because it shines through from time to time in the greatest thinkers of mankind. There is also some more down-to-earth evidence of its existence in the latest results of psychic research that demonstrates the existence of a faculty in our mind that is capable of accessing information that is not locally stored (in memory) or acquired by any traditional means (learning, experience, etc.). This faculty is commonly referred to as telepathy, remote viewing, clairvoyance, etc.

**Transrational Thinking and Intuition**

The concept of Paranoesis (Transrational Thinking), as I developed it, ought not to be confused with intuition as generally understood (hunch, premonition, "gut" feeling, etc.). This is what could be called "emotional" intuition. The one I'm interested in is known in philosophy as "intellectual intuition" (see Spinoza, Schelling, Hegel, and others). It is a way of thinking (not feeling), on a higher level and usually leads to insights, understanding, and a more comprehensive, holistic knowledge.

I'm actually taking the concept of intellectual intuition a step further by claiming that Paranoesis is able to access any information in the universe without the need to acquire knowledge through traditional means, such as learning or reading. However, Paranoesis is not a tool of our mind that we naturally possess in full-fledged form. It is latent and needs to be developed.

Most of us experienced what we popularly call "intuition" in one way or the other before. It is this "inner voice" which tells us what to do or gives us the right answer to our questions or just pops up in our mind (hunches). We usually ignore that intuition or don't care too much about it. There are ways to develop it. It is not this emotive intuition that I refer to when I am talking about Transrational Thinking.

*Intuition* is somehow capable of tapping into a vast repository of knowledge. Although Transrational Thinking shares this ability with intuition, it is very different from it by nature. Intuition is a passive agency of our mind. People usually don't have direct or active access to their subconscious mind, that's why I suggest intuition to be passive. That's however the point I'm trying to make in my philosophy of mind: since we can't actively access information through the agency of intuition, I came to the conclusion that there must be a way to do this actively, through another agency - Transrational Thinking (Paranoesis). The thinking process is an active, though limited process, but with the help of the unlimited transrational capacity, I claim that we would be able to actively access any information that is usually available to intuition, and much more.

Transrational Thinking is not something that just happens spontaneously without volition or control, such as intuition, hunches, remote viewing, telepathy, etc. These acts often happen unconsciously or only after laborious efforts in concentration or meditation. Transrational thinking, however, taps Hyponoesis (reality) directly without any effort, just as if I access some knowledge or information resident in my memory (something I learned, e.g. mathematical stuff). A Transrational thinker thinks by using the infinite "memory" of Hyponoesis. All conceivable knowledge is available to him instantly. This "omniscience" may smack of blasphemy, but it is a logical corollary from my philosophy of Mind.

**Transrational Thinking and Mystical Experience**

There are basically two ways to get to an understanding of the ultimate nature of reality: a) through meditative techniques or mystical experience (this is the way of experience) or b) through Transrational Thinking (this is the way of thought).

Psychics and mystics tap reality only when in a certain state of consciousness, such as trance or meditation, and even then they cannot control what kind of information they access. Their rational thinking power cannot control the access to reality. It happens to them, it's a passive experience. They open up to reality.

Although Eastern philosophies and mysticism in general assert that access to the ultimate reality or consciousness is only possible by ceasing to think, I claim that it is conceivable and possible to access the totality of reality through an active form of thinking (Paranoesis). When accessing this reality through alternate states of consciousness, such as in meditation or mystic experiences, what is revealed of this reality is not so much a more comprehensive understanding and knowledge (information), but, according to mystics reports, an
Transrational Thinking is not a state of mind or consciousness as compared to an altered state of consciousness in meditation or mystical experience. It is not something you experience, that is, reality the way you see reality does not change. You don't necessarily get a feeling of rapture or blissfulness. Since it is not an experience that affects the emotional and psychical framework of a human being, to find a method to develop it is based solely on the faculty of pure thinking. Now pure thinking, especially since Kant, means that the object of thinking is thinking itself and not any objects derived form or dependent on experience (so-called empirical objects). Pure thinking is the first step to Transrational Thinking.

The great German philosopher Schelling wrote extensively about what was called "intellectual intuition" and what Plato called "noesis". The concept of a mode of thought that can access knowledge through direct insights is not new. It definitely goes beyond our ordinary, rational-analytical way of thinking.

**Transrational Thinking**

Transrational Thinking is a combination of the rational-analytical power of thinking most of us have and the intuitive-creative side of our mind that is not analytical but rather synthetical in character. Instead of keeping those two powers of our mind apart, I try to find a method of developing a new holistic faculty that comprises both parts: Transrational Thinking. The arbitrariness of intuition is eliminated in Transrational Thinking by extending the scope of rational thinking beyond its conceptual limitations.

Instead of opening up to the influx of information from reality, Transrational Thinking directly taps into reality (Hyponoesis). Transrational Thinking can access the totality of information in Hyponoesis directly without the need to acquire knowledge or information first. It is the combination of philosophical thinking with the ability of our mind to access information that is non-local, that is, information that has not been acquired through regular processes, such as learning and experience.

Transrational Thinking is actually a logical conclusion from my philosophy of Mind. In a nutshell: if we - as Individual Minds are manifestations of Hyponoesis (pure potentiality), then we are ultimately one with this reality and therefore we are naturally connected (or rather "one") with reality. The problem is that we as individual minds are aware of our individuality and oblivious of our unity with Hyponoesis. In order to regain the original unity we have to transcend our individuality. That's basically the method of developing Transrational Thinking. It's a thinking that surpasses the limitations of our individual rational-analytical mind, and reconnects us again in a non-experiential, purely noetic fashion - with the one underlying reality (Hyponoesis).

What makes Transrational Thinking so different is that it accesses reality through the mind, through thinking, and not through experience or by expanding or altering our consciousness. It's not so much a different state of experience than a different state of thinking. It transcends rational and logical thinking of course. It's more holistic, and, in contrast with intuition, it can be completely controlled. That means, whenever I want to access any information in the universe, I can do this immediately through this higher thinking process. No need for getting into a special state of consciousness, no need for meditation techniques. It's as simple as thinking of it. If I don't know something, such as, what Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle is, Paranoesis will give me the answer as if I have known it all the time. This may sound, in the ears of religious people, like blasphemy, because it basically claims that I can know everything. The logic behind it is simple: since Hyponoesis is the totality of reality, it contains all information. Whatever is written in a book or is in another person's mind, is part of this reality. Now, if that's true, then tapping into this reality through thinking doesn't sound absurd at all.

What I'm trying to find and develop is not another experiential method of meditation or mystical consciousness, but a purely noetic method of understanding reality, acquiring knowledge without having to learn or read, and accessing any information of the universe in a fully conscious, volitional way. You can think of it in a way as ordinary thinking. We are directly aware of what we know (unless we forget what we learned) and can use that information to any extent. So, for example, without ever having learned anything about quantum physics, I would be able, by using Transrational Thinking, to talk about it and understand it as if I had studied quantum physics all my life.

Paranoesis transcends the realm of pure conceptual and analytical thinking in an attempt to grasp the totality or the whole instead. When thinking analytically, our mind divides and separates what is ultimately one. This kind of thought is also very limited: it represents a small fragment or point of view. The big picture is out of ken. The idea behind Transrational Thinking is to transcend this limitation of thought and embrace a more holistic view of things and reality. Again, not on an experiential but on a purely noetic level.

Successful experiments in telepathy and remote viewing show that there is a faculty of our mind that allows access to non local knowledge, that is knowledge which is not directly stored in the brain's memory, but resides outside somewhere (as in the minds of other people). I think that Hyponoesis or the fundamental underlying reality is the place where all information resides, and because we are part of reality (as Individual Minds), we should be able to hook up to reality or reunite the Individual Mind (Exonoesis) with Hyponoesis. That's what Transrational Thinking is all about.

Whereas mystics experience the ultimate reality, the philosopher who thinks transrationally or paranoetically, thinks and comprehends the ultimate reality. It's the basic difference between experience and thinking, between being what you experience and knowing what you think/understand: two paths that lead to the same goal, but disclose a uniquely different aspect of the same unitary reality.

The trick lies in going beyond the acquired and learned patterns. The really great philosophers always transcended the limited analytical way of thinking and applied, naturally, a form of transrational thought. Leibniz, Spinoza, Hegel, Schelling, just to name a few, are great examples of what I mean by Transrational Thinking.
Transrational Thinking is not analytical but holistic and integral and that's why I think it is able to extend and reach into the whole of reality (*Hyponoesis*). It is not experience, but a process of knowing, of accessing information anywhere within reality, a process of understanding and intellectual insight into the big picture of reality or any field of knowledge.

A perfectly developed Transrational Thinking would be able to access the entire body of mankind's knowledge, current, past, and future. However, this notion usually incurs objections and resentment from religious-minded people because they think it borders on blasphemy and megalomania (God-complex) to say that I'm all-knowing. However, I think it is a logical conclusion from the following two premises:

a. there is a unitary reality that is one and undifferentiated and
b. everything is an aspect or manifestation of this one reality and is indivisibly connected with it. Ultimately (not as individuals) we are one with this reality.

Therefore we can tap into this reality and think as this reality and access any information within it. Most people don't like this idea and I found that even people who consider themselves spiritual and open-minded wouldn't go that far. They assume a Divinity or God as a completely different entity transcendent to them as mortal individuals. I agree to the point that as individuals we are limited in our actions and to most part in the way we think (analytical/rational thinking). But as most philosophers realized, thinking as such is infinite and can reach out way beyond our individual and limited framework of thought. That's when we transcend individuality (a process I call de-individuation) and extend our mind to merge more and more with Hyponoesis or the totality of reality (not in an experiential but noetic sense).

That's why I say in my theory of Transrational Thinking that the first step is to transcend rational thinking and start thinking from a higher level. The next higher level is a more holistic way of thinking. Instead of seeing things as isolated entities that interact with each other and instead of seeing only the parts, holistic thinking attempts to envision things as interrelated and interconnected, as being part of a whole, i.e. not as separated from each other but as aspects of one and the same underlying reality. The first step to Transrational Thinking is the realization that there is ultimately one unitary reality and that we all are this reality (not just parts of it). Each existing entity expresses or manifests this reality in its own distinctive way, giving us the idea of a plurality of distinct phenomena. Based on this idea, we can understand now that information or knowledge is not something that we have to acquire in some way (by reading, learning, etc.), but is an intrinsic part of our mind, because our mind is just the actualization of Hyponoesis (or an aspect of reality if you will) that contains all information and all knowledge. It has always been there, at our fingertips, we just didn't know or didn't have the capacity to tap into it - at least not voluntarily.
7.3.2.2 The Theory of Paranoetic Knowledge

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3.2.3 Anatasis and Katatasis

Transrational Thinking (Paranoesis) consists of two fundamental processes:

a. Anatasis (ἀνάτασις), the extension of rational thinking upwards, out of the boundaries of conceptual, analytical thought. It transcends Rational Thinking.

b. Katatasis (κατάτασις), the extension of transrational thinking downwards, translating the Hologemes (holistic structures) of transrational thinking into concepts of rational thinking.

---

**Etymology:**

- **Anatasis**: from Greek ἀνά (ana = up to, upwards, implying motion upwards) and τασίς (tasis = stretching, extension).
- **Katatasis**: from Greek κατά (kata = down from, downwards, denoting downward motion) and τασίς (tasis = stretching, extension).

Anatasis retrieves knowledge or non-local information directly, without inference, deduction, induction or sensory perception of any kind. The knowledge residing in the Transrational Mind is called Paraepisteme or Direct Knowledge or Transrational Knowledge. Anatasis is a way of knowing and thinking non-conceptually and non-symbolically, i.e. without using linguistic semantics of any kind. Instead it is a way of comprehending the whole without reducing it to its parts (functional decomposition of rational thinking). Transrational Thinking thinks and knows in terms of Hologemes. It constitutes an identity of thinker, thinking, and thought. The object of thought is not separated conceptually from the thinker itself or the thinking agency. Although this may sound like a mystic vision of union, it has nothing to do with mystic experience.

Katatasis is the process of Transrational Thinking that translates, converts, and transforms Paraepisteme to Exoepisteme or Indirect Knowledge or Rational Knowledge. Katatasis is a necessary process in order to make information retrieved in the process of Anatasis available to ordinary, rational thinking by translating the Hologemes of the Transrational Mind into the concepts of the Rational Mind. Without this process, the knowledge and understanding gained while thinking transrationally would be of no purpose other than to the transrational thinker. Katatasis makes communication possible. However, it is imperative to understand that this process of translation inevitably entails loss of information. Since Hologemes are by nature non-conceptual, a conversion into concepts causes a diminuation in scope and depth.

**Table of differences between Rational and Transrational Thinking**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rational Thinking</th>
<th>Transrational Thinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Analytical</td>
<td>Non-Analytical, synthetic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conceptual</td>
<td>Non-Conceptual, hologemic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Reductionistic
Divides
Duality of thinker and thought
Non-contradictory Logic (either-or)
Symbolic (language)
Interprets Reality (world construction)
Gains knowledge by inference, deduction, induction
Conceptual knowledge (Exoepisteme)
Limited by concepts/language (finite mind)
Communicable

Holistic
Unites
Identity of thinker and thought
Paradoxical Logic (neither-both)
Non-Linguistic
Comprehends Reality directly
Gains knowledge by direct insights
Hologemic Knowledge (Paraepisteme)
Unlimited (infinite mind)
Incommunicable except through Katatasis

Relative
Embedded in contextual relations (limited to a specific context of objects based on cultural, social, psychological and other factors)

Interrelated
Beyond contextual relations

Dependent on thinker (subjectivity) or community of thinkers (objectivity)
Involves uncertainty
Imposing meaning, structure on experience, perception
Egocentric, Sociocentric
Associated with emotions, feelings
Practical application for guiding behavior/actions (morality, ethics)

Independent of thinker(s) (transjectivity = beyond the subjective and objective)
Certainty
Non-structured, non-purposive comprehension of reality (non-experiential, non-perceptional)
Cosmocentric
Disassociated from emotive or sensory inputs
No direct practical application. However, can be translated into ethical principles
7.3.2.4 The Theory of Paranoetic Information

7.3.2.4.1 The Theory of Noemata and Anoemata

Noemata (νοηματα), according to ancient Greek philosophy, are the objects of thought of the Exonoesis (Individual Mind), that is, actual information, as opposed to potential, indefinite information latent in Hyponoesis.

A-Noemata (ανοηματα), my own term, represent potential structures or information that become manifested as Noemata or actual information, either directly through conceptual thinking or Transrational Thinking. Anoemata are potential, undefined and latent information not yet actualized by our mind’s operative processes.

Information is a semantic unity. Something becomes information through the agency of the human mind. Information is construed rather than discovered or inferred. Once the human mind states something within the framework of language, it becomes available information, which can be local or non-local. Local information is local to its carrier, such as the brain’s memory or a book. Non-local information is extraneous to something or somebody. Normally, I can’t access information that is not resident within the memory of my brain.

We also must distinguish between private and public information. Private information is information that is not accessible to anyone else than its carrier or agent. Public information is available to anyone who has the ability to access that information, such as reading ability. Note that private and public information can be local as well as non-local depending on the point of view.

Another distinction is applicable: information can be definite or indefinite (patent or latent, actual or potential respectively). Definite information is information that is somehow recorded in a publicly available medium, such as a book. Definite information is explicitly articulated and by that very process is instantiated as information. Indefinite or latent information is potentially expressible information that has not yet been formulated explicitly, such as a particular state of being in which a person currently is, or an undiscovered fact of nature in science. Latent information is not actual information, because it has not yet been expressed within the semantic framework of human language. However, latent information is something that is potentially capable of being expressed. Therefore it counts as potential information.

Another kind of information I would like to call Paranoetic Information. It is information that is not accessible to rational and analytical thinking, i.e. it cannot be directly translated into human concepts and language. However, this kind of transcendent information can be accessed directly by the agency of Paranoesis or Transrational Thinking (see chapter on Paranoetics), a new faculty of the mind that transcends rational thought, and therefore also surpasses the capacity of language.
The theory of Noetonics is a new theory of information germane to the new kind of thinking called Transrational Thinking or Paranoesis.

The word "noeton" is derived from Ancient Greek and has the following meanings: capable of being grasped by the intellect, the object of the intellect, intelligible, in other words, that which is the object of noesis. It is also contrasted with that which can be perceived.

I use noeton as a technical term that refers to what we call in general information, or a piece of knowledge or fact, or any idea that represents intelligible data. Noeton not only refers to pieces of information that are known to mankind (actual noeta), but also to facts and information that we have not yet discovered or determined (potential noeta).

Information or actual noeton is reified or objectified thought that is accessible to third persons. Potential noeton does not yet exist as an objectified thought, because it hasn't been thought by anyone yet. Unknown information is not the same as undetermined information. Undetermined information is information that is accidental to its carrier, e.g. a rock and is therefore part of its being an object for our perception and conception. The rock exists for us and therefore its weight, although first undetermined, also exists together with the rock, although only potentially. As soon as we weigh the rock, the potential noeton becomes actual noeton.

In the case of Aids, we don't have a remedy for it yet, not because a remedy is undetermined, but because it is undiscovered and therefore exists only potentially not actually. Similarly as with undetermined noeta, unknown noeta are also first potential and then become actual.

The theory of Noetonics attempts to answer the question where noeta reside, what their ontological and epistemological status is. Epistemologically, noeta reside in the Individual Mind. If we have direct access to information and knowledge, noeta exist in our memory as actual noeta. If we cannot remember something we knew or learned, those noeta that exist in our memory are considered potential noeta that can be reinstated to the status of actuality when we remember them and make them again part of our actual knowledge.

This is not new and is part of current psychology. However, what about potential noeta that have never been part of our memory, i.e. information we never acquired in one form or another? Noetonics postulates that our Individual Mind, that is nothing but a manifestation of Hyponoesis, or ultimate reality, contains everything that Hyponoesis contains, as potential noeta.

Actual noeta exist ontologically in our mind. I consider words written in a book as objectified thoughts and therefore originating from our mind. What about potential noeta? We know they exist potentially in Hyponoesis and therefore also in our individual minds. What does that mean to exist potentially? Either noeta actually exist or they don't. That depends on how we define existence. If we mean by existence something that can be perceived empirically by our senses or conceived intelligibly by our mind, then nothing can exist potentially, because existing potentially means that it is not accessible to our experience and rational thinking. However, according to my theory of Paranoetics, potential noeta are accessible to Transrational Thinking. Potential noeta don't "exist" as a matter of fact, but rather subsist as unobjectified entities in our individual minds.

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3.2.5 Transrational Logic

7.3.2.5.1 What is Truth?

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3.2.5.2 Limitations of Rational Logic

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3.3 Methodology

7.3.3.1 Development of Paranoes

This chapter has not yet been completed.
7.3.3.2 Homokenosis and Heteroplerosis

Homokenosis and Heteroplerosis are two methodologies applied in the processes of Anatasis and Katatasis.

Figure 1 - The two methodologies of Transrational Thinking

**Etymology:**

- **Homokenosis:** from Greek ὁμός (homos = one and the same) and κενόσις (kenosis = emptying).
- **Heteroplerosis:** from Greek ἑτέρος (heteros = another, different) and πληρώσις (plerosis = filling, becoming full).

In the process of Anatasis, or the extension of rational mind towards transrational mind or Paranoesis, the method that is applied is Homokenosis, or the emptying of rational mind of all the differentiating concepts and unifying (homo) these concepts into a void, emptied single concept or idea, called Paranoeme. This universal void idea contains all other, differentiated ideas and concepts of the rational mind in itself. The methodology of emptying is required to reach the level of Paranoesis or transrational mind. As the diagram above illustrates, Homokenosis is also a process of focusing one's attention on a single point or idea, the emptied universal idea or transrational Idea.
The concepts formed in rational thinking are synthesized on a higher level of thinking as Hologemes. Hologemes contain usually more than one distinct concept, a group of conceptual associations and relations. Examples of hologemes can be found in extra-rational thinking, such as insights, intuitions, ESP, etc. Finally, all hologemes are united in the universal Paranoeme of Transrational Thinking.

In the process of Katatasis, or the extension of transrational mind into the rational mind or Exonoesis, the method that is applied is Heteroplerosis, or filling the rational mind with differentiating concepts. The unity of Paranoesis is broken up into a plurality of individualized, differentiated concepts that are required for rational mind to understand and communicate ideas apprehended in the state of Paranoesis. As the diagram above illustrates, Heteroplerosis is the process of dissipating the focus of one's attention to multiple points or ideas.
7.3.3.3 The Theory of Deindividuation

This chapter has not yet been completed.
This chapter has not yet been completed.