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ATTENTION ALL SYNTONISTS: Familiarize yourselves with pages 172 thru 174 of the Principle. Herein lies the crux of our work regarding the under achiever, if you are required to explain it to colleagues. In short, our field charts show diminution of sensitivity of the peripheral area. The peripheral area serves as the gyroscopic guidance and sensoring device for the fovea. When it is desensitized, as the charts prove, this function is lost. Thus the fovea cannot maintain alignment over its two mm area of high resolution. (This function is commonly referred to as "centering.") High resolution is a function of the cones. These are represented in the retina as the smaller fibers carrying impulses to the occipital cortex and characteristically carry slower impulses than do the rods in the peripheral area. This is documented in the work of Spitler and others.

When the fovea, due to lack of peripheral sensitivity and guidance from the periphery, fails to properly center, a blur results, indicating off foveal alignment. When off foveal alignment occurs (blur) it is because light impulses are impinging on the peripheral area and are not in the same phase as the foveal impulses. According to Spitler's research, impulses out of phase with the automatic discharge rate of the thalamus are not transmitted to the occipital cortex and therefore must be stopped at the thalamus itself. The thalamus acts as does a filtering device in a radio, filtering out unacceptable impulses (noises in the radio).

It would seem probable, using this approach, that two phases of impulses leave the retina; rapid impulses from the peripheral area, gyroscopically aligning the fovea, and slower impulses from the area of high resolution (fovea), and that each must follow its inherit course or be short circuited in the thalamus area at a synaptic junction.