

STAGE 3 - ESSAY

The purpose of Stage 3 is to increase the viewers contact with the site. This "widening of the aperture" is now accomplished by focusing on the sites' dimensionality or the intrinsic dimensions of the site, and producing a conceptual sketch of the site. The purpose is not to create an actual drawing of the site -- it is to increase contact by focusing on the dimensional aspects of the site and objectifying these via sketches.

Conceptual sketch qualities:

- 1). Diagonals (any line between two points) *
- 2). Verticals
- 3). Horizontals (you must know where the horizon is to describe or draw this)
- 4). Mass
- 5). Space
- 6). Volume
- 7). Motion (this is not technically correct - it is really just a sort of sub-category).

Each of these "qualities" are illustrated by the viewer in the form of sketches. Each time the sketch is changed a new sheet of paper is used. The sketches made by the viewer can come about by one of four methods.

- 1). Spontaneous sketch
- 2). Analytical sketch
- 3). A Tracker
- 4). AOL sketch (Try not to inculcate this)

A "tracker" is another form of sketching the site. This technique uses the ANS to direct or allow the brain to lock onto the site and generate an outline of the site. This technique can be considered to be somewhere between a spontaneous sketch and a drawing.

Analytical sketches are a detachment (in theory) from the signal line -- the information is derived through analysis of existing signal line information and is created in part by dialogue between the monitor and the viewer. The technique of analytical sketching utilizes information dived into three categories; primary, secondary and tertiary.

The Primary list is Stage 1 information -- it takes the motion of the "A" portion of the ideogram

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the motion of the "A" portion of the ideogram and uses it as an interpretation of the site.

The secondary list information is derived from Stage 2 listings e.g., vertical, high, tall, thin, wide, open etc. The viewer should list again anything found twice in the Stage 2 list.

The tertiary characteristics are those descriptions which help to analytically determine what the site might look like, e.g., gray, glassy, smooth, polished.

Using these categories of information the monitor and the viewer will work to develop a sketch of the site. One critical fact is that if the viewer includes in his sketch a shape that is not listed -- you can safely conclude that the sketch is erroneous.

Mobility when used in Stage 3 refers to the movement of the viewer in relation to the site -- it does not refer to perceived movement at the site e.g., cars, machines etc. Movement at the site is called motion.

AOL Matching - this is when AOL closely matches the site e.g., AOL of a rocket when the site is actually the Washington monument.

***Types or indicators of AOL Drive:**

AOL Ratchetting - this is when the viewer's AOL works it's way in to repeated descriptions of the site. To use the Washington Monument again -- the viewer may perceive a rocket and then begin describing the motors, the fins, the launch pad.

*Same AOL
over + over*

AOL Peacocking - this is when the viewers AOL hops from on AOL to the other never resting on the actual site, e.g., a car, a plane, a house, a man.

each subsequent AOL is suggested by the preceding AOL

Signal Line ending in darkness -- this is where the viewer drops off the signal line indicating that what the viewer was perceiving was AOL.

Peculiar participation -- this lets the viewer know that he is in AOL because he receives his personal idiosyncratic indicators of AOL.

Causes of AOL Drive:

- 1). Undeclared AOL

- 2). Acceptance of a false B
- 3). Acceptance of a ~~sketch~~ *False*

Movement Exercises - Movement exercises are conducted via prompting from the monitor. These movement follow one of two patterns; either from the present location the viewer is given a distance and direction to move or the viewer is given a move from -- to command. The verbal mechanics are as follows:

- 1). Monitor to viewer -- "prepare to move"
- 2). Monitor to viewer -- "From"... "~~move~~ 1.2 kilometers to the north -- there, something may be seen".

word move is not used.

**Note that the use of words (passive voice) was chosen so as not to cause the viewer to believe that there must be something located at the site at the end of the movement (causing AOL).

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1. "Prepare for a movement (or words to that effect)"
2. "Acquire the site" - (viewer gives brief descriptors of site to insure acquisition)
3. 1.2 km to the North, something should be visible (hearable, smellable, tasteable - whatever)