

Press Caravan

Loop

1957 —	ACM	DT
1960 —	AAS	RF
1964 —	EM	DT
1968 —	ERM	RF
1972 —	MMC	
1976 —	D&C	Philo
1976 —	POC	Conrad
1982 —	ODCC	Conrad
1986 —	TSG	St. Patrick
1987 —	W&L	Wille

merely *hint* at the processes involved. Nevertheless, with the accumulation of this evidence and with a chronology, it was possible to begin asking the next, necessary questions. In a sense, I had been forced to ask some of these questions.

What cognitive and behavioral changes had evolved on the hominid line? Were the artifacts found by archaeology a reflection of these changes?

In the second half of the twentieth century, increasing possibilities for interpreting early man's way of life and cognitive problems were strengthened by new techniques. First, there was an accumulation of increasingly precise information about changes in climate and patterns of rainfall, advances and retreats of the northern ice, changes in plant and animal life, and even information about related changes in sea levels and coastlines, sea temperatures, and sea life. These facts set the stage; they described the environment of early man and the nature of his ecology; they gave us some insight into his daily and seasonal problems and how they varied and changed. Second, radioactive analyses of the biologic and geologic materials in the strata were providing an increasingly precise dating and chronology, not only for the changes in climate but also for evolutionary changes in skeleton and brain size, and for cultural changes one could read from the tools. Each of these "time series" checked the accuracy and increased the significance of the others.

In addition, as mentioned earlier, hundreds of archaeological sites in Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa had made it increasingly possible to think *in time*—not only vertically, that is, up and down the layers—but horizontally as well, in terms of the distribution, migration, and dispersion of cultures and peoples in each period. The full chart or model of the combined time-space evidence had begun to look like a tapestry of interwoven threads. Even the many blank spaces in the model had by now become informative, since they indicated to some degree what evidence was still needed and where to look and why.

It was at this point, in 1962, that I began my inquiries. The accumulating facts were supplying the *background* to man's development, but they told too little about the evolving hominid brain or about the way in which that brain was adjusting to and handling the dynamic,

expanding, increasingly complex, "humanized" world. As a result, the prehistorians of early man were beginning to express a frustration similar to one I myself had felt coming to their journals.

Glyn Daniel, editor of the English journal *ANTIQUITY*, wrote:

"Old World archaeology is now in possession of a vast body of information before which the student quails and indeed before which the professional often boggles. The problem is how to organise and interpret this material meaningfully, a problem from which so many old-world archaeologists turn with a sigh of relief to their own cabbage-patch: it is so much easier to arrange your artifacts in pigeon-holed compartments than ask yourself why you are doing it and what it contributes to human history . . . without a sense of history, and of historical problem, archaeology can revert again to mere collection: and there is always the danger of a new antiquarianism."³⁰

In mid-twentieth century, the classifications and comparisons of the chipped stone tools were nevertheless *beginning* to reveal something about evolving man's general intelligence and cognitive abilities. This information would begin to add meaning to my own studies of those other products of the human brain, the art and the notations.

Professor François Bordes of the Laboratoire de Géologie du Quaternaire et Préhistoire of the University of Bordeaux had brought the technique of archaeological excavation to such precision that it was possible for him to perform "micro" analysis of each square inch in a dig and to reconstruct the complete horizontal assemblage of tools and tool waste on the single floor of an ancient occupation site. With this care in excavation, so different from earlier searches for beautiful, whole, or "significant" examples, it was possible to type and classify the tool kit in each occupational level, to determine the techniques by which each type of tool was made, to count the number of each type at each level, and then to compare the assemblage at one level with that of higher and lower levels. In this way, one could begin to get a picture of evolving man's varying and developing tool kit, his developing skill in toolmaking, and, by inference, a clue to his varied, changing activities and culture.

³⁰ Glyn Daniel, *ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF OLD WORLD PREHISTORY*, pp. 46-47.

Jim Replace existing ~~and~~ ^{and} genre and social framework with our own.

SS 12/11/87

17/mg/87

TS

Diminish as well as cut-off adversary from
his m-m-p support base, all the
while maintaining and improving, as
well as renewing adversary's m-m-p
support base into, our own.

Taches / 64 / Grover

subversion / conversion / transformation

Next Meeting

- last turning in culture
- who should be brought in

Trade-offs

★

• Ideals:

- pyramid
- rotating wheel
- snowmobile

before / after

-- FX trade-offs

Raise Question

• How do we get these images, views or impressions --

-- orientations

• What, going on here?

- May-sided implicit cross-references
- We call this orientation

• Orientation depends upon our

- genetic heritage
- cultural tradition
- previous experiences
- unfolding circumstances

• In this sense orientation acts as a filter. In this way we see or sense the world. In this way we decide and in this way we act

-- re OODA loops

-- examples F-86/Mig-15

~~F-100/F-86~~

7F-16/7F-17

• What does this mean in terms of designing new systems

-- O $\rightarrow$ eyeball, order, IR, RICHW

-- OD $\rightarrow$ Gt, CT, PF can't be changed per se, however we can use appropriate displays (as simple)

-- ~~A~~ $\rightarrow$ quicker with fire, movement, and communication

-- CO $\rightarrow$ size, slope, EW, Hopping-jump
trade

CO $\rightarrow$

-- number/arrangement of zones

-- EA $\rightarrow$ F, M, EW

REVELATION

METAPHORICAL MESSAGE

- A loser is someone (individual or group) who cannot build snowmobiles when facing uncertainty and unpredictable change;

whereas

- A winner is someone (individual or group) who can build snowmobiles, and employ them in appropriate fashion, when facing uncertainty and unpredictable change.

7/10/87

Aim

Replace existing regime and social framework with our own.

6 Strategy

~~Diminish as well as cut-off adherence from
the M-R-P support base at the initial
and remove it into our own all the~~

Maintain and improve our M-R-P support
base while diminishing, cutting off, and
reversing adherence's M-R-P support base
into our own;

Bottom-up

Amorphousness

- Distraction — Indistraction
- Coexistence — Inconsistency
- Coherence — Incoherence
- Harmony — Disharmony
- Beauty — Ugliness

Perfection

A Survey of Modern Algebra Boris Birkhoff / Mac Lane

- A quaternion $\mathbb{H} = x_0 + x_1 i + x_2 j + x_3 k$ with real coefficients x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3 .

The product of any two ~~quaternions~~ of the quaternions $1, i, j, k$ is defined by the requirement that 1 act as an identity and by the table $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = -1$,
 $ij = -ji = k, jk = -kj = i, ki = -ik = j$.

11
Über: Lineare Substitutionen und
bilinearformen.⁴
Journal für die reine und
Angewandte Mathematik
Vol 84 (1877) especially pages
59-63

from this book § 313

Topics in Algebra

Herstein U of Chicago

1961 from ECo

63-17982 10 Cayley

Modern Algebra 100 & 111
ex 73 ex 107

P 196 exth 48 dsr 47

Square all three matrices and they
come up with -1

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \text{identity matrix} = I$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} =$$

Mr D Krause - 1953

Electromagnetics, McGraw-Hill
Chap 8 and Chap 9

Wave equation in Chap 8 & 9
Max Equations in Integral Form and in
Differential Form

General Free Space Harmonic Vector
Steady State / Static

10C 52-7440

H = magnetic field

B = magnetic flux density

E = electric field

ϵ =

$D = \epsilon E$ ϵ = permittivity

ρ = charge density

Agility/Imagility

The ability/capability to shift from one unfolding pattern of ideas and actions to another --- by being able to transition from one ^{existing} pattern to another

~

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ * shift from one OODA loop to another by being able to transition from existing pattern to another

Entropy $\Rightarrow$ unpredictability; the higher the entropy the higher the unpredictability

Penetration and Skeleton $\Rightarrow$ the tactics to
be used as base for policy

Penetration / Isolation / conversion / Revealing

Dworkin / Mac Claine — Modern Algebra

Herstein - Topics in algebra

$\lambda^D \times N$

$\lambda^D \times \lambda^{1-D} = \lambda^0$

$\frac{\lambda^D \times \lambda}{\lambda^D} = \lambda$

λ^0

$(N \times D)$

100
 $(100)(.1)$
1.2618

$(100)(.01)$
1.2619

$$\begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 01 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 001 \\ 100 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$1.2218$$

A handwritten diagram of a cell. The cell is an oval shape. Inside the oval, there are three labels: 'N' at the top, 'Y' in the middle, and 'D' at the bottom. Outside the oval, there is a label 'r' to the right of the oval.

Bordes found that the Mousterian culture of Neanderthal man in Europe contained a kit composed of 63 different tool types, indicating a wide range of specialized skills, needs, and activities. The Mousterian kit and tools developed and evolved in time. Other studies revealed that the pre-Mousterian Acheulian culture had a tool kit with fewer tool types, but a kit that served, nevertheless, in almost the same general range of activities. The Acheulian hunter of more than 200,000 years ago used at least 26 tool types, including hand axes, cleavers, picks, borers, scrapers, knives, and points. The post-Mousterian, modern *Homo sapiens* cultures of the Upper Paleolithic periods showed a rapid expansion in their tool kit, 93 types of chipped stone tools being classified, apart from a large and diversified kit of bone tools. In each of these early periods, of course, the implied use of wood, plants, plant fibers, and skin or leather could not be determined, while the tool "types" Bordes found were not always clearly differentiated, and their uses could only be generally guessed at.

By comparison, classification, counting, averaging and charting, Bordes was able to show that even in one broad culture, such as the Mousterian, tool assemblages and kits varied from site to site and period to period. Sometimes a kit or assemblage would be absent in one layer, then reappear in a later level. The meaning of these findings was not at first clear, but they did indicate a diversity of skills and activities with possible changes in plant and animal usage at different sites and in different times, as well as possible changes in the specialized activities of different groups, part of which may have been adaptations to different conditions.

Slowly, using the basic human capacity for recognition, comparison, and classification and the ability to think in time from a series of structures and comparisons, the prehistorians found that the stone tools were hinting at changing cognitive and adaptive processes in the developing human cultures.

A similar precision in excavation by Professor Movius of Harvard, at the Abri Pataud in Les Eyzies, revealed fascinating facts about the settlement and living patterns of the Upper Paleolithic hunters. By a careful analysis of the fireplaces, or hearths, beginning with the early Aurignacian and going up to the

end of the Ice Age, he found that in the early and later Aurignacian the groups living at the Abri were small, probably family groups. These Aurignacian family groups living along the valley would probably have been interrelated by "marriage," would perhaps have had certain communal hunting activities, particularly at certain seasons, and perhaps shared seasonal rituals and ceremonies. But the population density was seemingly small. Later, Upper Perigordian hearths were wider, hinting at some specialized group living in a "long house" built against the rock overhang and implying larger, more complex social units. The fireplaces of these Upper Perigordians of about 20,000 years ago hinted at changes in population density, in social relations, and possibly in the interrelation of these larger groups among themselves and to the herds. These Perigordians had learned to cook food in vessels by dropping fire-heated stones into a liquid. They even had a drainage ditch through their site to run off excess water. Such findings and hints were fascinating, but limited and rare. It would be years before comparative evidence of this sort had accumulated in sufficient quantities to give a rounded picture of the evolving social complexities of early man. Bordes and Movius represent the generation that followed Breuil. Their students and followers had begun pushing these new comparative, analytic, and statistical techniques towards even greater refinement, and were asking the tools and the sites for answers to even more subtle questions.

Lewis R. Binford of the University of New Mexico and his wife, Sally, are members of this generation of statistically and mathematically oriented prehistorians. By careful analysis of the tools and their distribution on the habitation floor, they have attempted to reconstruct some of the more subtle subdivisions of labor among the early Neanderthal hunters. For example, the distribution of one kind of Mousterian artifact, the "denticulate" or sawtooth type of stone tool, led the Binfords to theorize that this tool was used by females at certain kinds of tasks and at certain kinds of locations within a rather complex Neanderthal settlement system.³¹

³¹ Lewis R. Binford, "Methodological Considerations of the Use of Ethnographic Data," Paper presented in Session VI, MAN THE HUNTER CONFERENCE, sponsored by the Wenner-Gren Foundation, University of Chicago (1966), p. 3.

Notes

- For tomorrow use N B Farnet comment and contact it with situation today

- weapons in line with nose position
(boom range)

- Bring in 7F-16/17 VS threat -

- F-100 VS $\frac{1}{2}$ fleet spec

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| F-86 VS F-84 | } |
| " VS Mig 15 | |
| P-97 VS Sputnik | |
| F-100 VS F-86 | |

F-86 ~ angular
F-100 ~ pirouette maneuvers

- Dynamic VS static warfare

- F-86 H VS Harrier * * *

- F-4 VS Mig-19

- F-15 and 16's used together give more leverage than when used separately

• F-100 / F-86
F-5 / F-16
F-14 / F-16

- Background y F-16/17 to OODA loops which in turn led to

- DOC / CEC / TSG or work about winning and losing in very fundamental ways

of target mentality in life / war
like evaluate object

Remember terrain doesn't wage war
machines don't "it",
people do
they use their mind

- Ground Speed → way overrated

• Definition of politics

#7 → F-100 - F-8 - F-4

Fable

Now if we place the contents of this
in thinking how the material is related
to the title we can say:

A loser is a person or group, who
is unable to build snowmobiles when
facing uncertain and unpredictable change

while

A winner is a person who is able to
build snowmobiles and employ them
in appropriate fashion when facing
uncertain and unpredictable change

Discourse

Now if we relate the contents of this
title of the Discourse we can say

Challenge

Which one do you want to be?

Fable

Upon reflection if we relate the contents
with the title of the Discourse we
can say

• Strategy

A mental scheme or design for harmonizing and focusing our efforts as a basis for realizing ~~some~~ ^{our} ~~aim~~ ^{aim} & purpose

✓
"The Village" - F.J. West

We will use this scheme of reaching across many perspectives as a basis for pulling ~~them~~ ^{each and every one of} them apart (analysis) and, pulling them together in new combinations

• "Revelation" makes visible the metaphorical message that flows from this Discovery

[Revelation] while

Metaphorical Message

• A loser is ^{someone} ~~anyone~~ (individual or group) who cannot build swornorables when facing uncertainty and unpredictable change

• A winner is ^{someone} (individual or group) who can build swornorables, and employ them in appropriate fashion, when facing uncertainty and unpredictable change

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16 20-21, 22 25
27/ 29, 32 (units / Pouty (aluminum))



DEPARTURE DATE Jan 24, 1988
AIRLINE BRADIFF #507

11890

The ability or inability to ^{switch} ~~shift~~ from one unfalsely pattern of ideas and actions
to another, -- by ^{switching} ~~changing~~ one's orientation from one pattern to
another sub
gravity/controlly