

```
(here)(      )(      )
(      )(there){      }
(      ) (      )(here and there -- I say here)
(      )(I do not say now){      }
(I do not say it now){      }{(      )
(      )(then and there -- I say there){      }
(      )){(      )}(say there)
(      )(I do not say then){      }
(I do not say, then, this){      }{(      )
(      )(then I say){      }
(      )){(      )}(here and there)
(      )}{first here){      }
(I said here second){      }{(      )
(      )}{I do not talk first){      }
(      )){(      )}(there then)
(      )}{here goes){      }
(I do not say what goes){      }{(      )
(      )}{I do not go on saying){      }
(      )){(      )}(there is)
(      )}{that is not to say){      }
(I do not say that){      }{(      )
(      )}{here below){      }
(      )){(      )}{I do not talk down)
(      )}{under my words){      }
(under discussion){      }{(      )
(      )}{all there){      }
(      )){(      )}{I do not say all)
(      )}{all I say){      }
```

•
I have made my point
I make it again
It
Now you get the point.

On the one hand there is a finger.
On the one hand there is another finger.

Let it go

goa

goa ball

go about

goa butter

goa cedar

goad

goadman

goad stick

go-ahead

go-aheadativenesse

goai

goajiro

goal

goala

goal crease

goal-directed

goalie

goalkeeper

goal kick

goaless

goal line

go along

goal post

MOVE/MOVES (DOUBLE TIME): the time taken for me to walk from 7. Ave. & 17th St.NE to 6th Ave. & 17th St.NW, June 30, 1969, beginning at 9PM

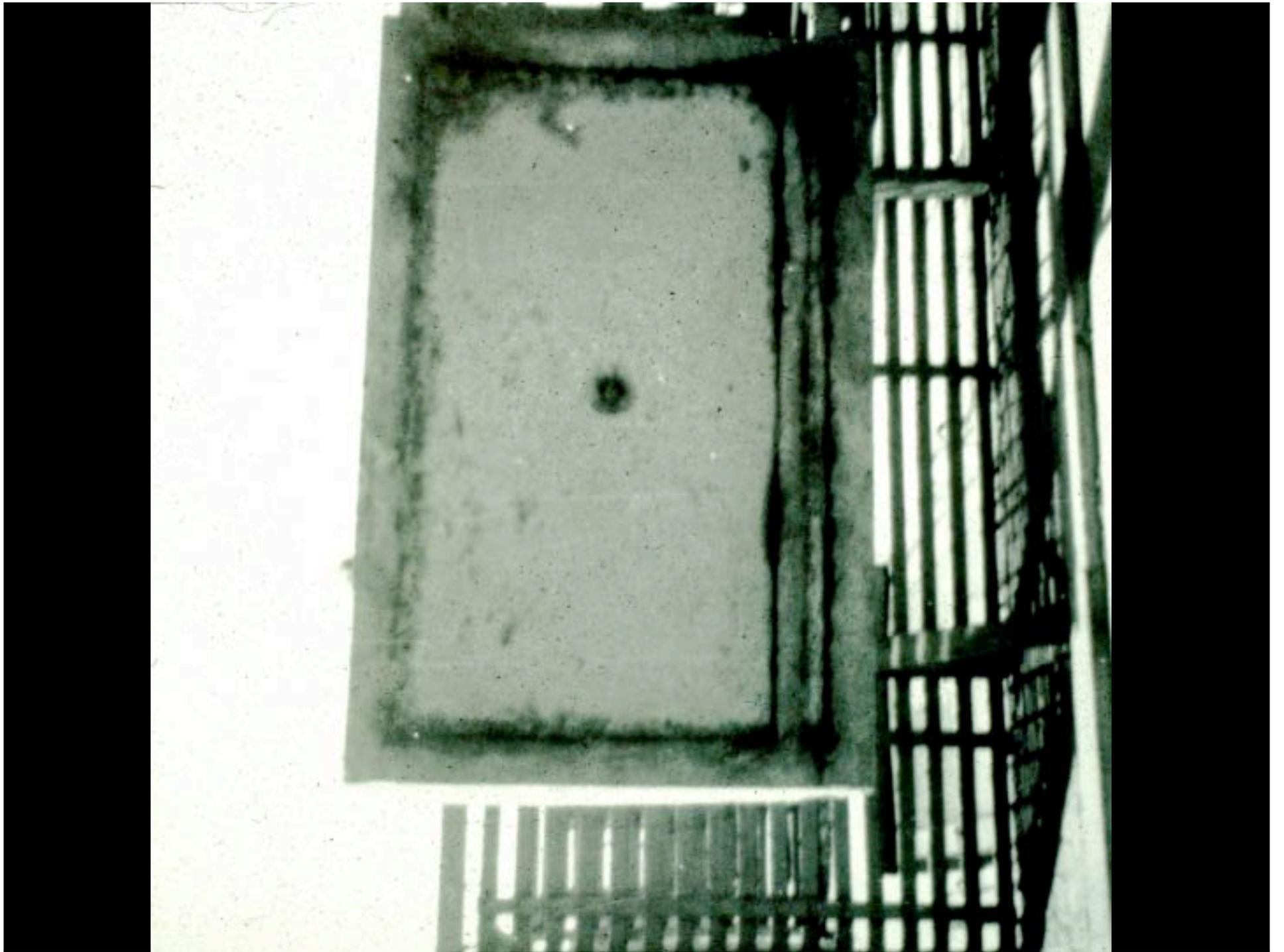
How does your mind function when you read?

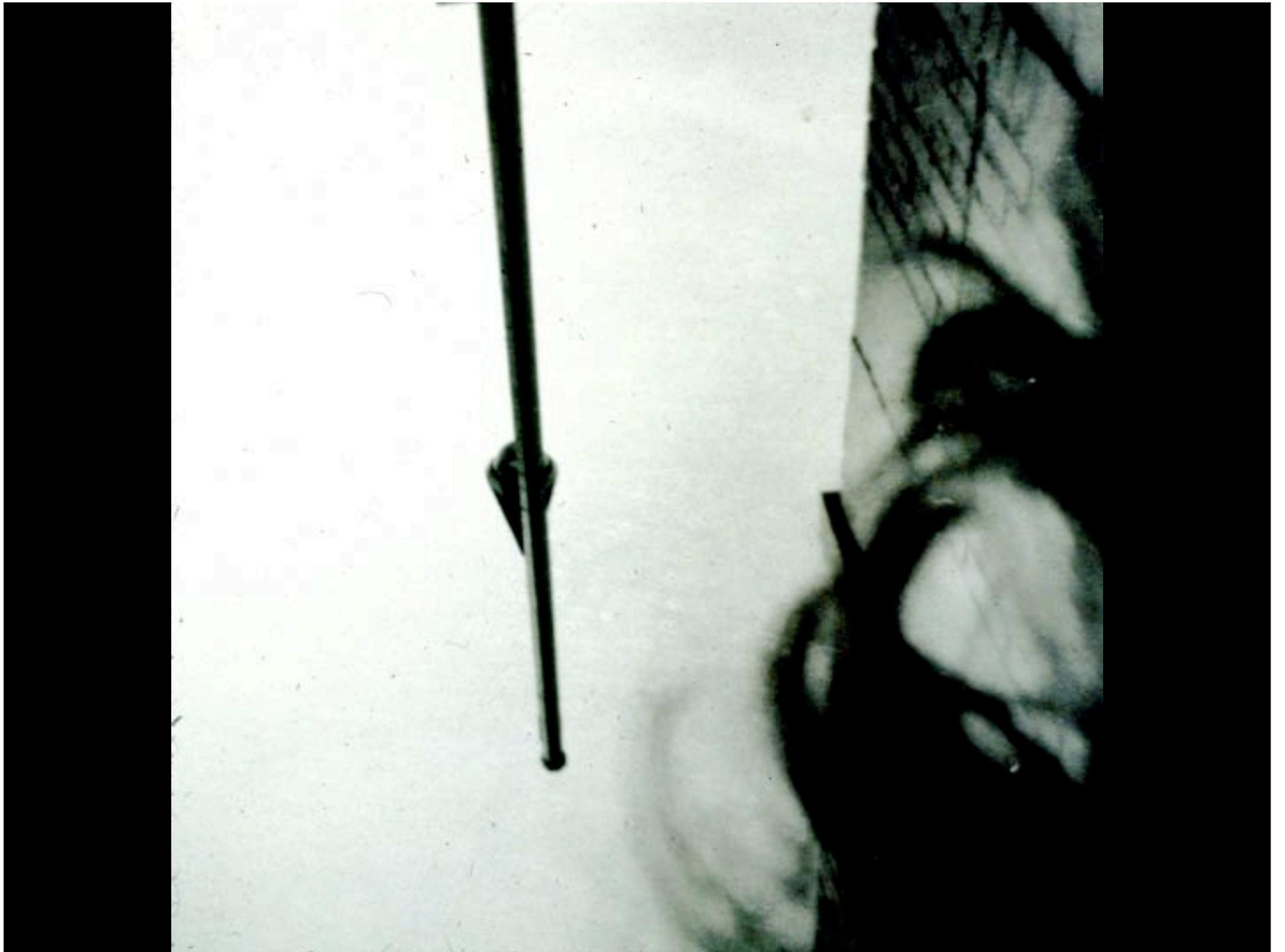
Let us return to our typewriter comparison. We know that when a key is struck, the letter or symbol is printed on the paper at the moment contact is made with the carriage, and that each time an impression is made there is a split-second stop. Similarly, every time the eyes of a reader pause, they send an impression to the mind, which interprets it and gives it meaning. That's why, even though it sounds impossible, we say that you read when your eyes are not moving. If you need further evidence of this point, think of what happens when a fighter feints his opponent out of position. It isn't so much that the latter lets his guard down, but that his eyes are moving to watch the pretended blow with the left hand and they actually don't see the right that lands on the jaw. Just as no letters can be typed while the carriage is in motion, so no images can be sent to the mind while the eyes are moving. You can readily understand that the more stops there are on a line, the more the total picture is broken up, and consequently the more difficult it is for the mind to interpret it. Surely it is easier to study a photograph if it is presented in one piece than if it is cut up jig-saw-puzzle style.

Now, your reading mechanism has one very significant advantage over a typewriter. If you've ever watched a champion typist in action, you've seen her ten fingers fly over the keys so rapidly that the carriage sweeps steadily to the left without any visible pauses. Even the skilled office worker, though she is not quite so fast, manages to operate in bursts, like bullets from a machine gun, and only three or four definite pauses are noticeable on a line. Only when you watch the "hunt and peck" artist laboriously bang out one letter at a time can you clearly see the numerous stops. The typewriter cannot be made to print whole words, however, as a printing press does. Regardless of the speed, it is impossible to strike two or more keys simultaneously without jamming the machine. Thus the speed typist creates an optical illusion when she goes so fast that the carriage seemingly slides along without stopping. The stops are there, whether you see them or not.

But the reader can take in a word or more at a glance. There is no fixed limit to the size of the image your eyes can send to your mind.

(Harry Shefter, Faster Reading Self-Taught, pages 68-9)







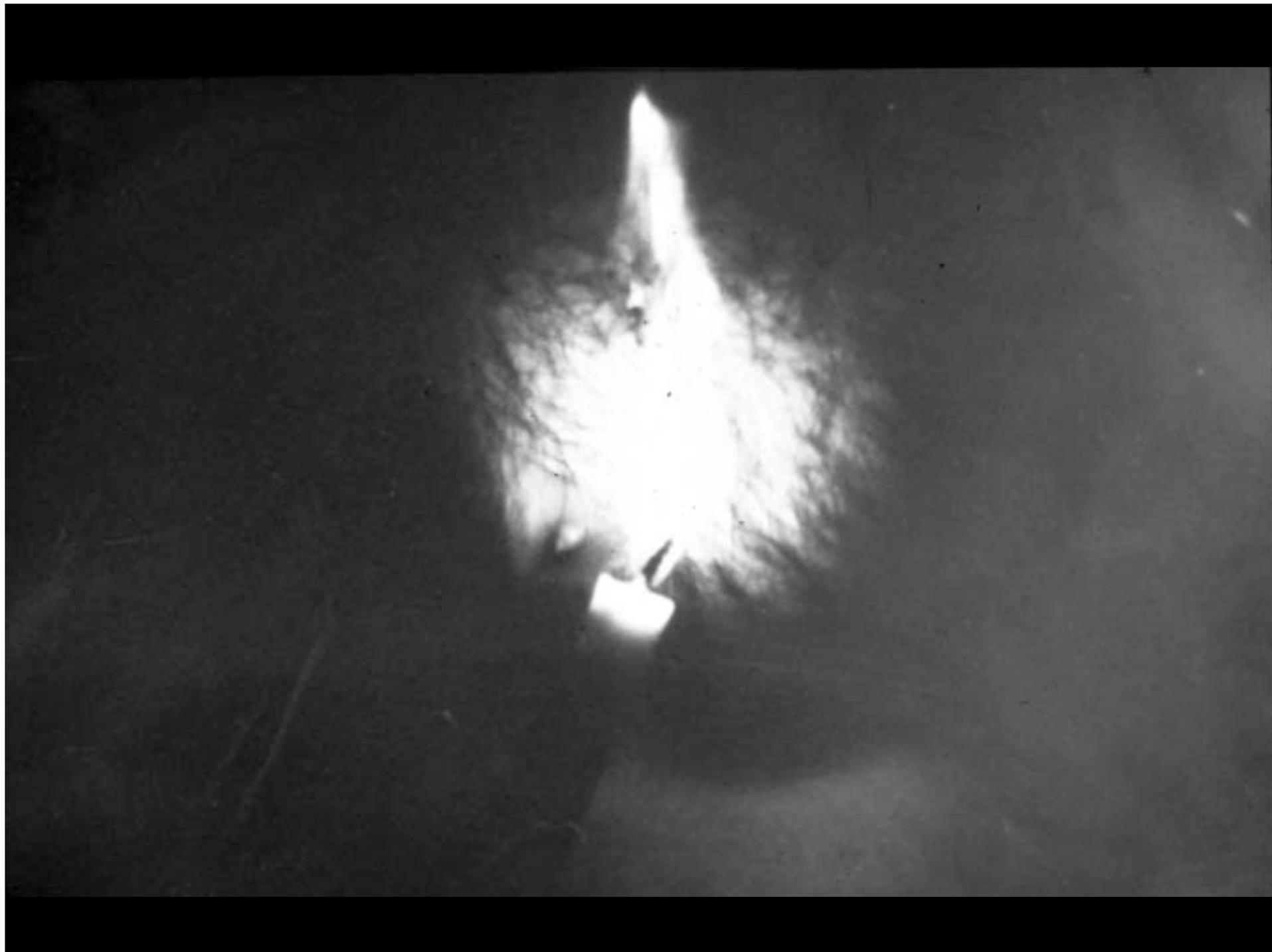
































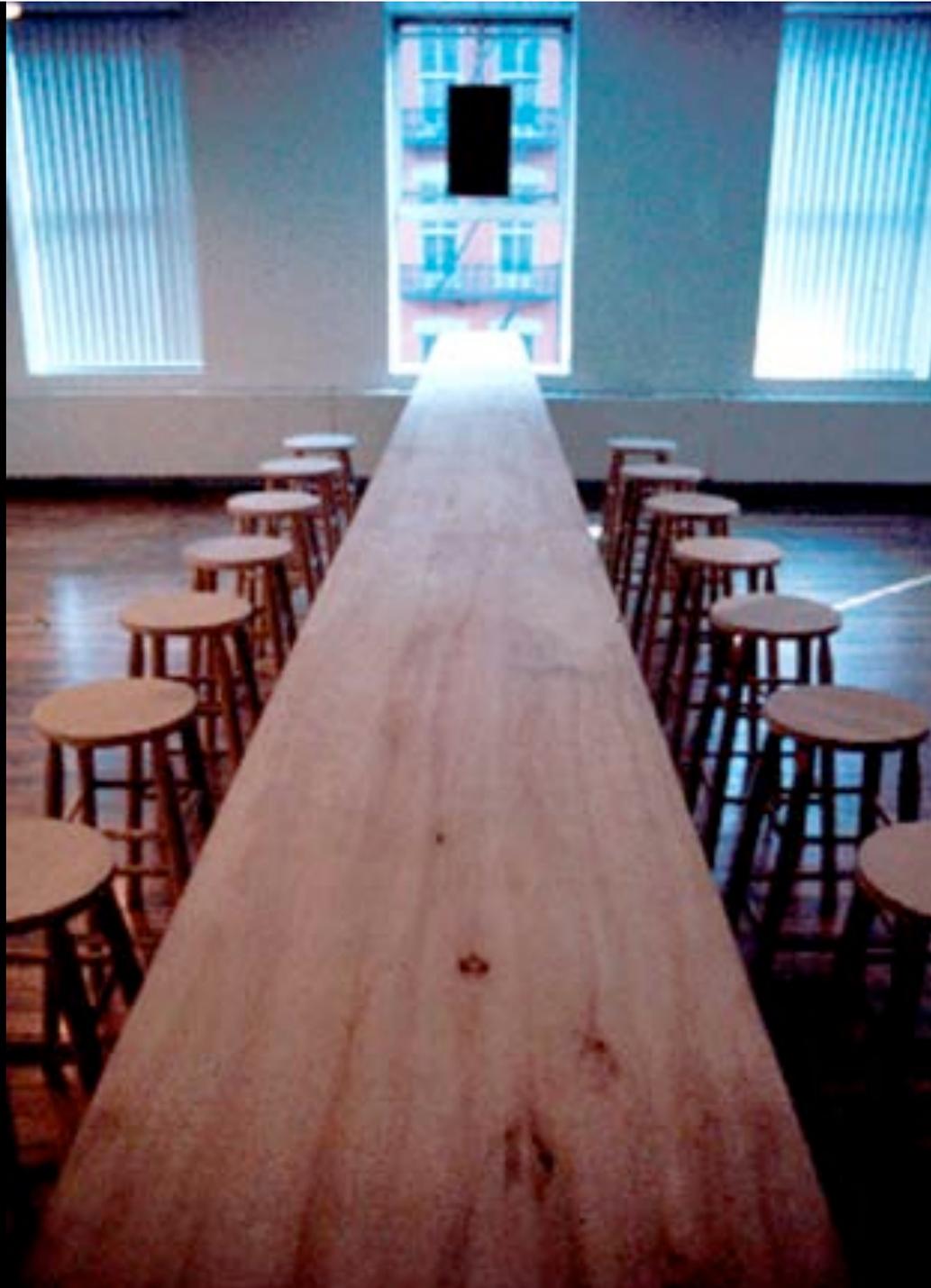




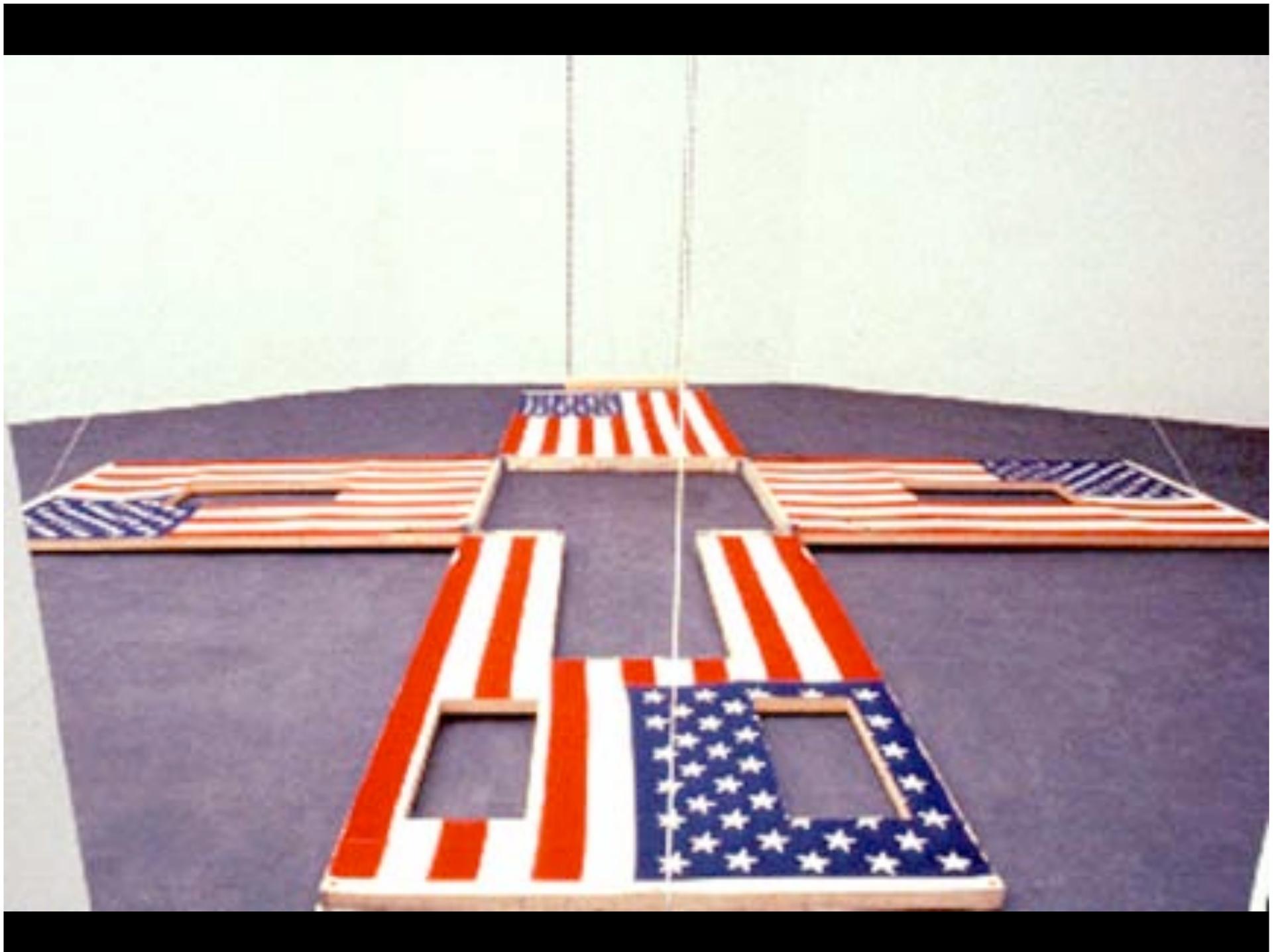








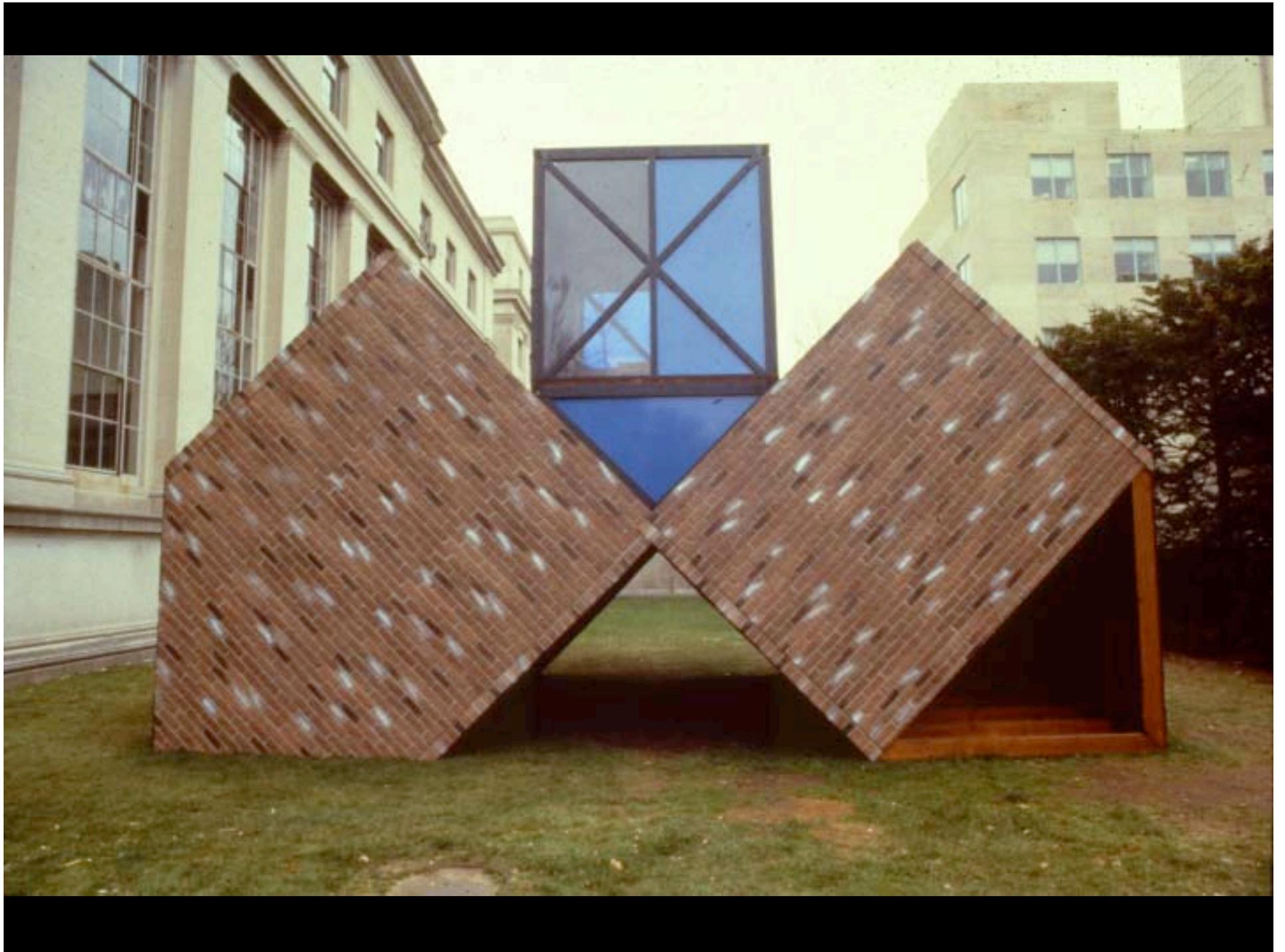




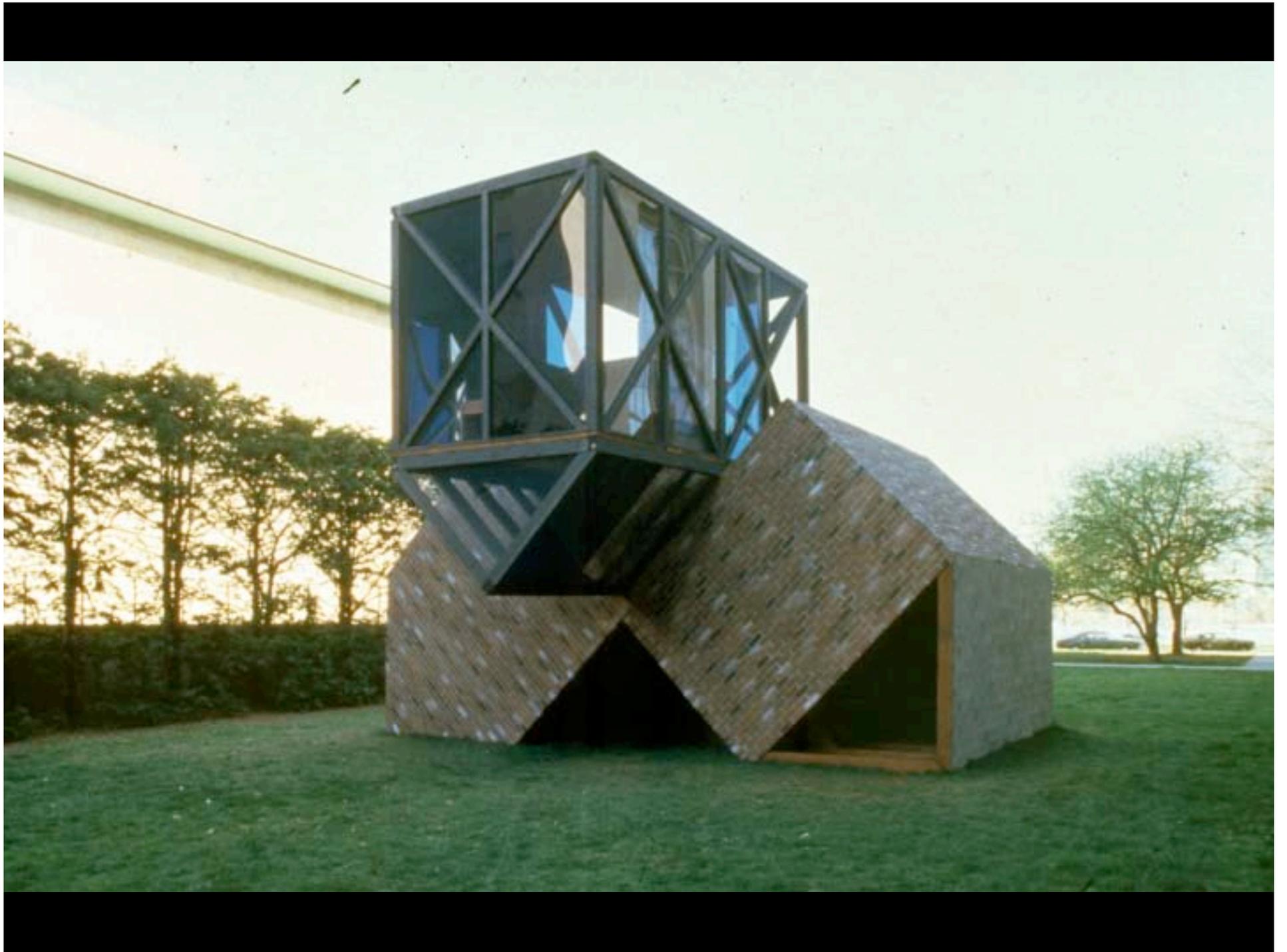


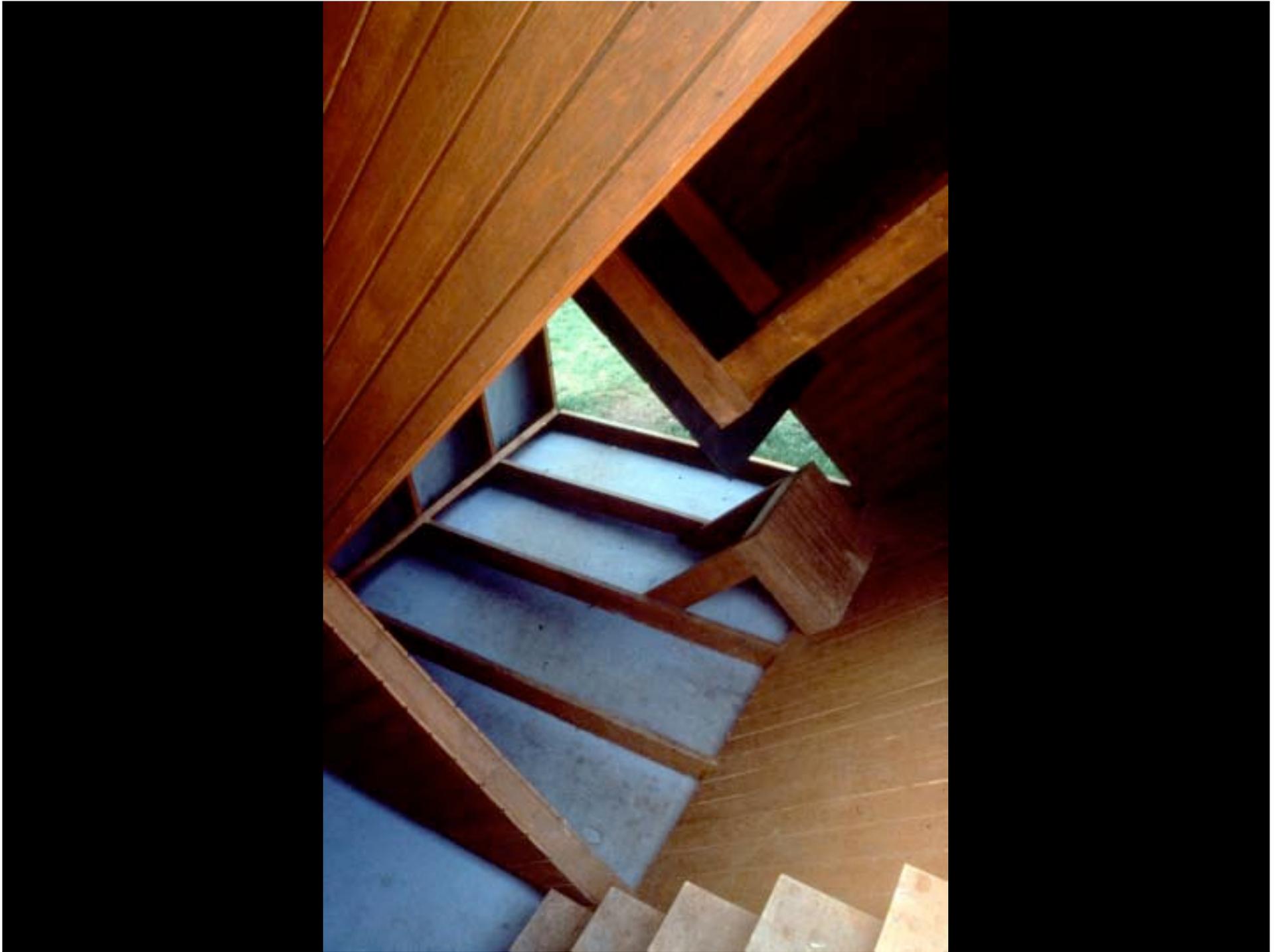
















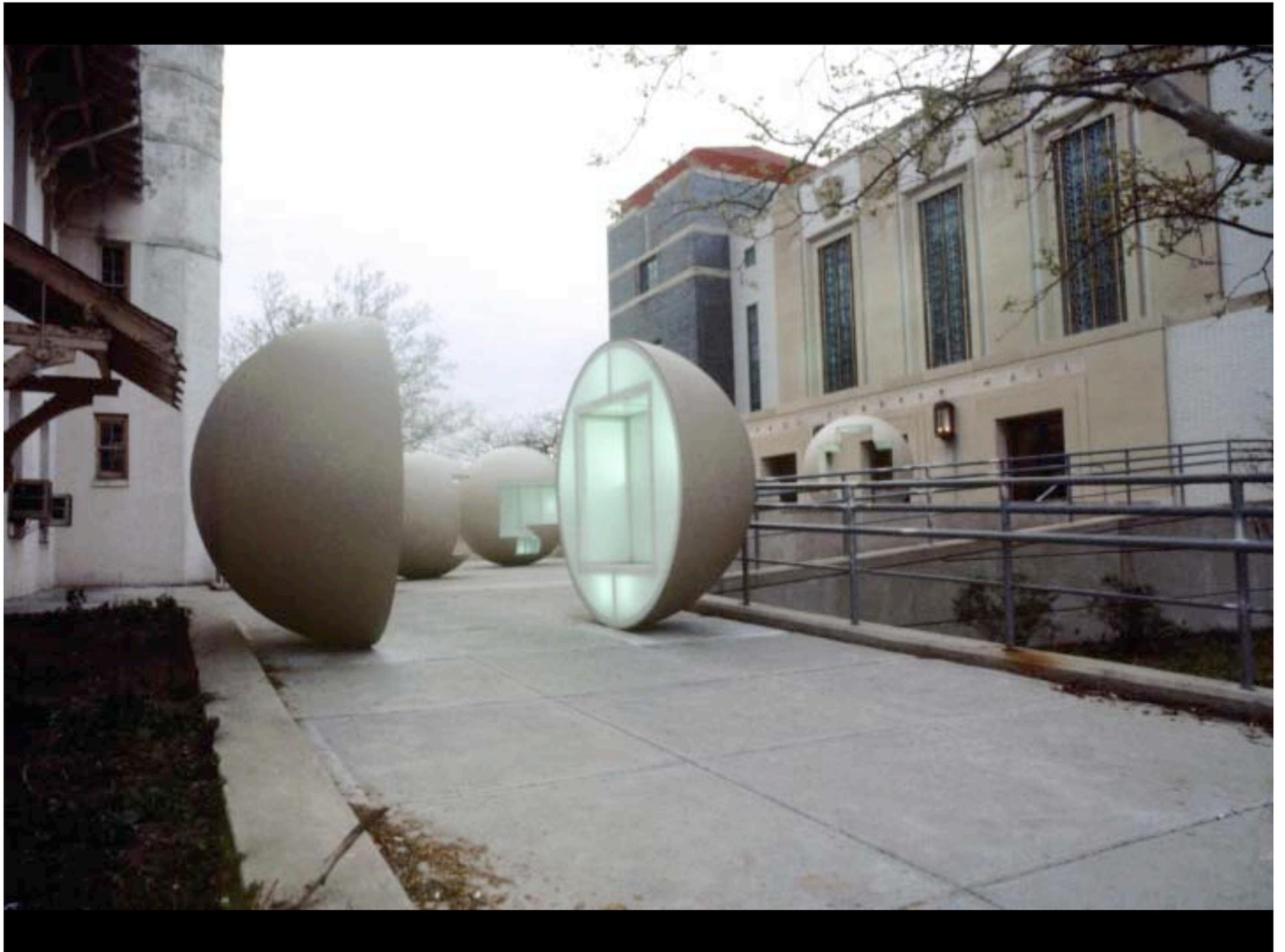


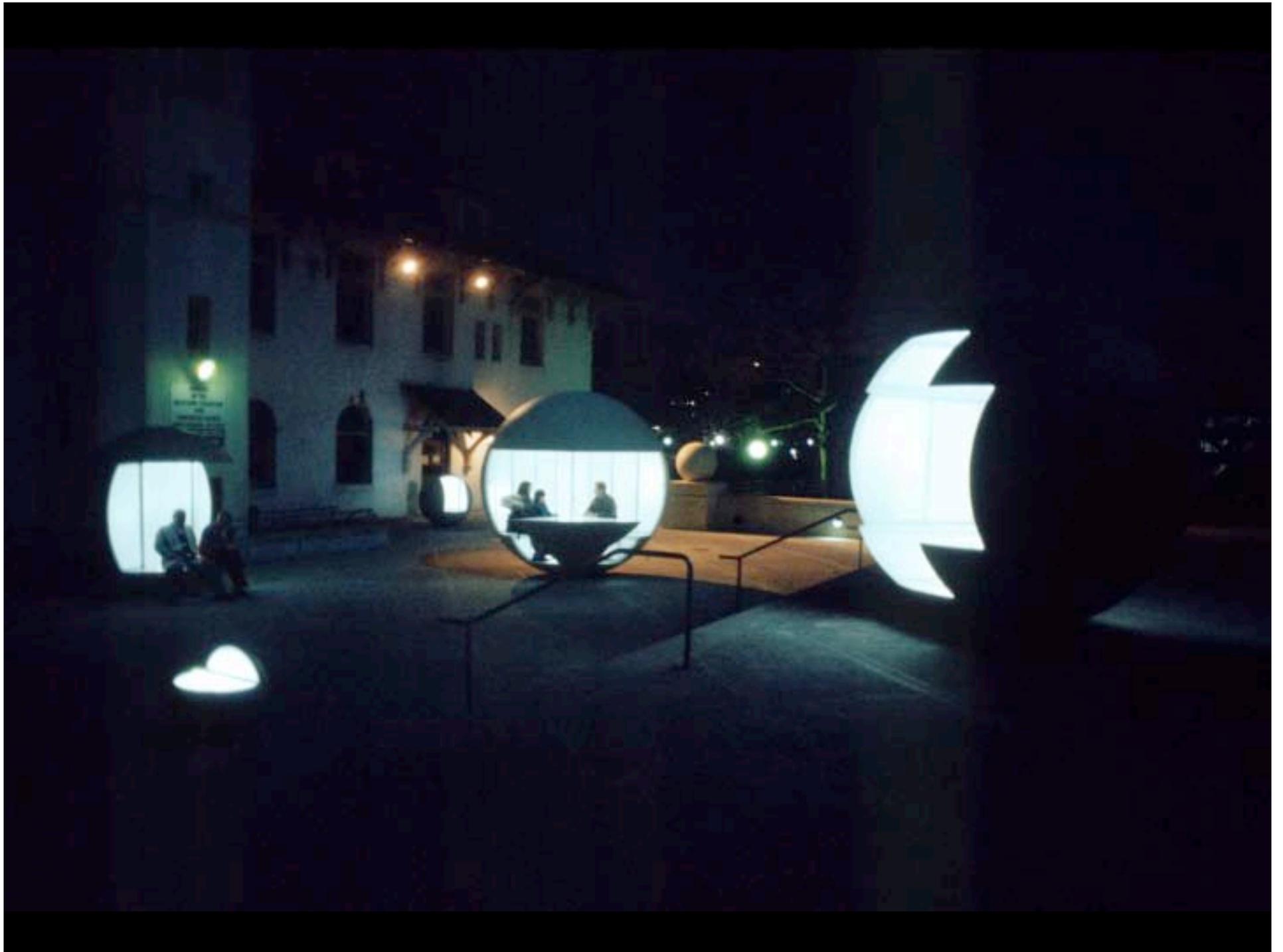


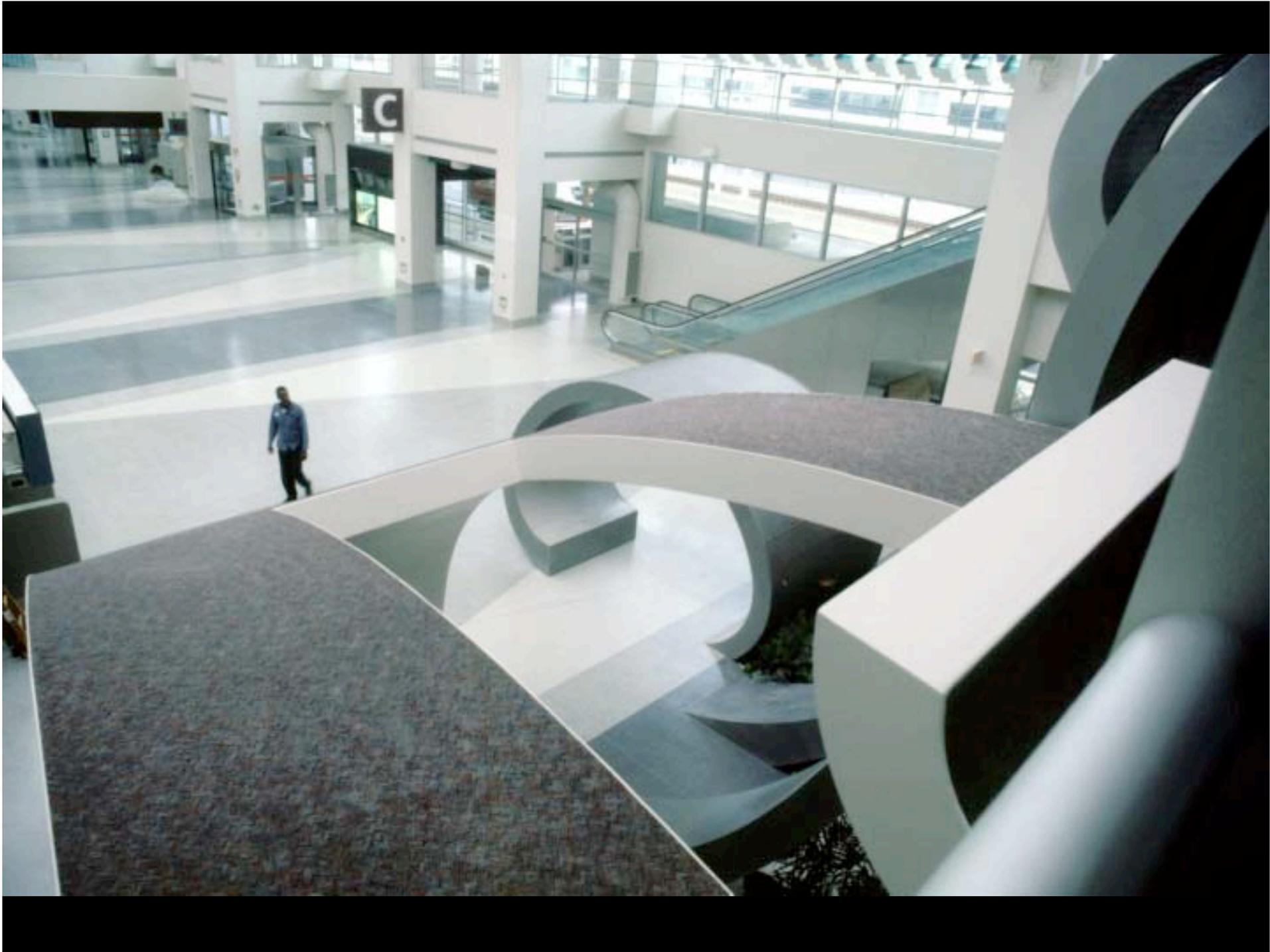


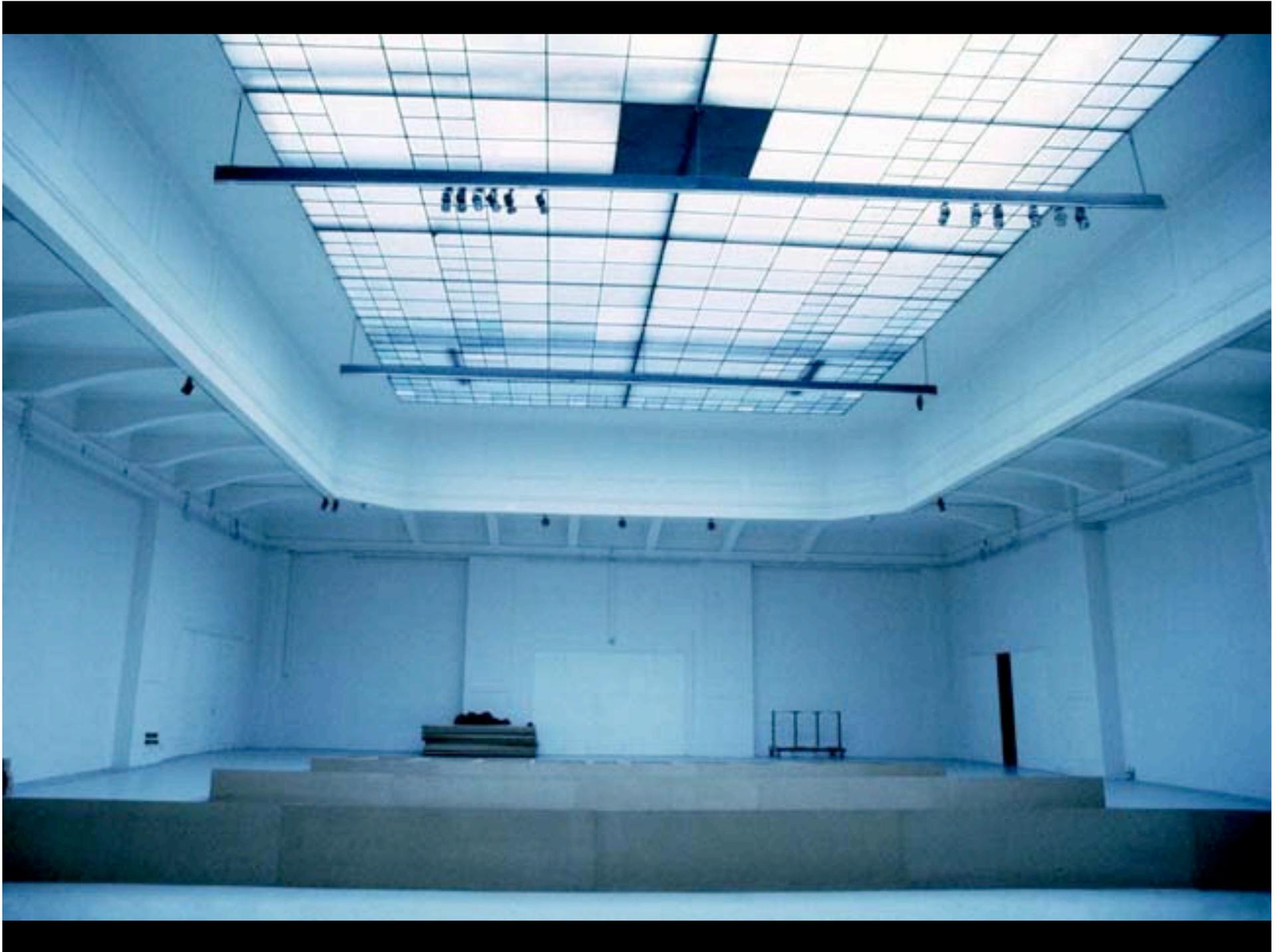




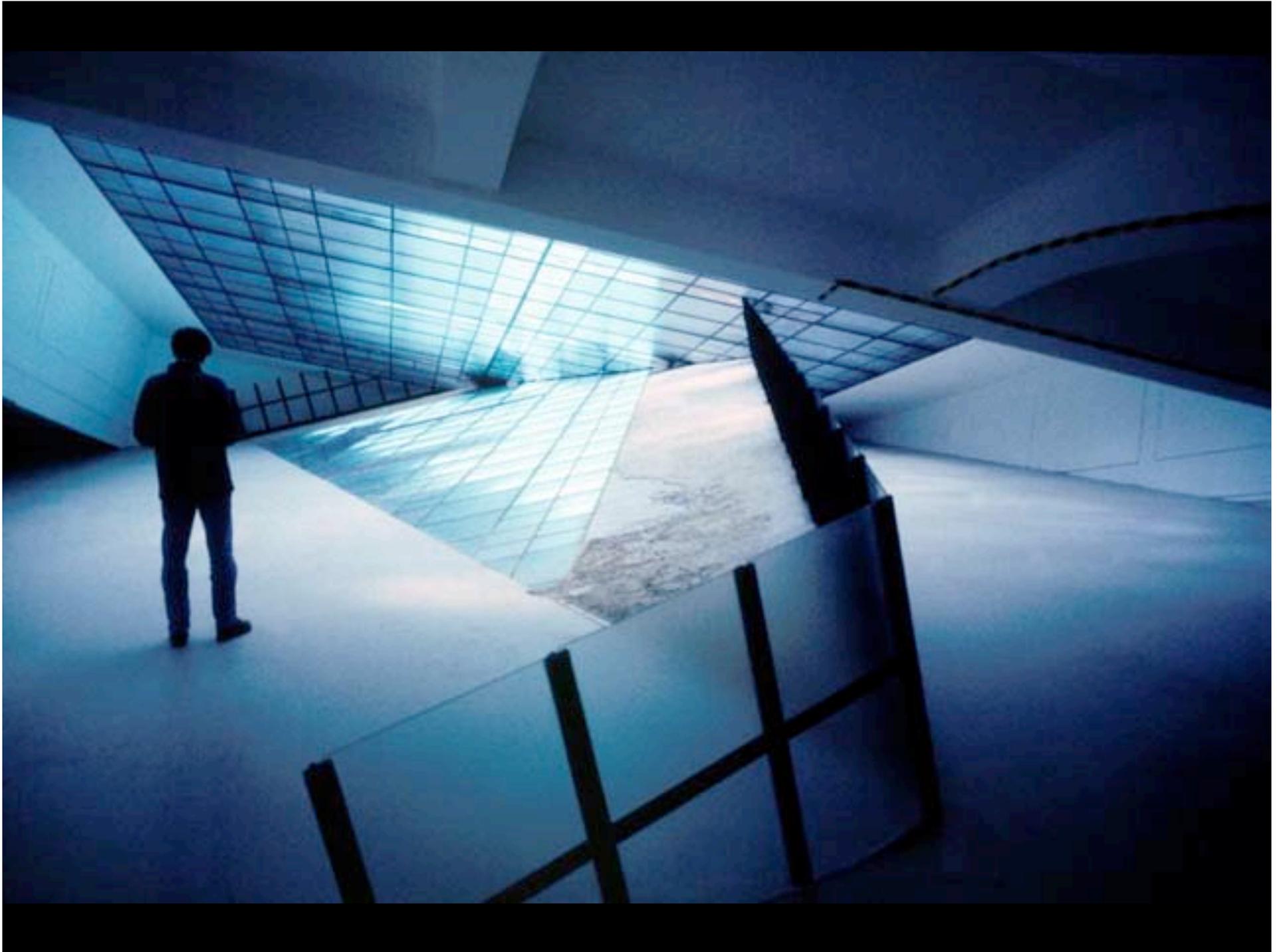




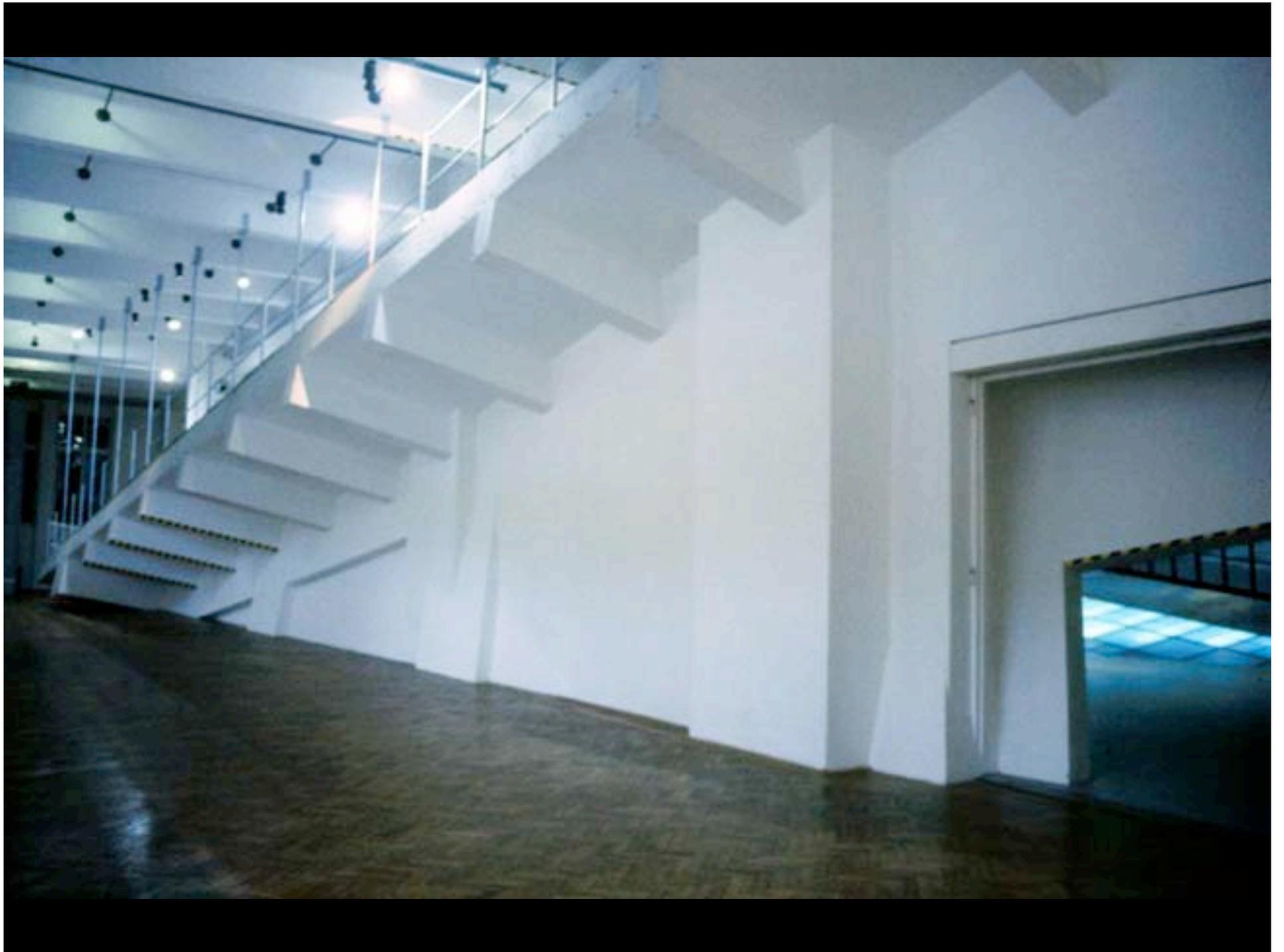


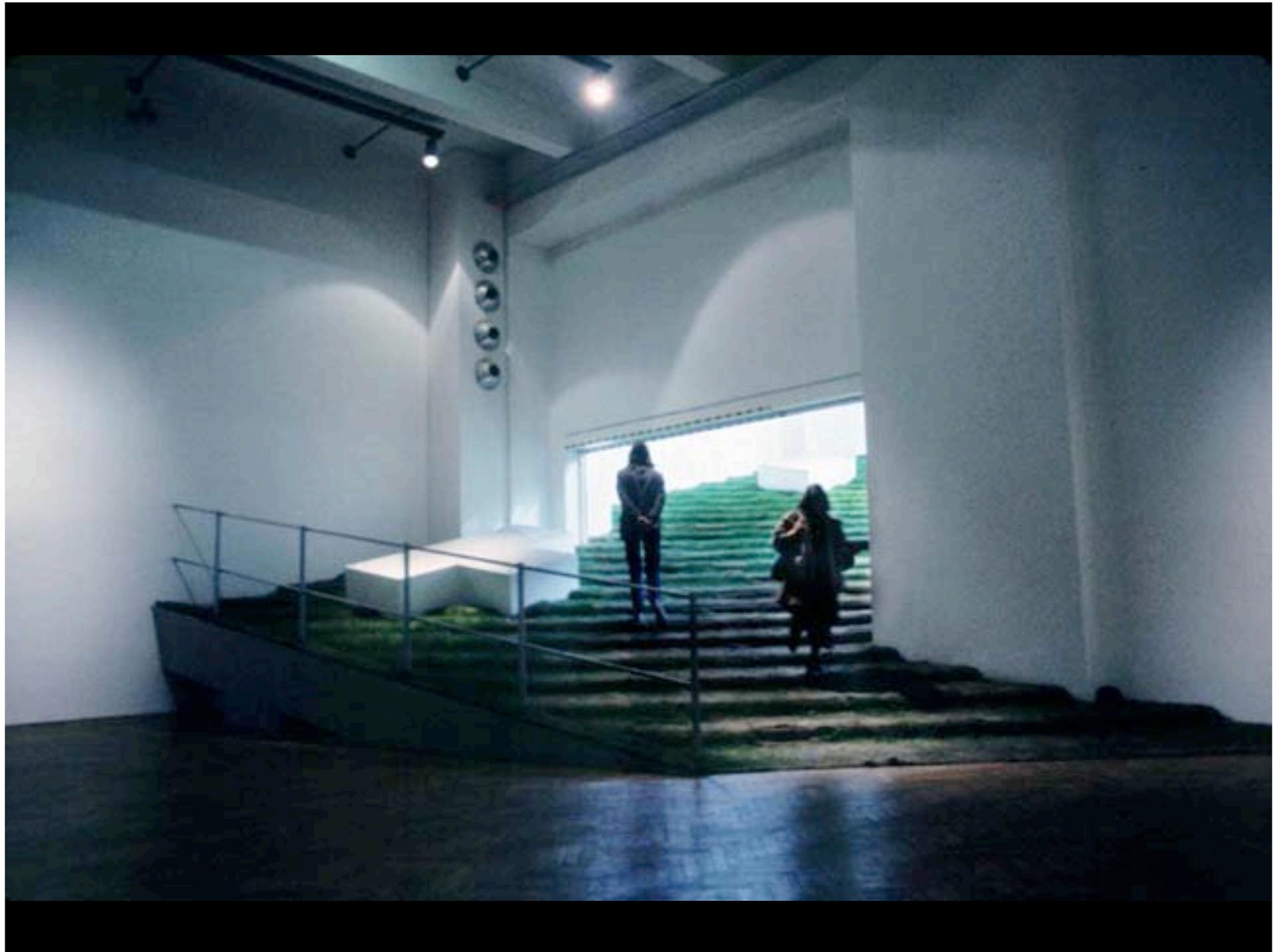












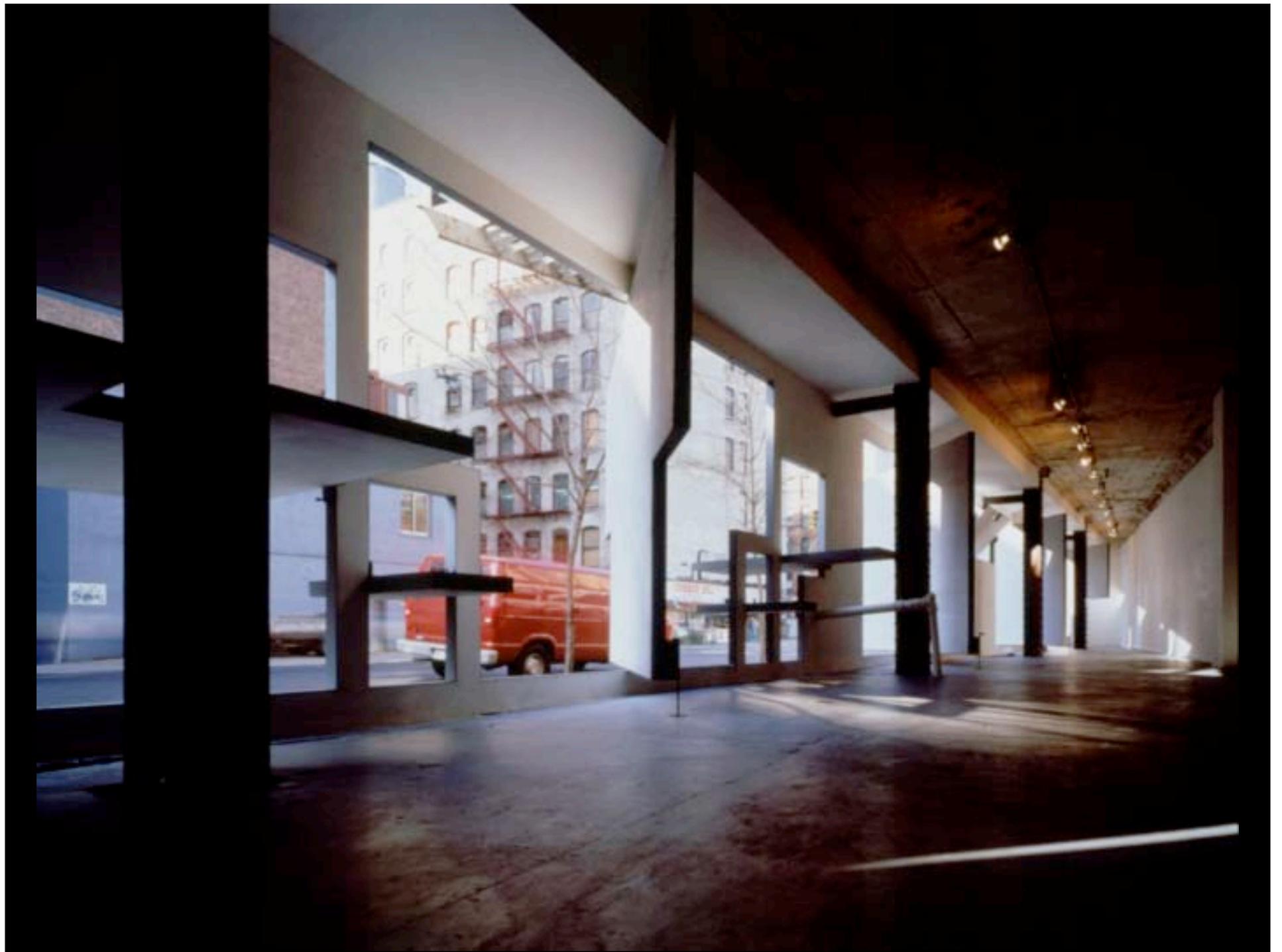










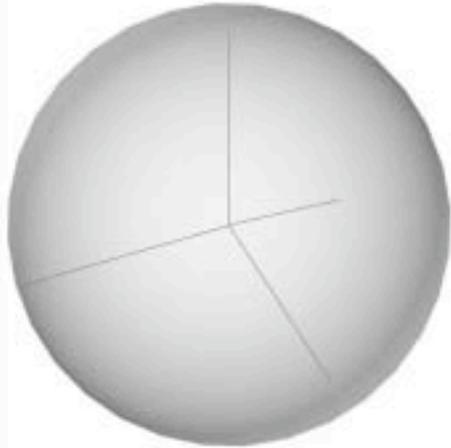








DESIGN: FROM SPHERE TO STRIP



step 1



step 2



step 3

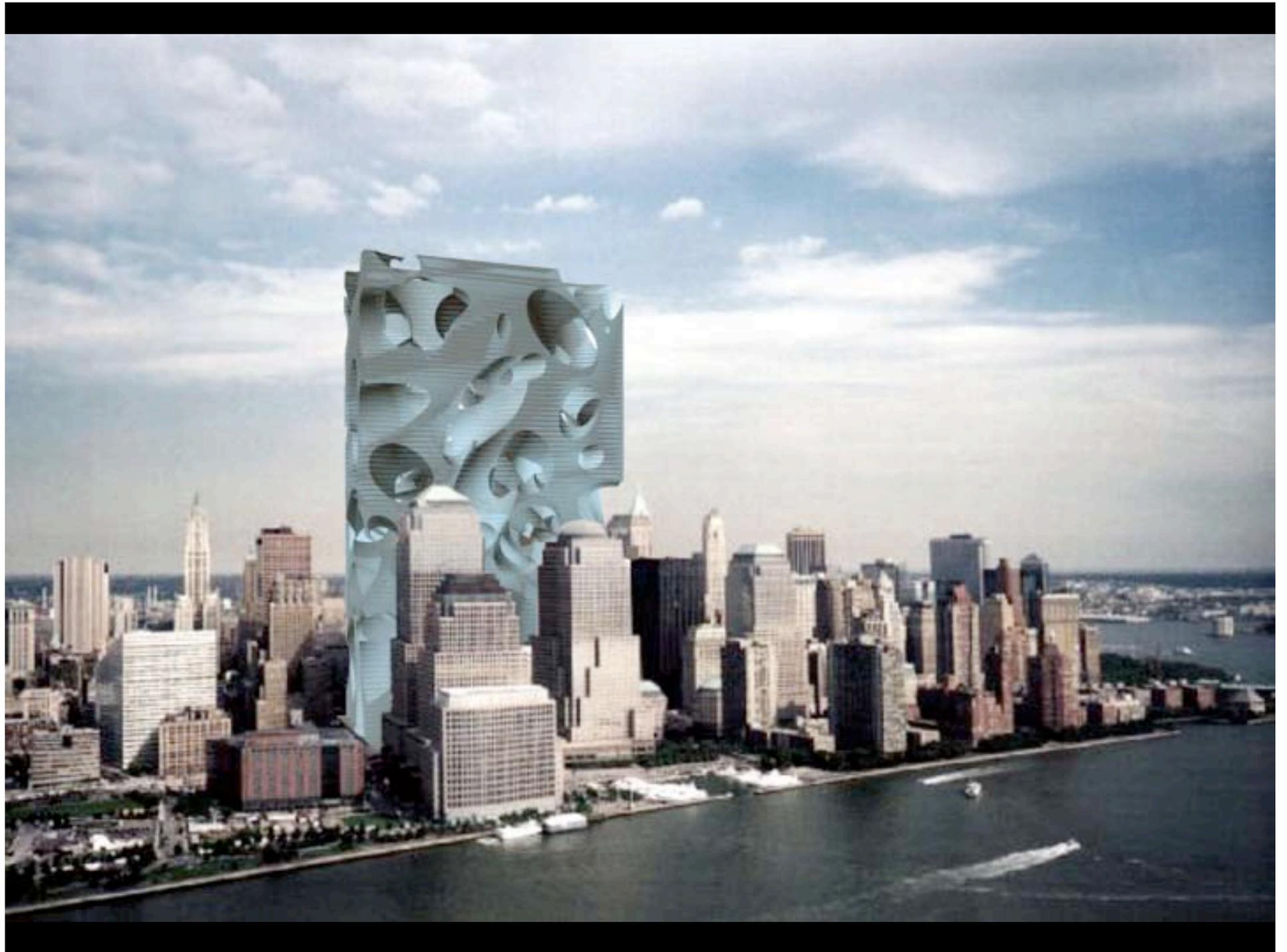


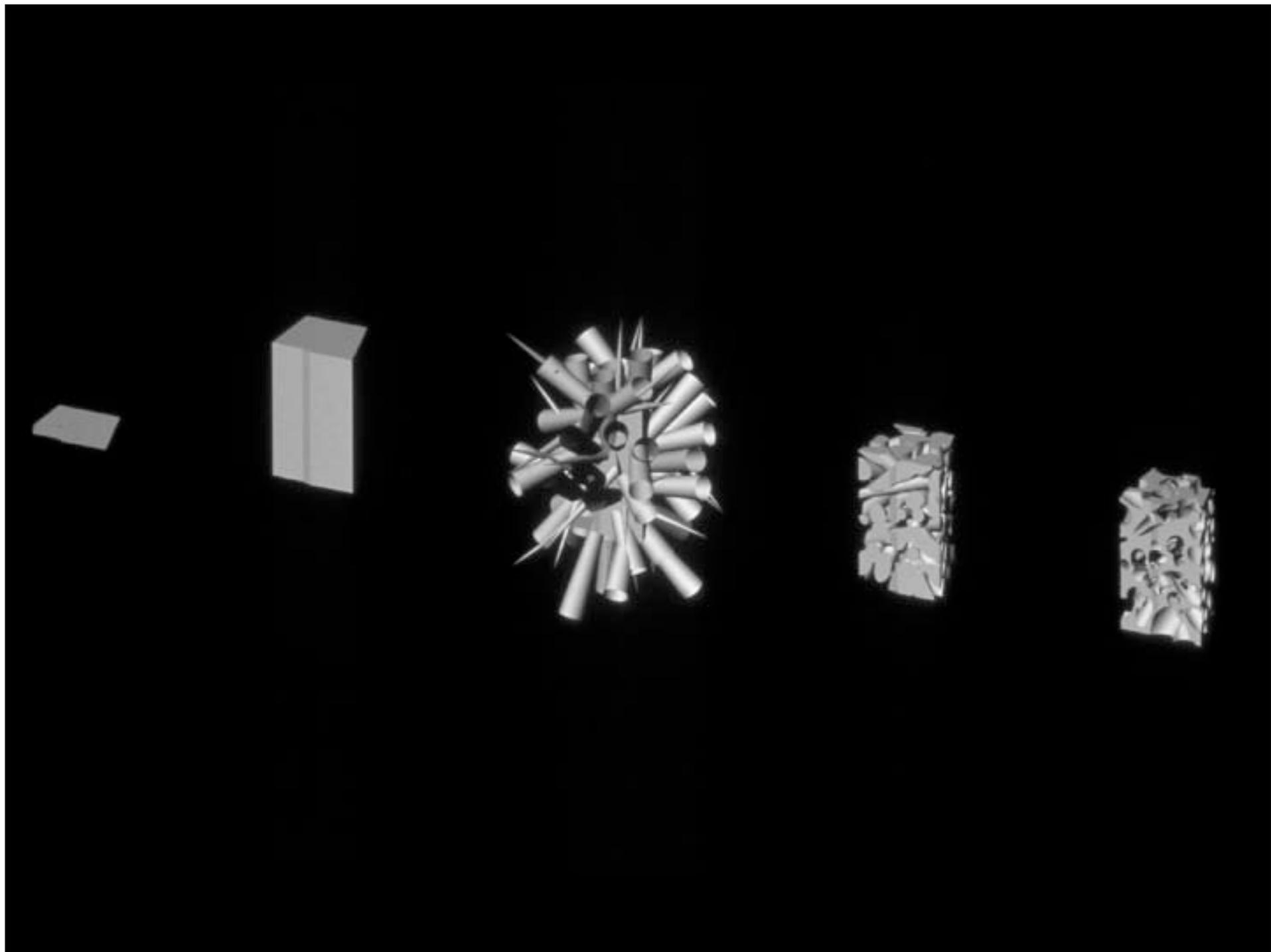
step 4

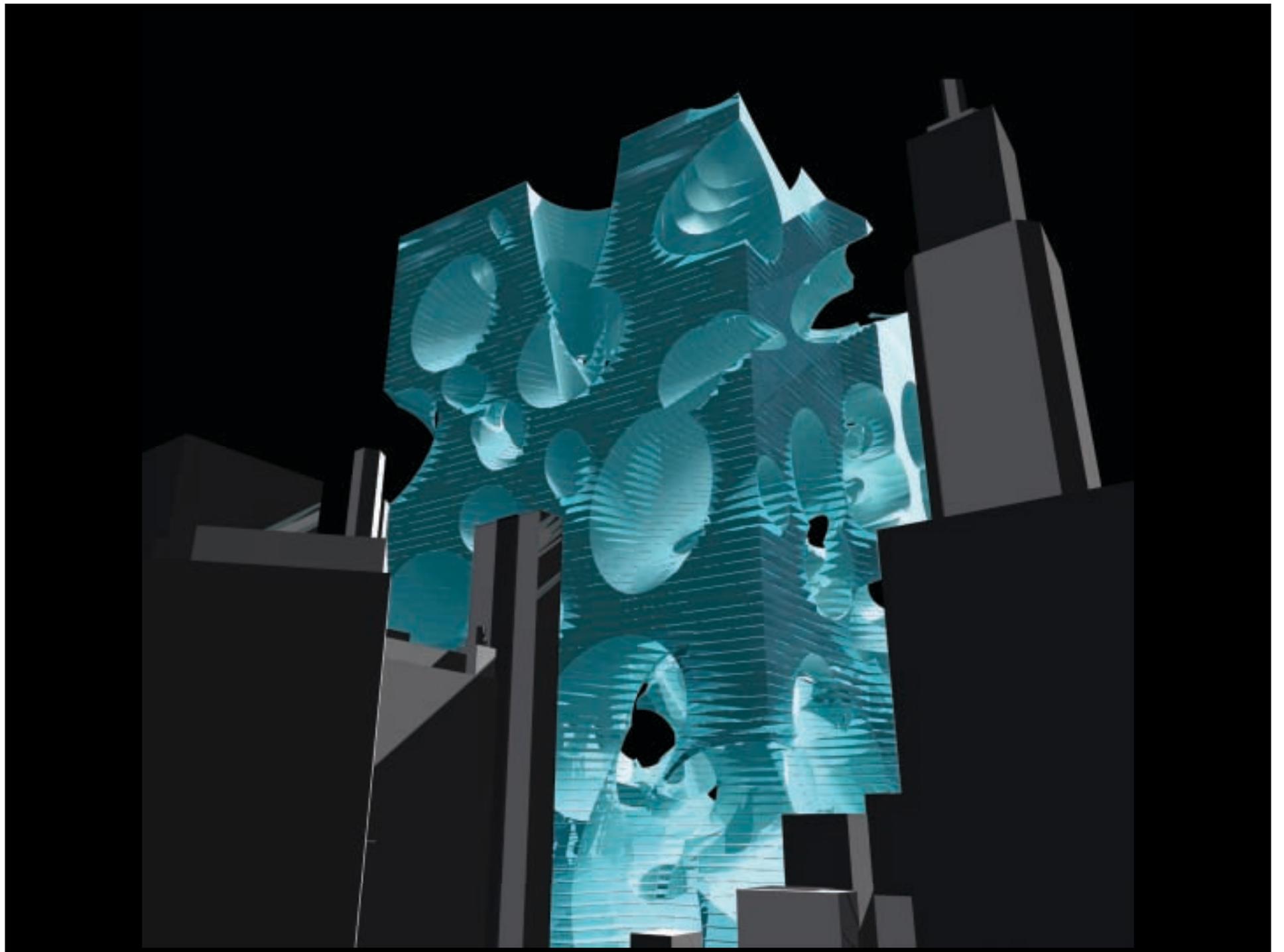


step 5







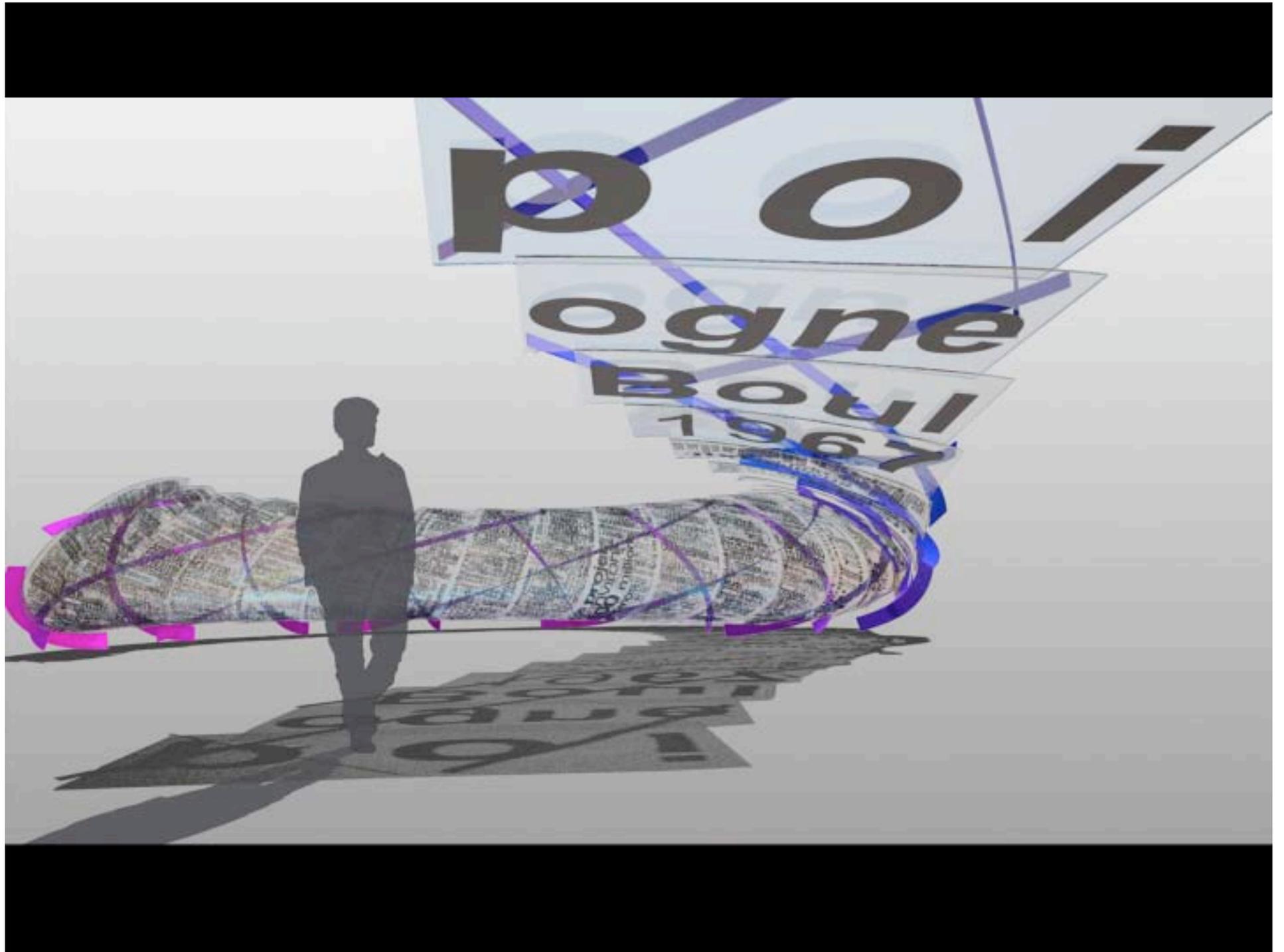






















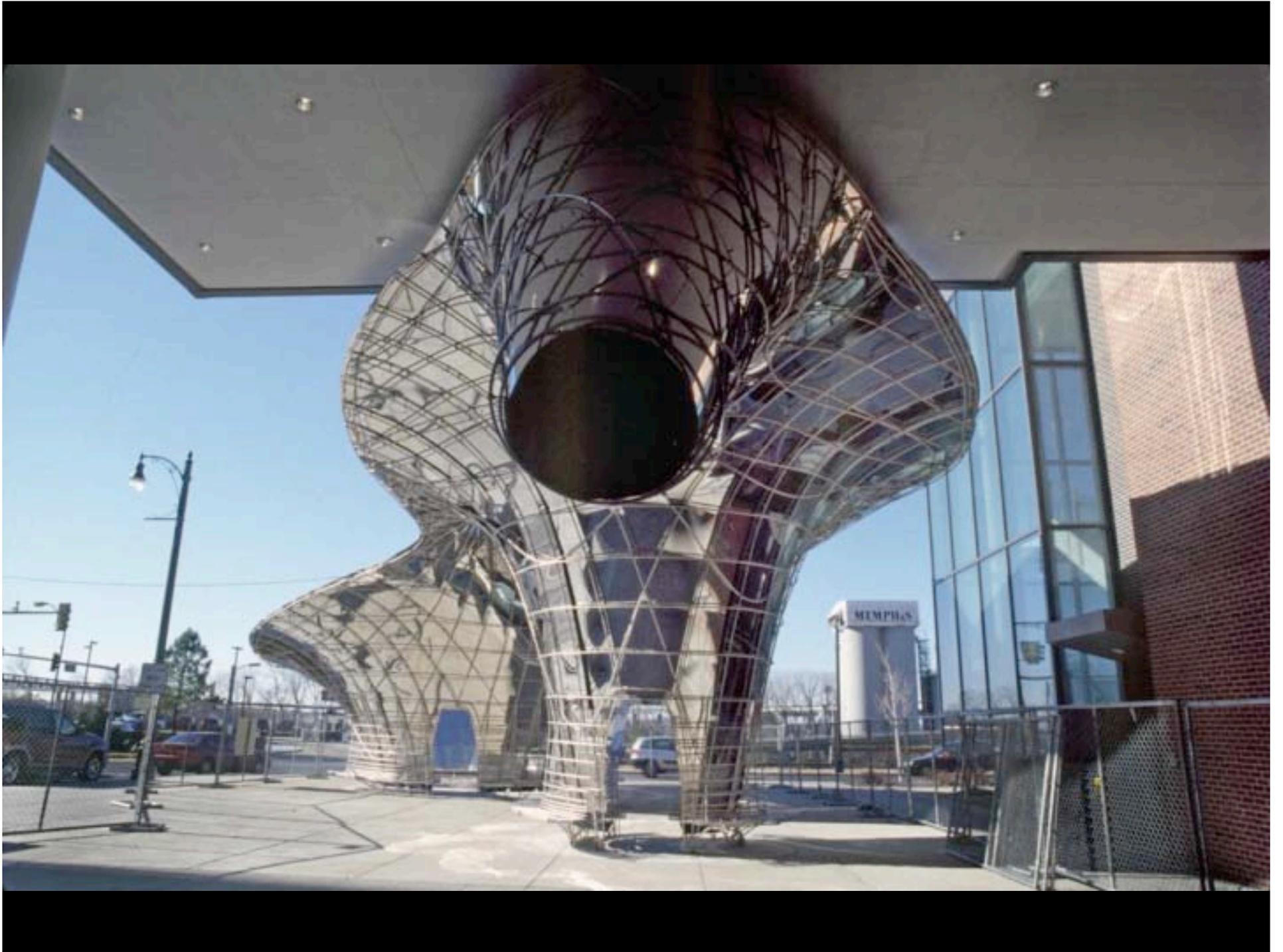






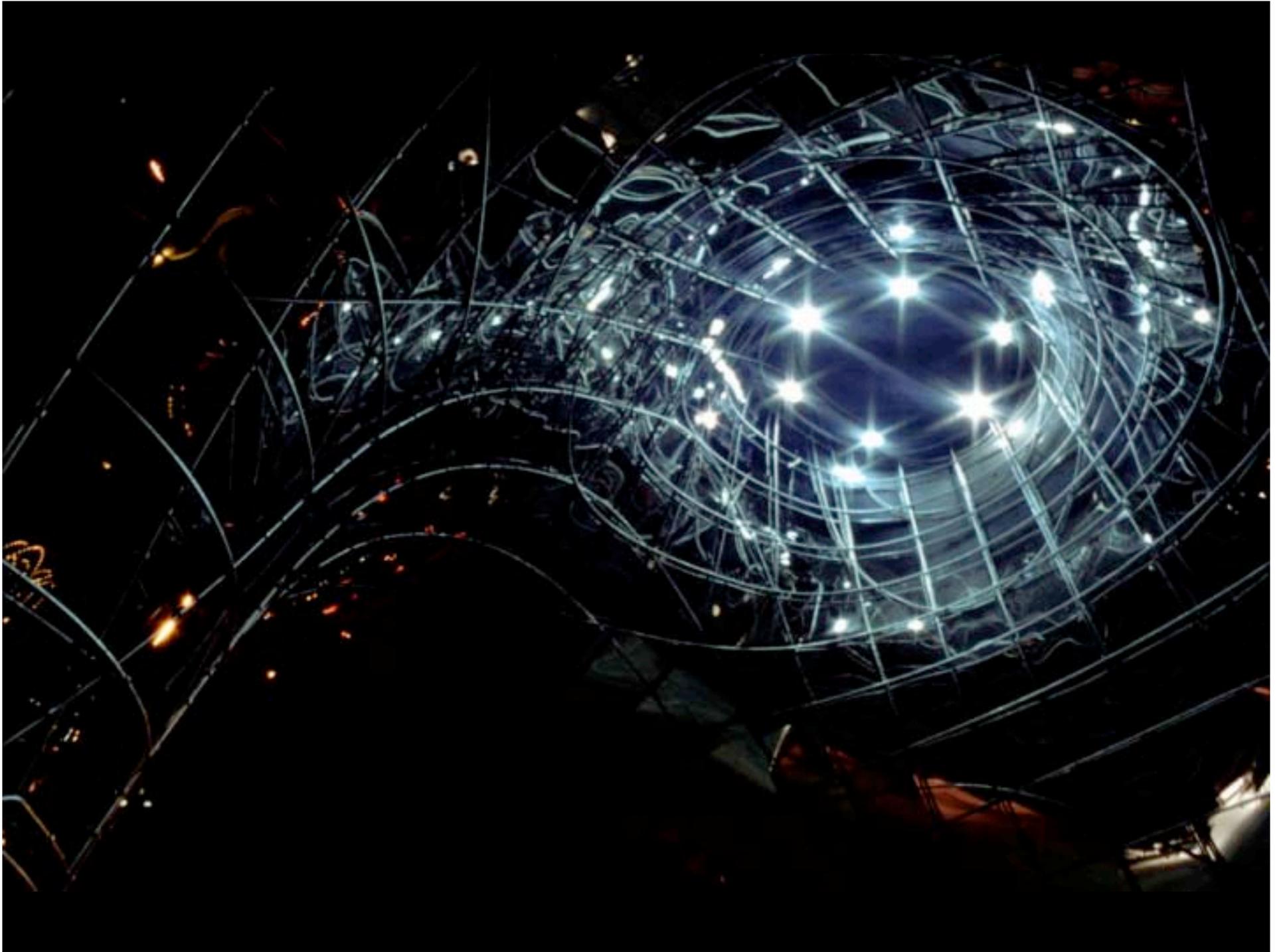












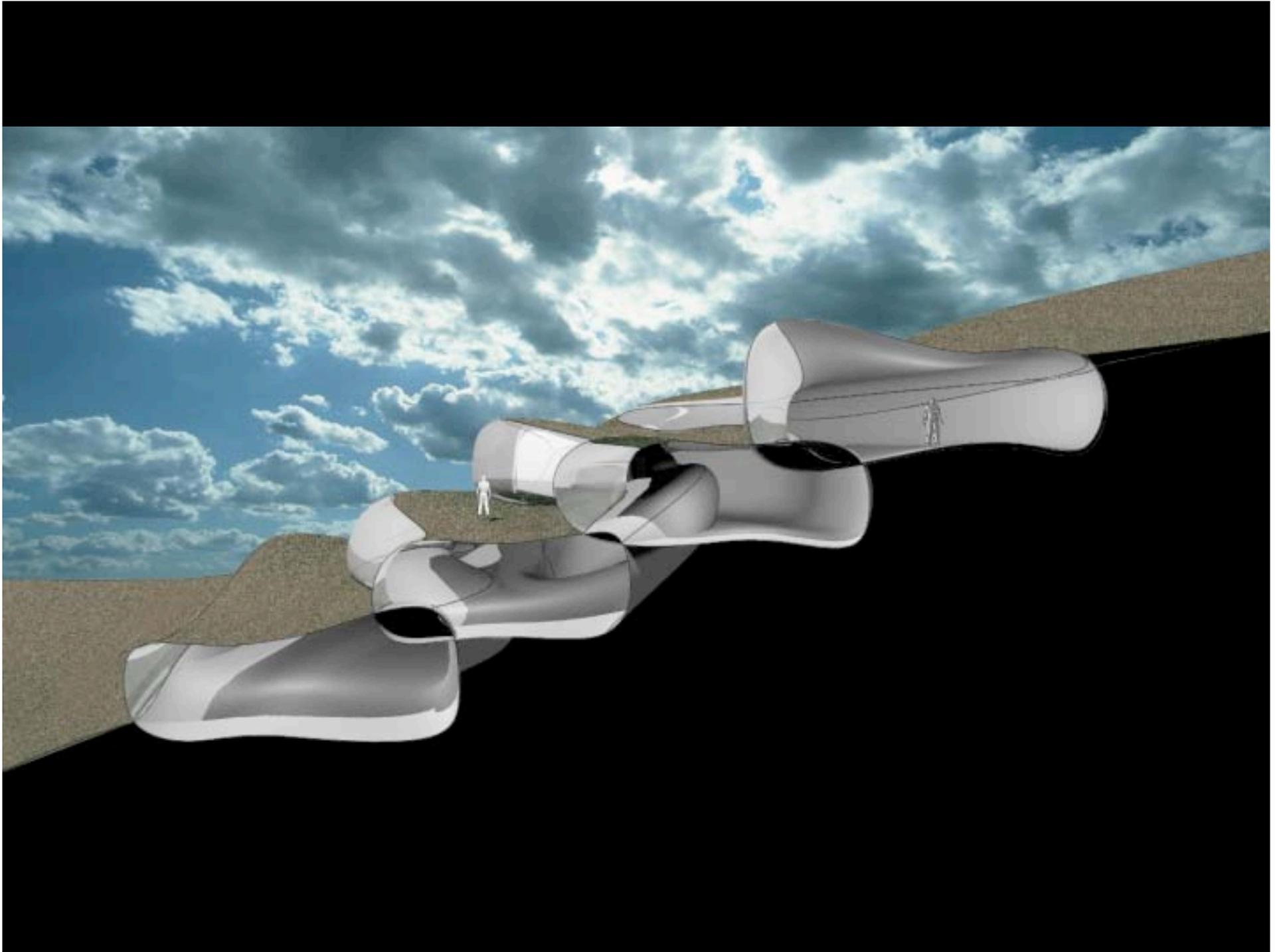




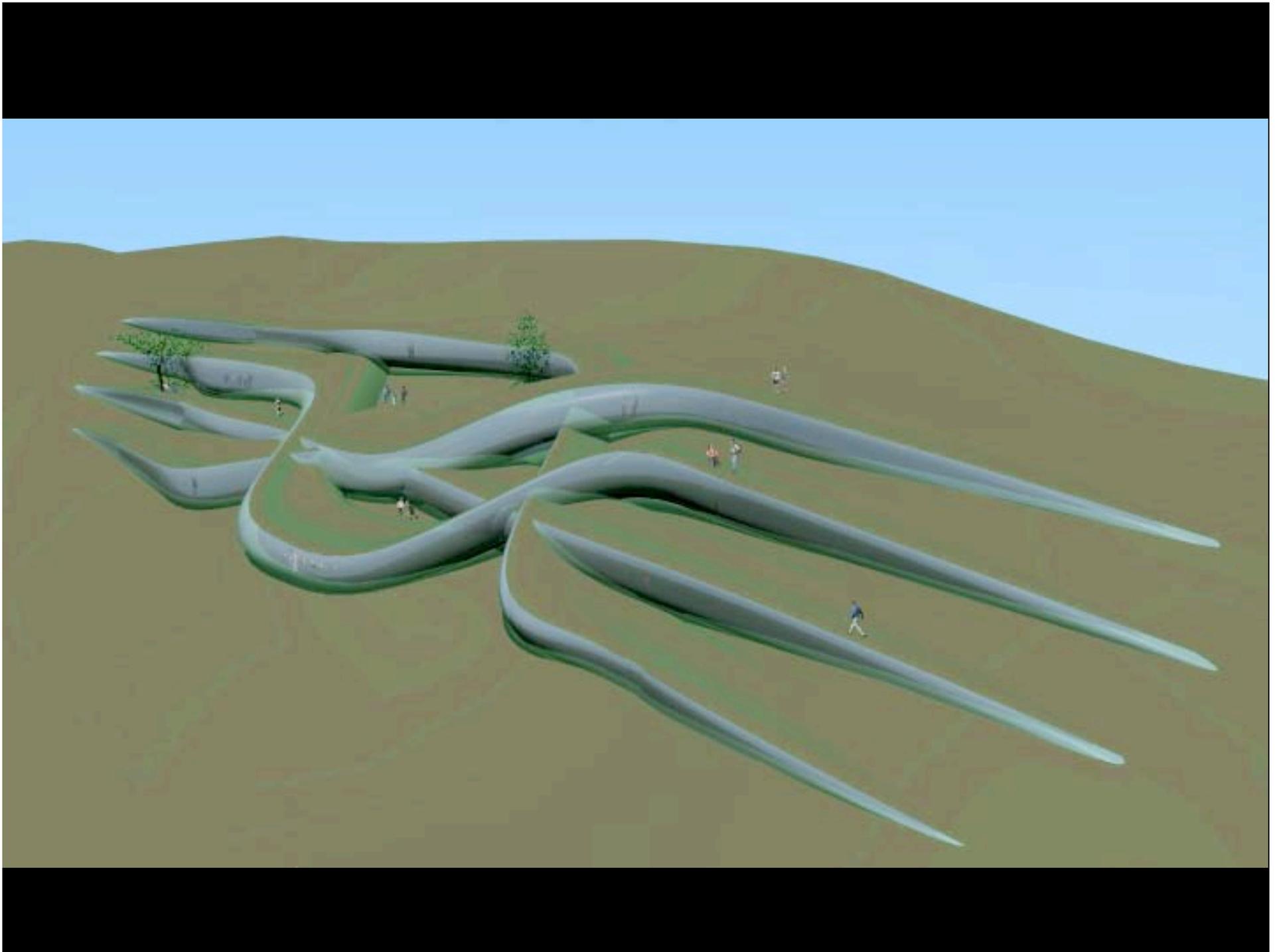




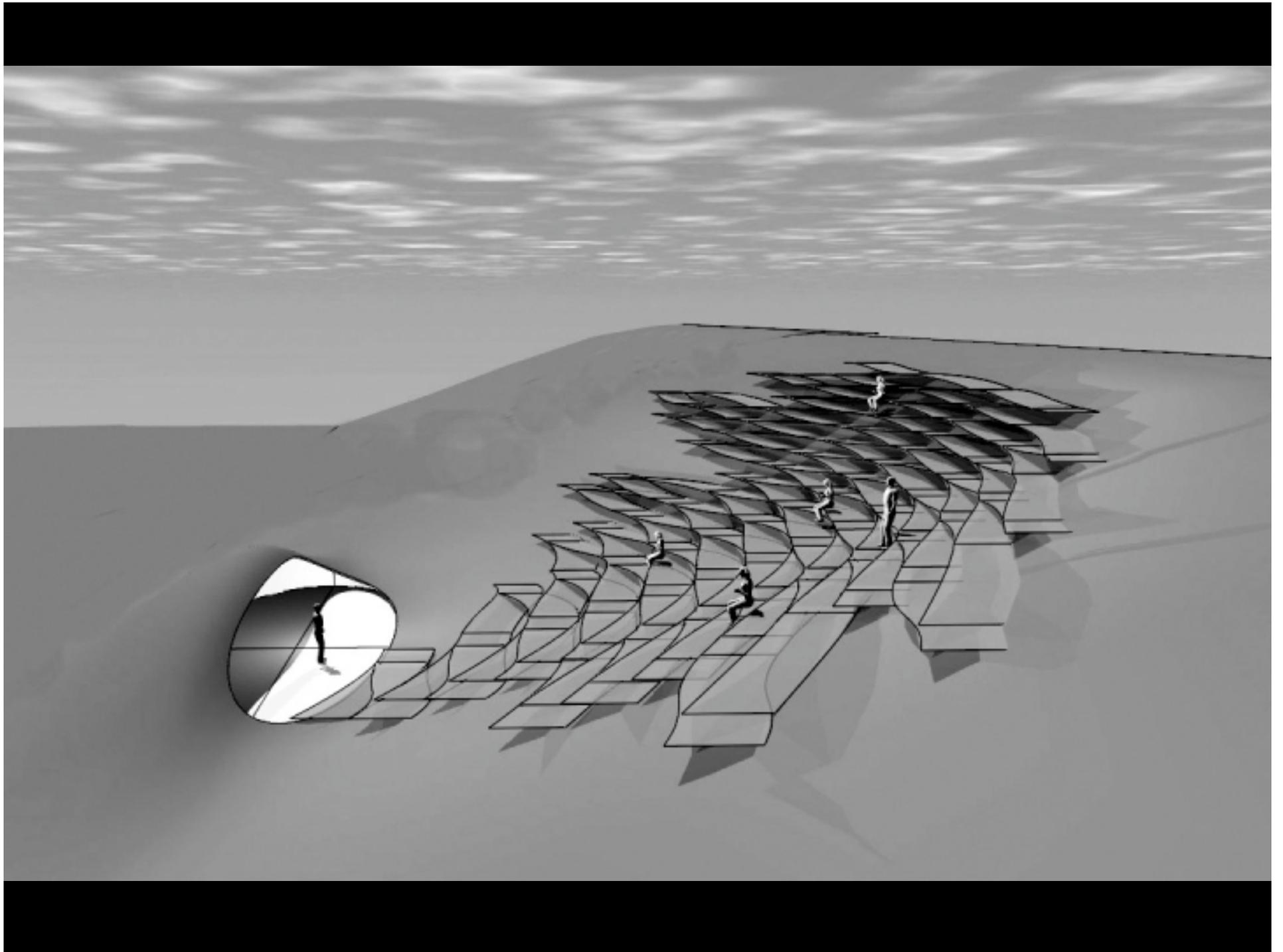


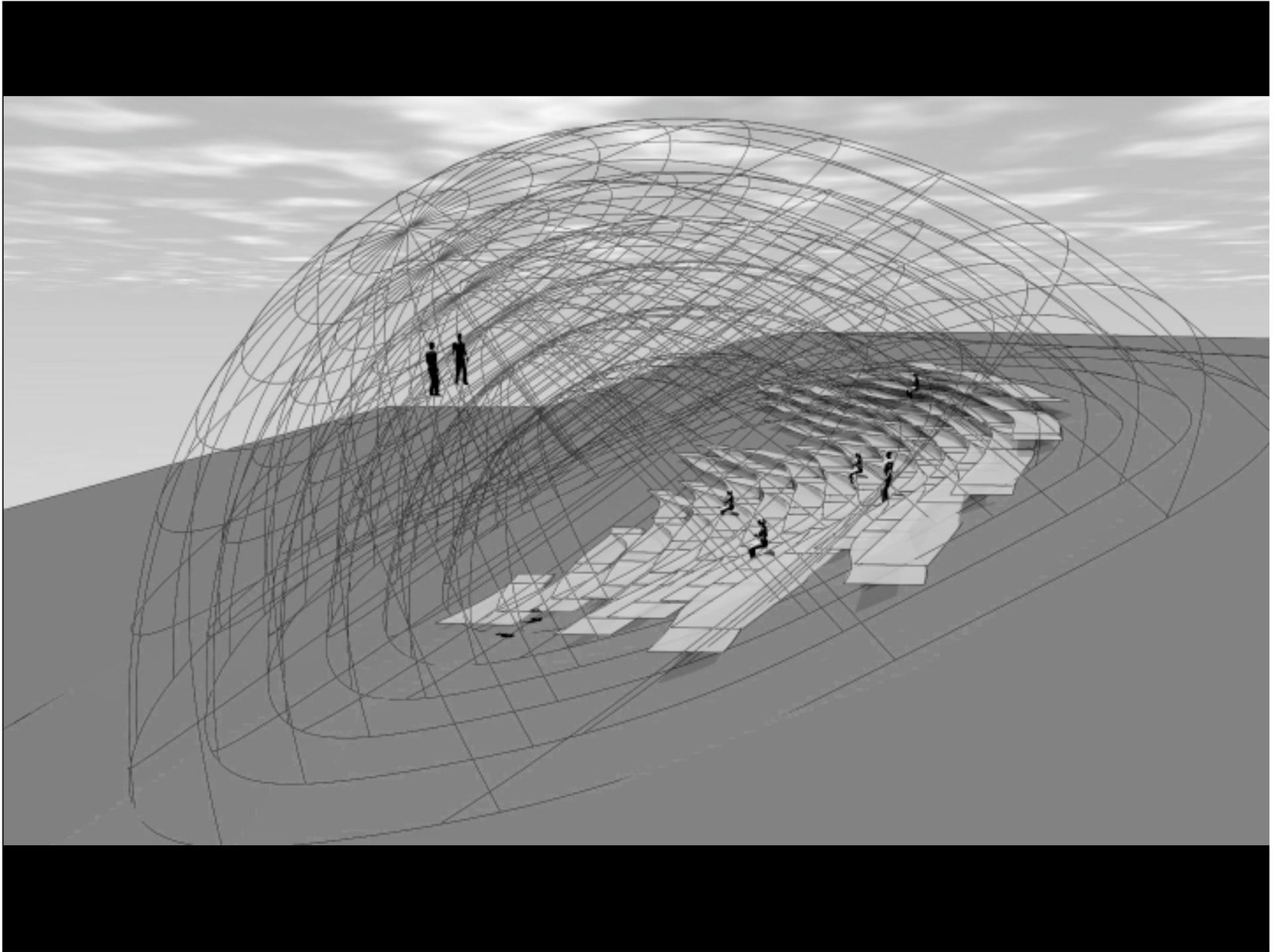










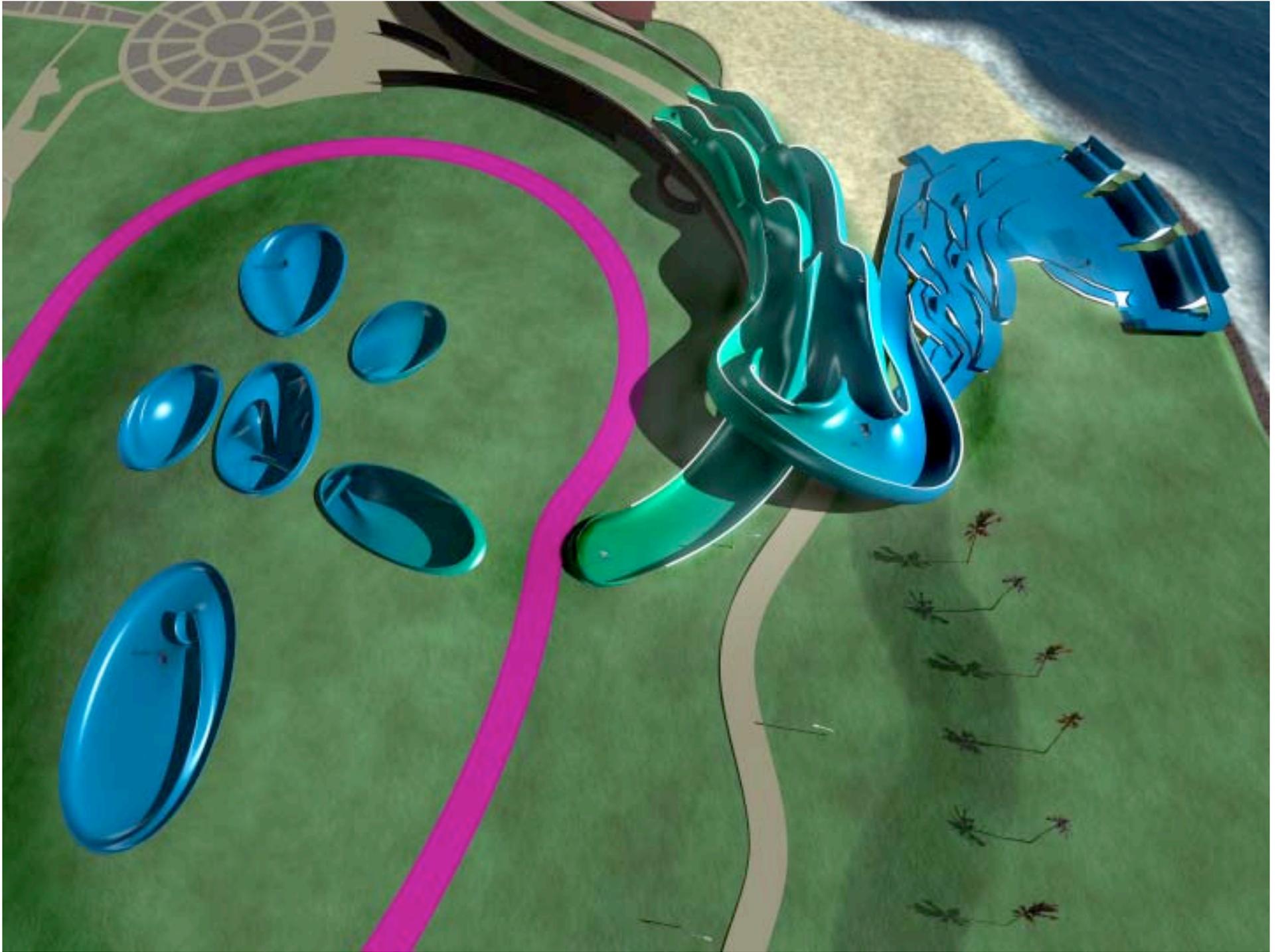


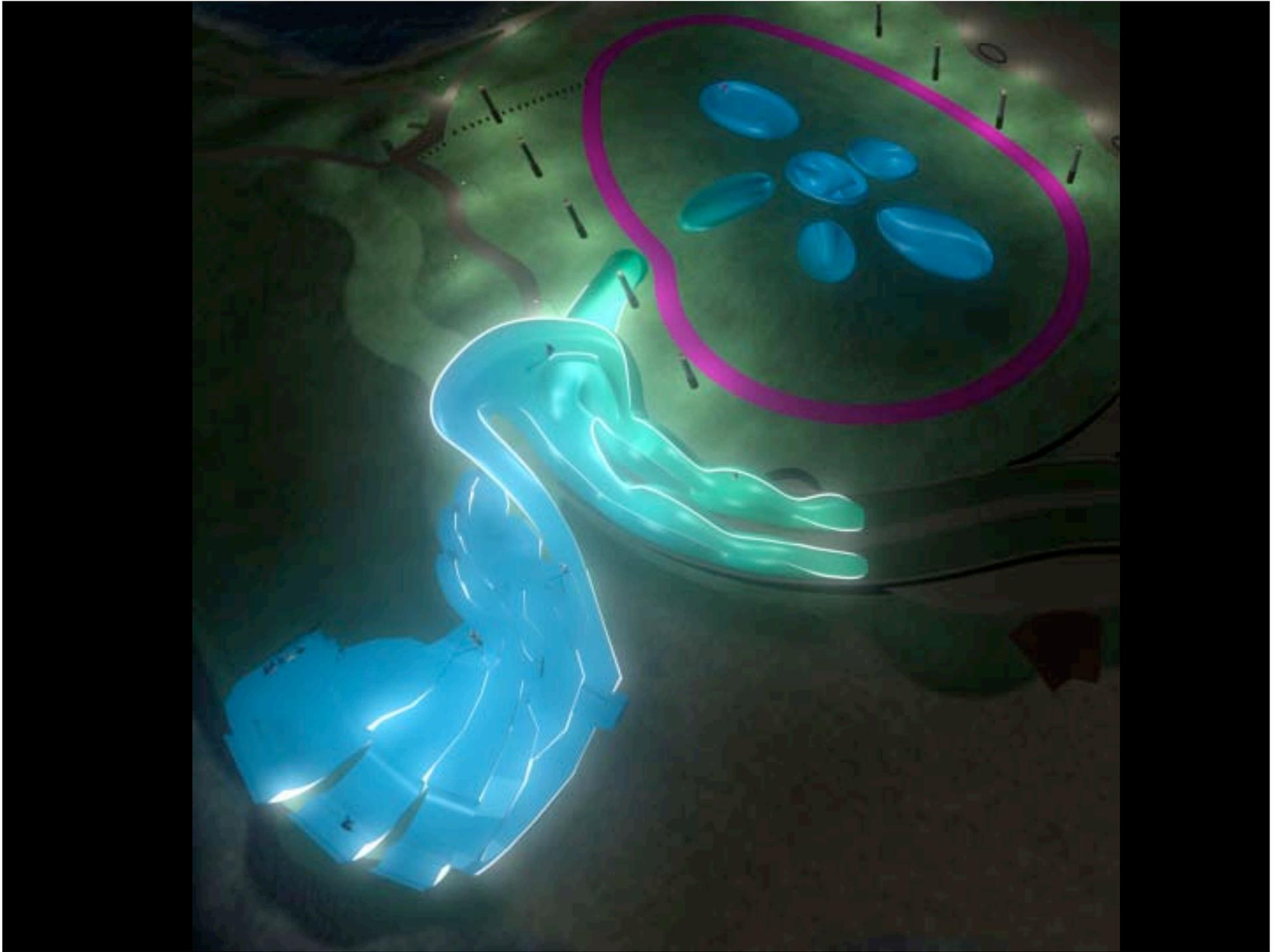


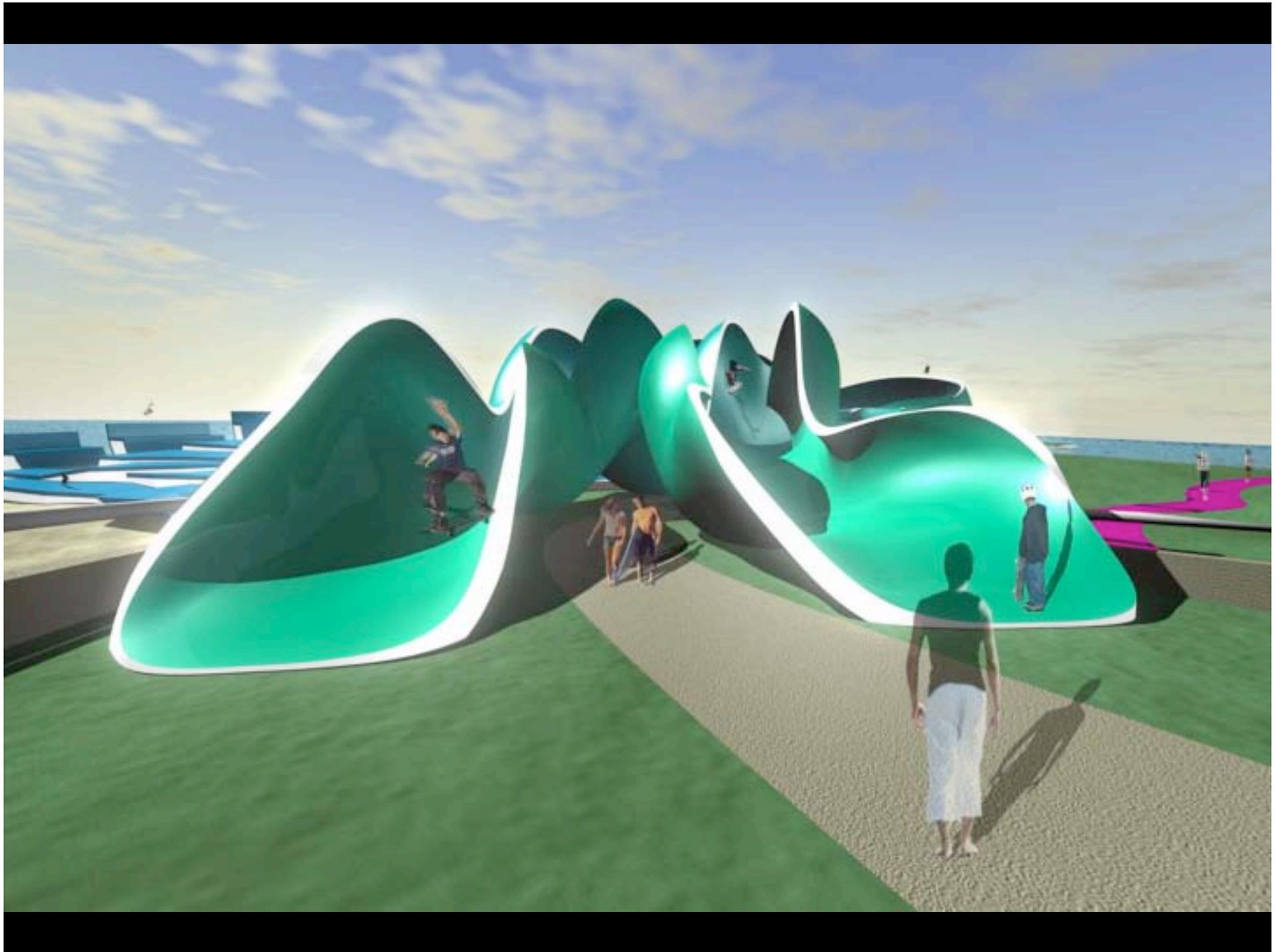


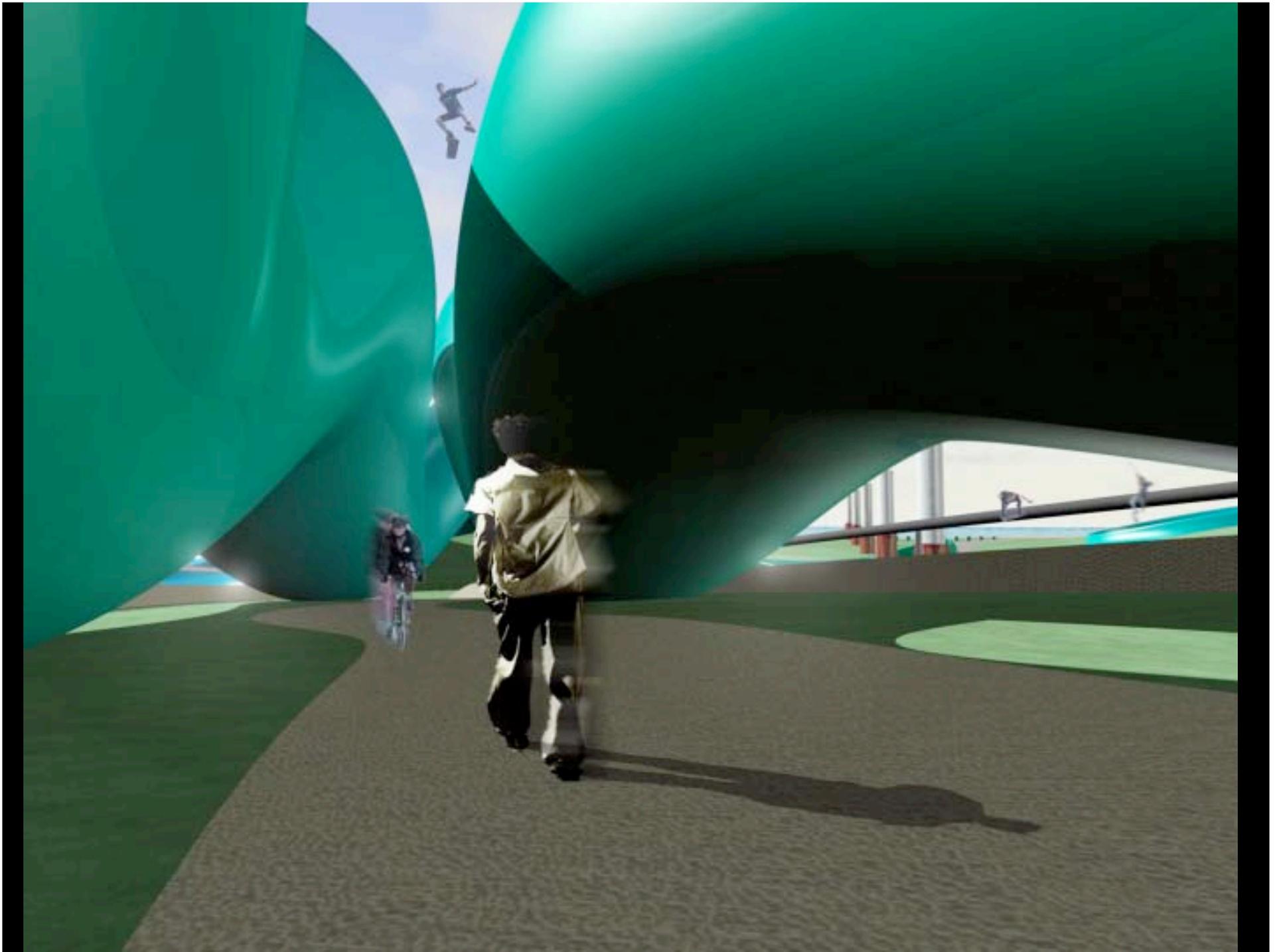


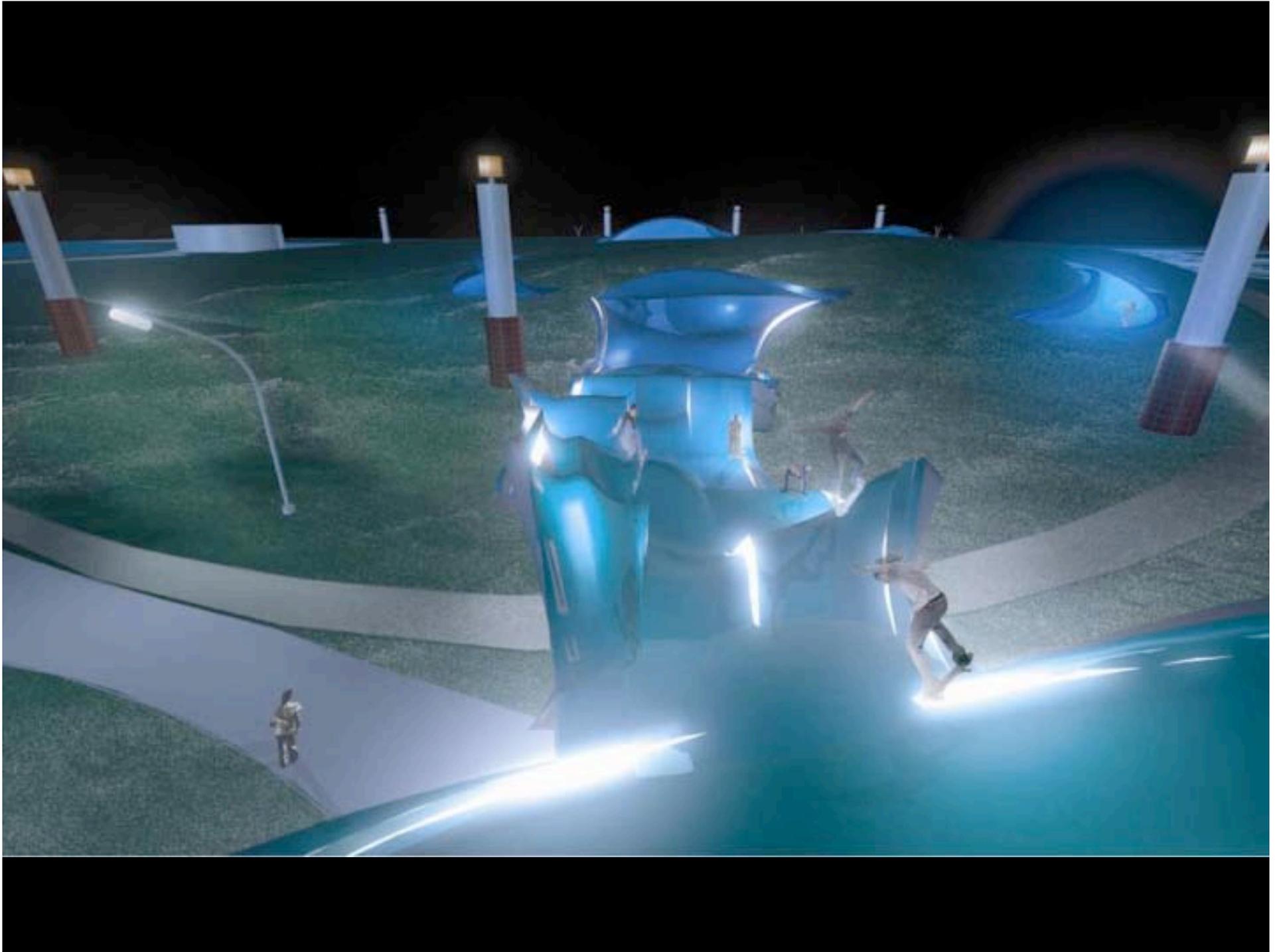


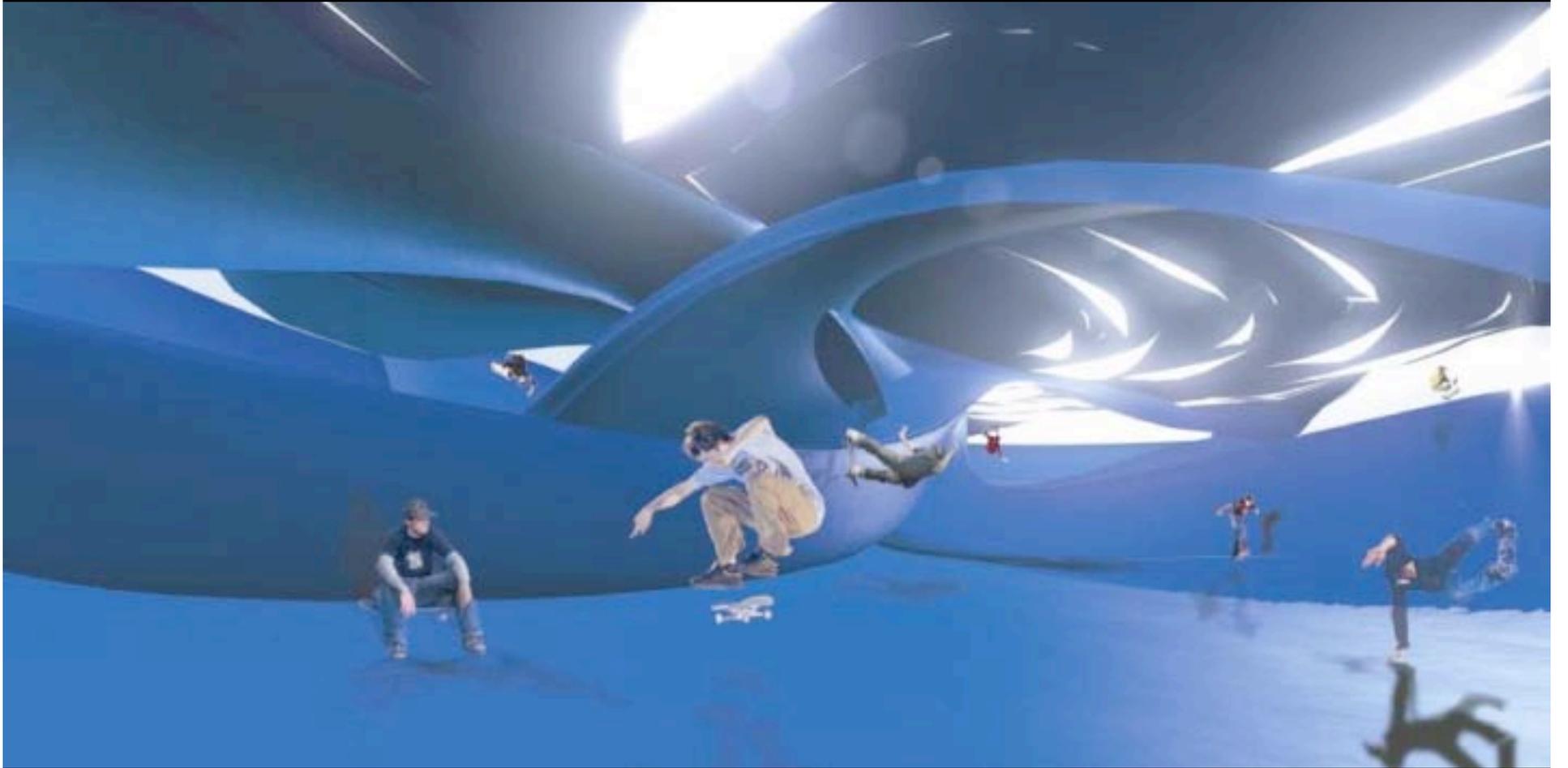


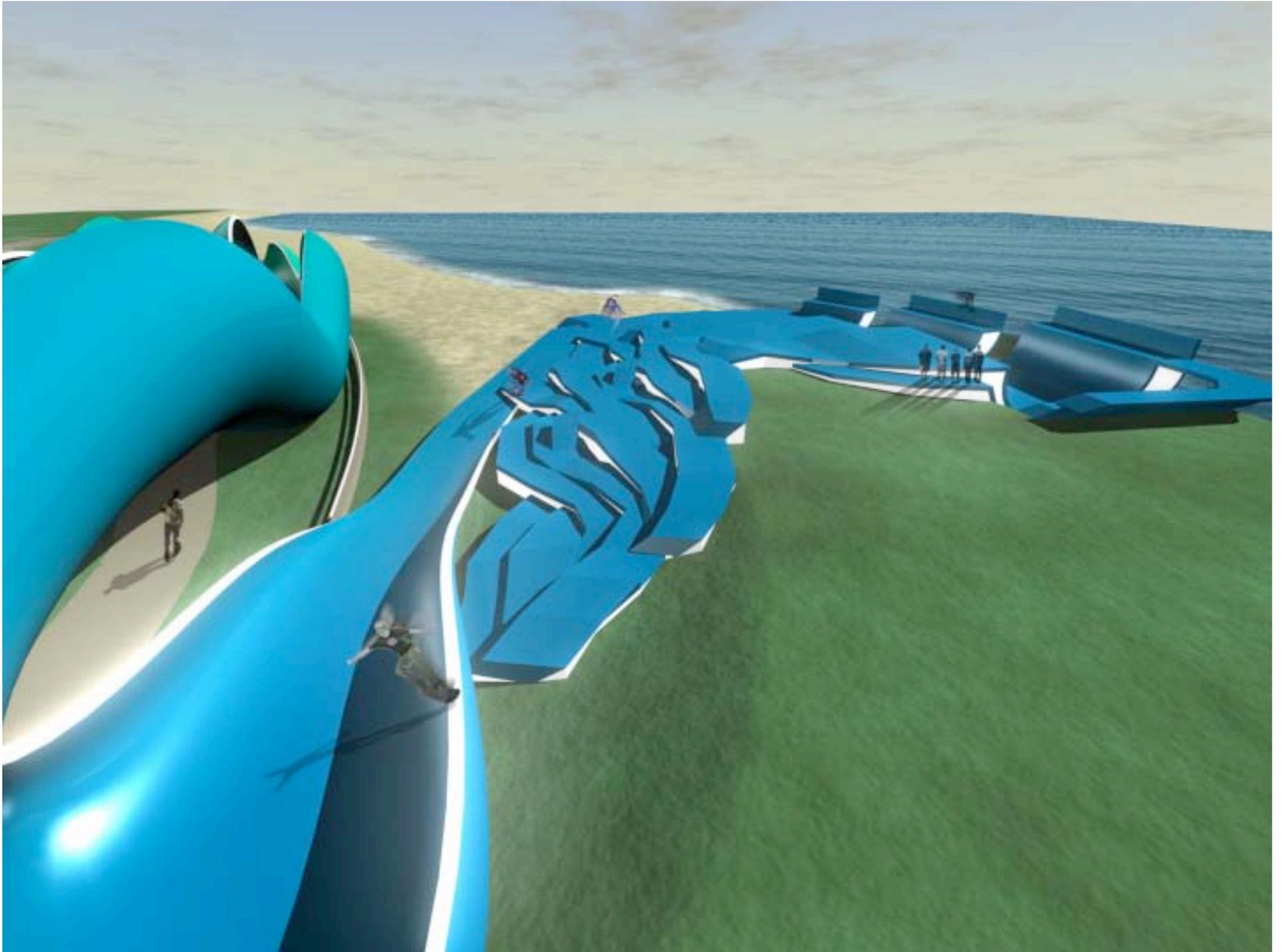


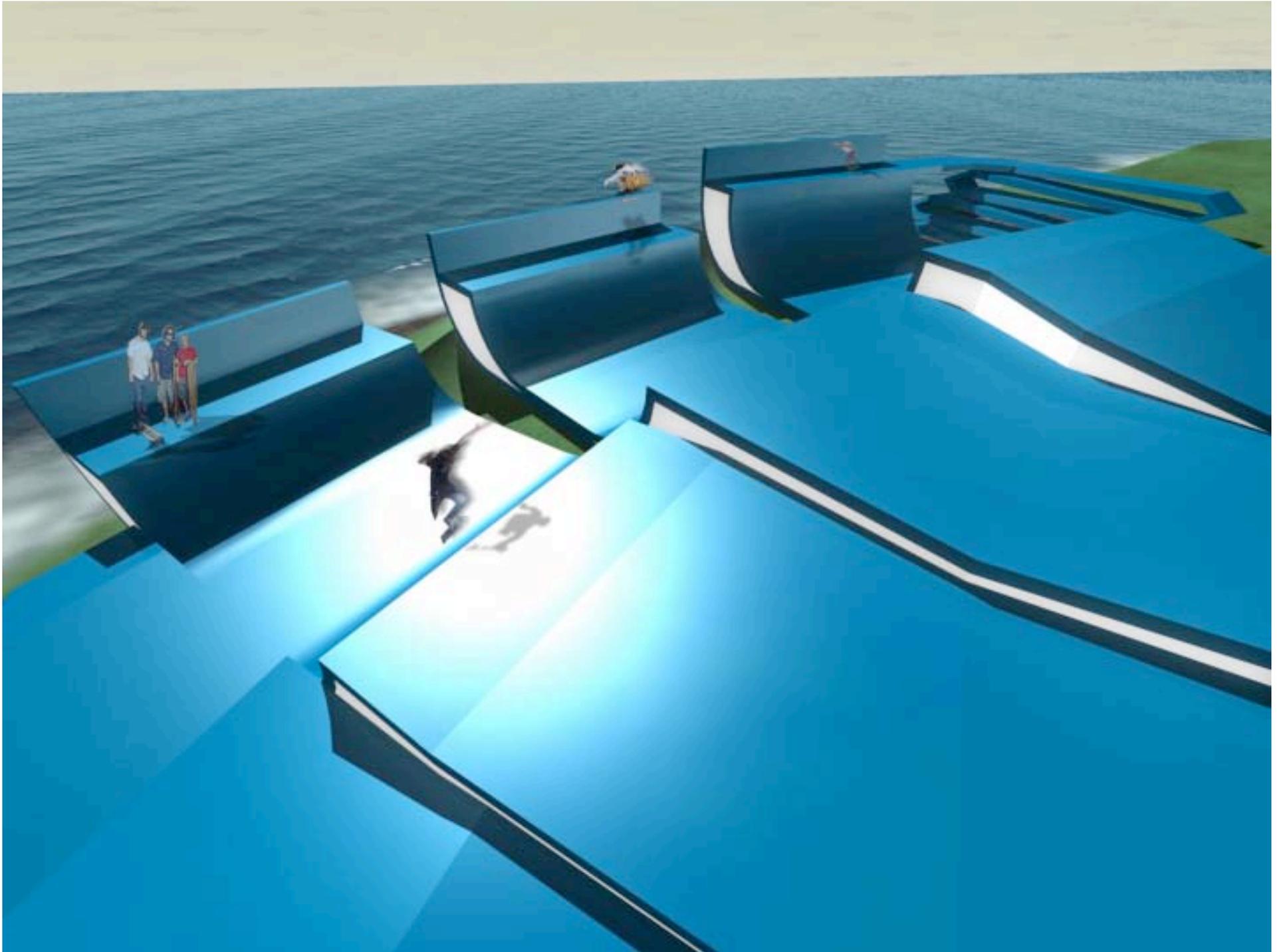


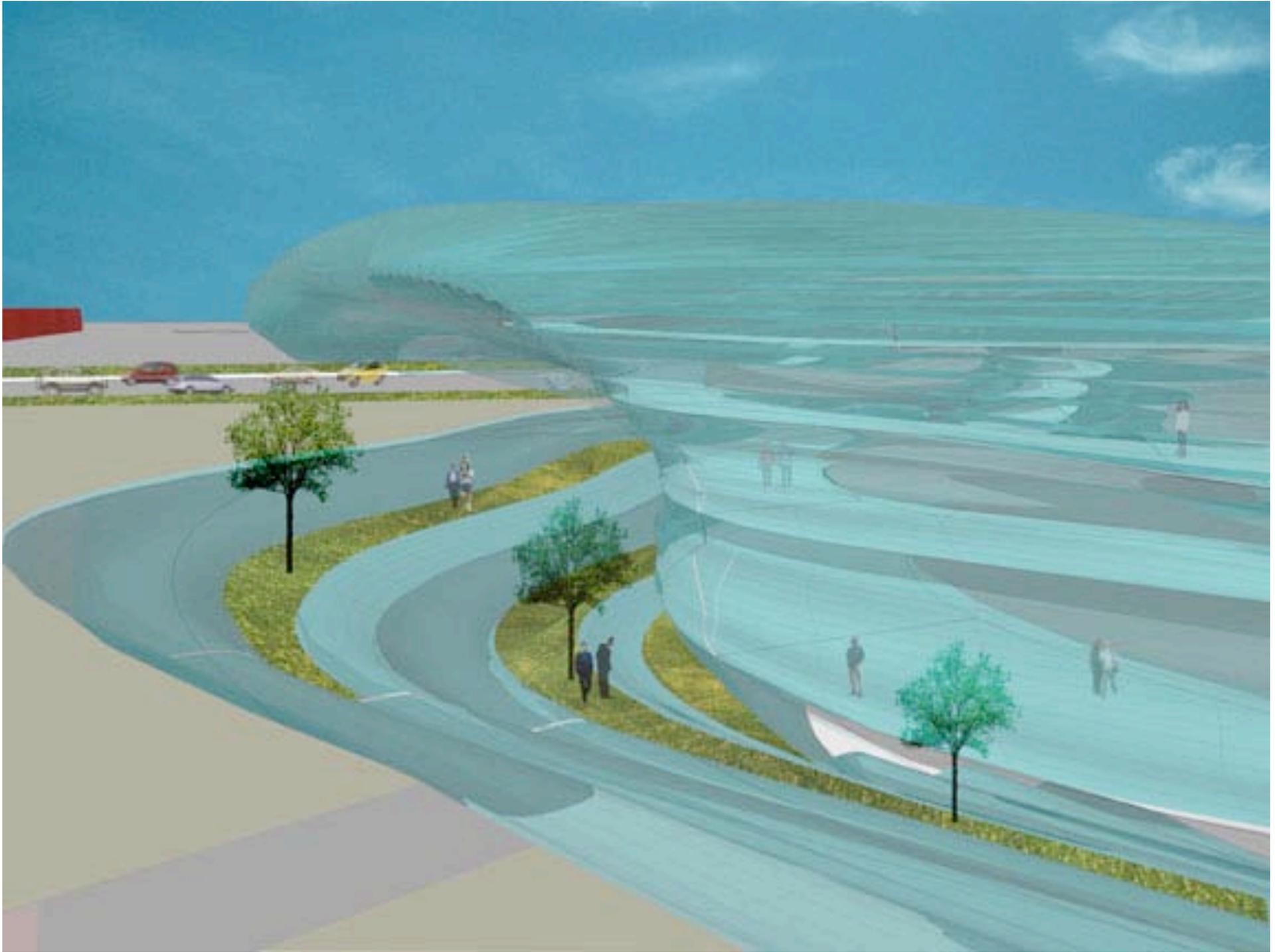


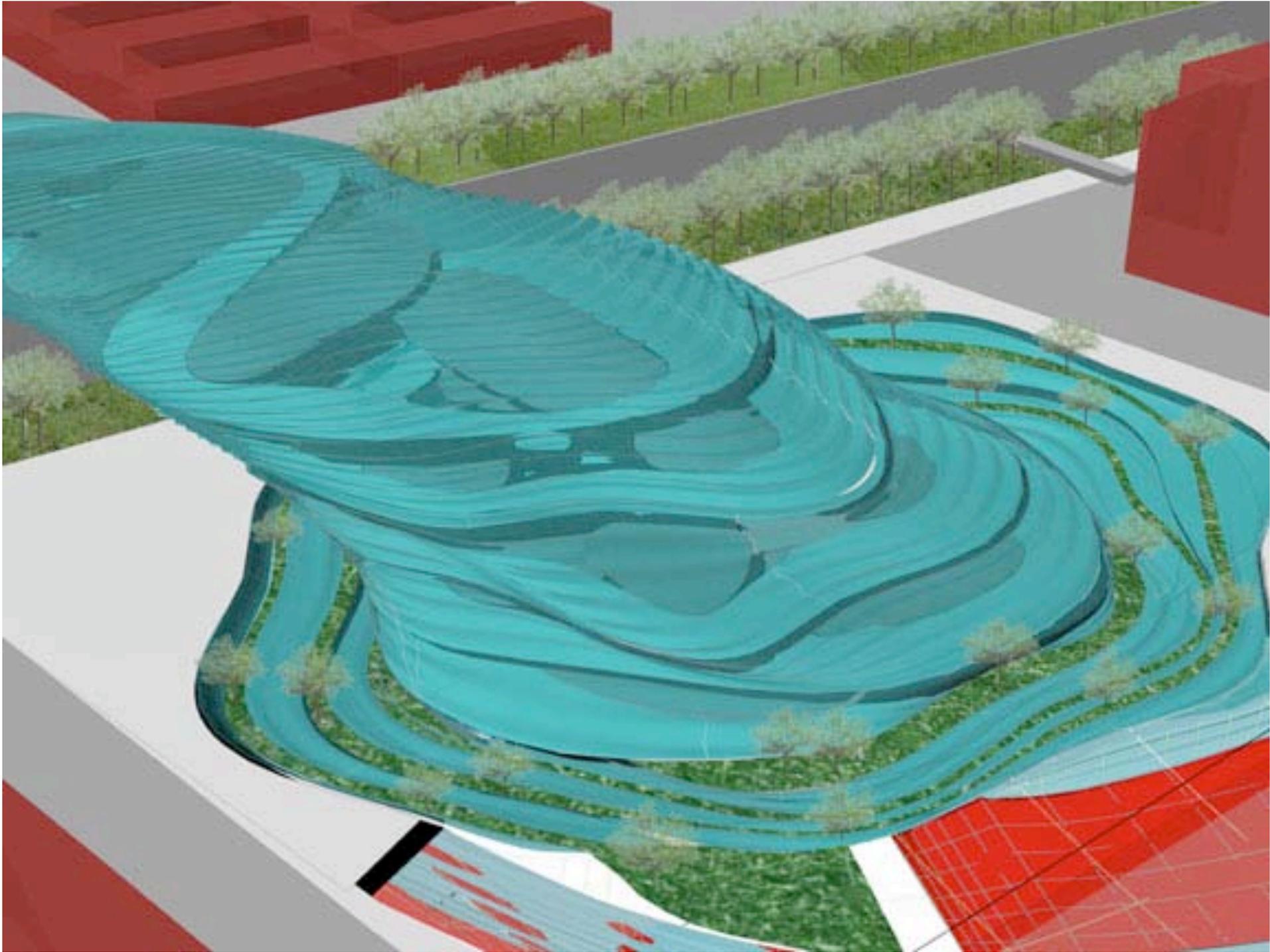


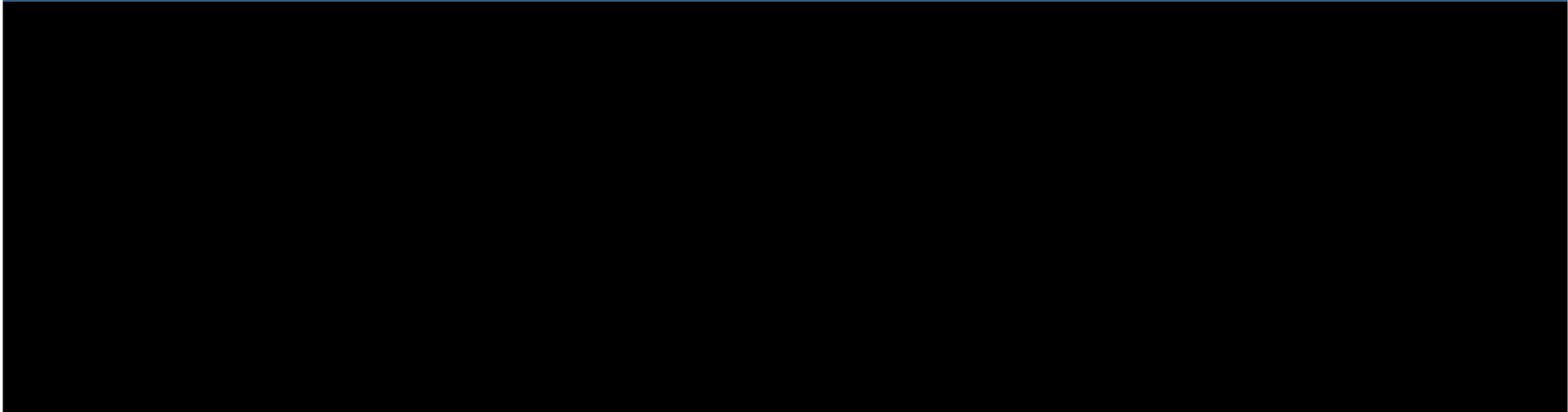
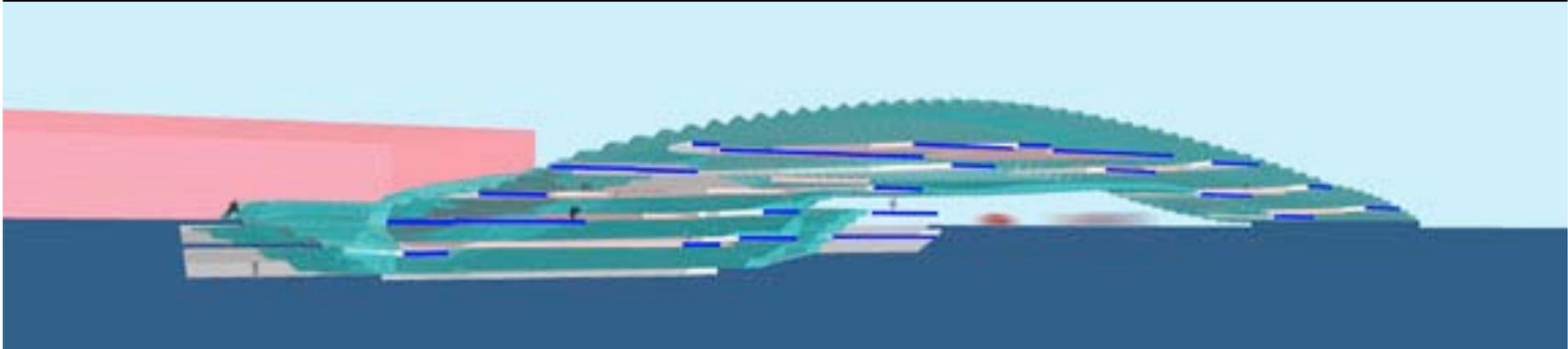
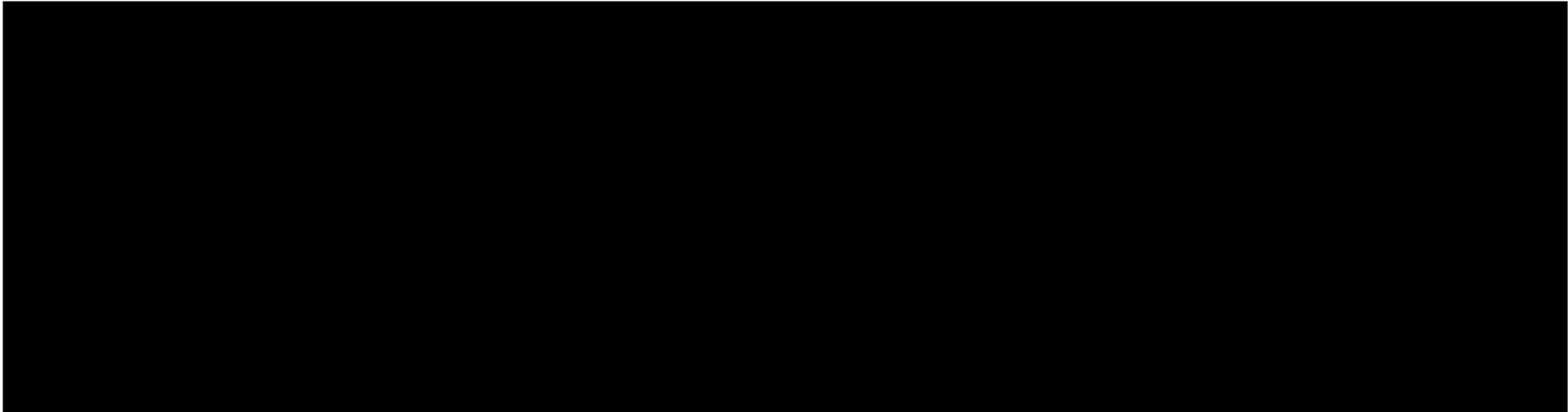


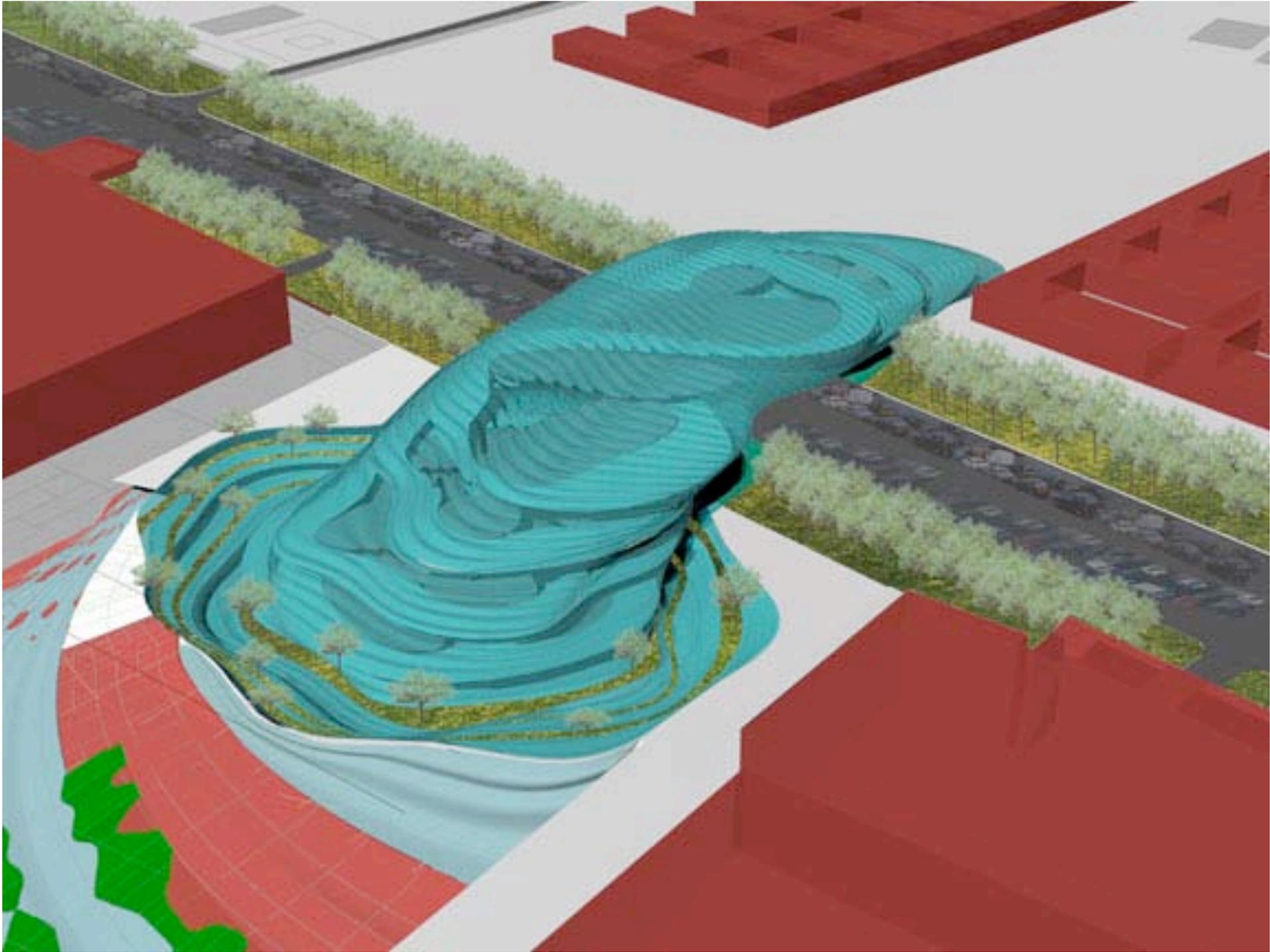


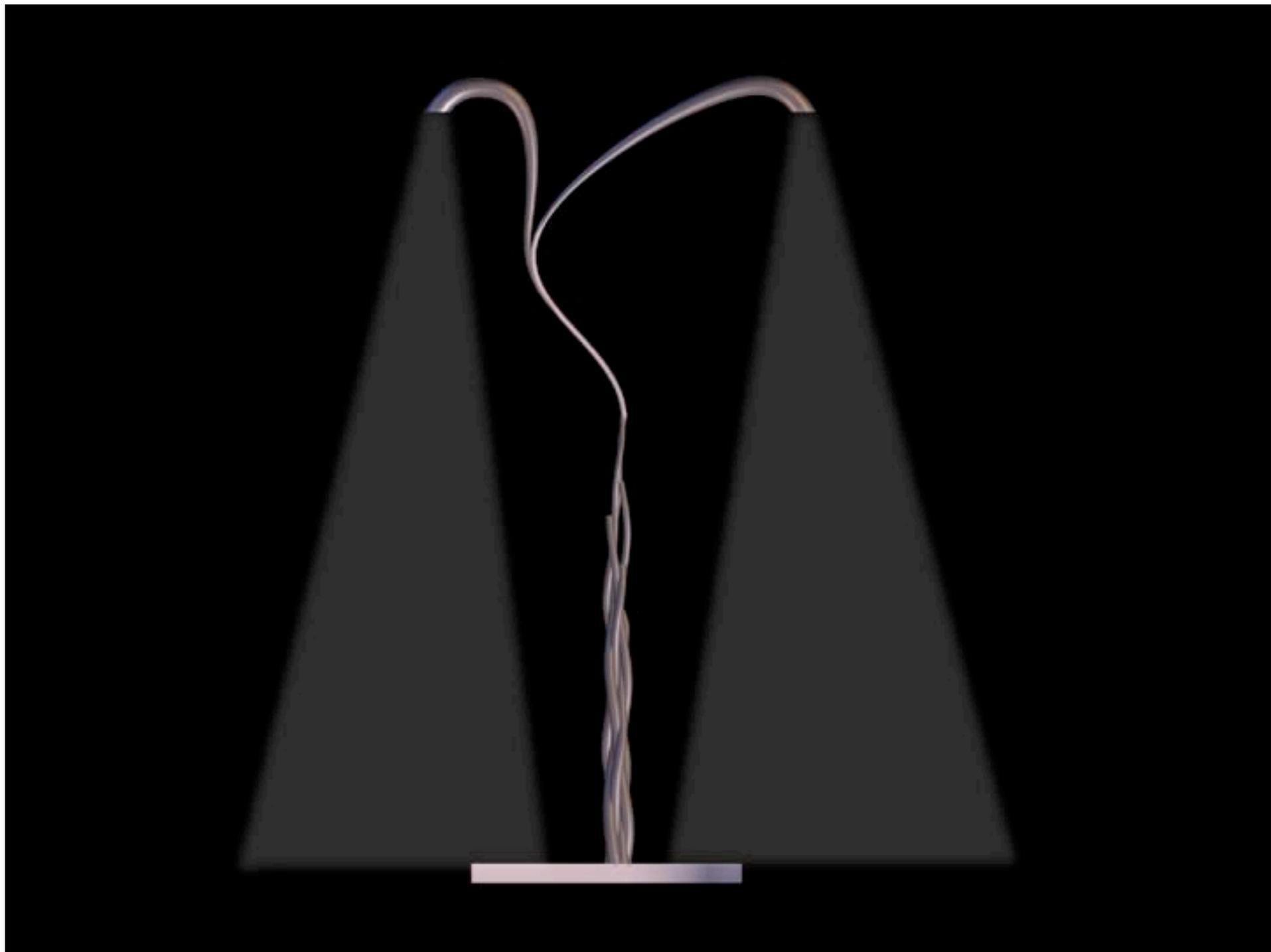


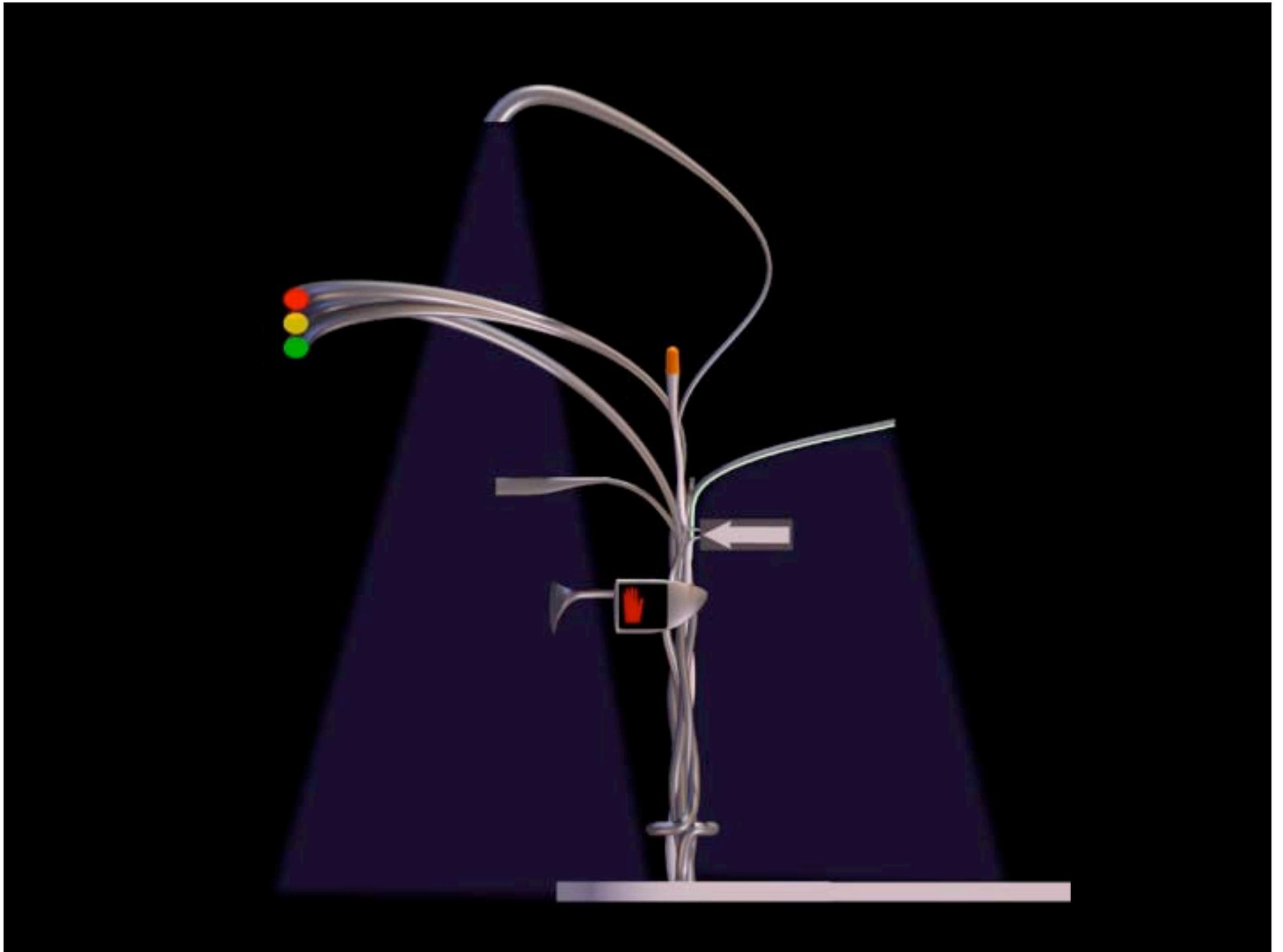






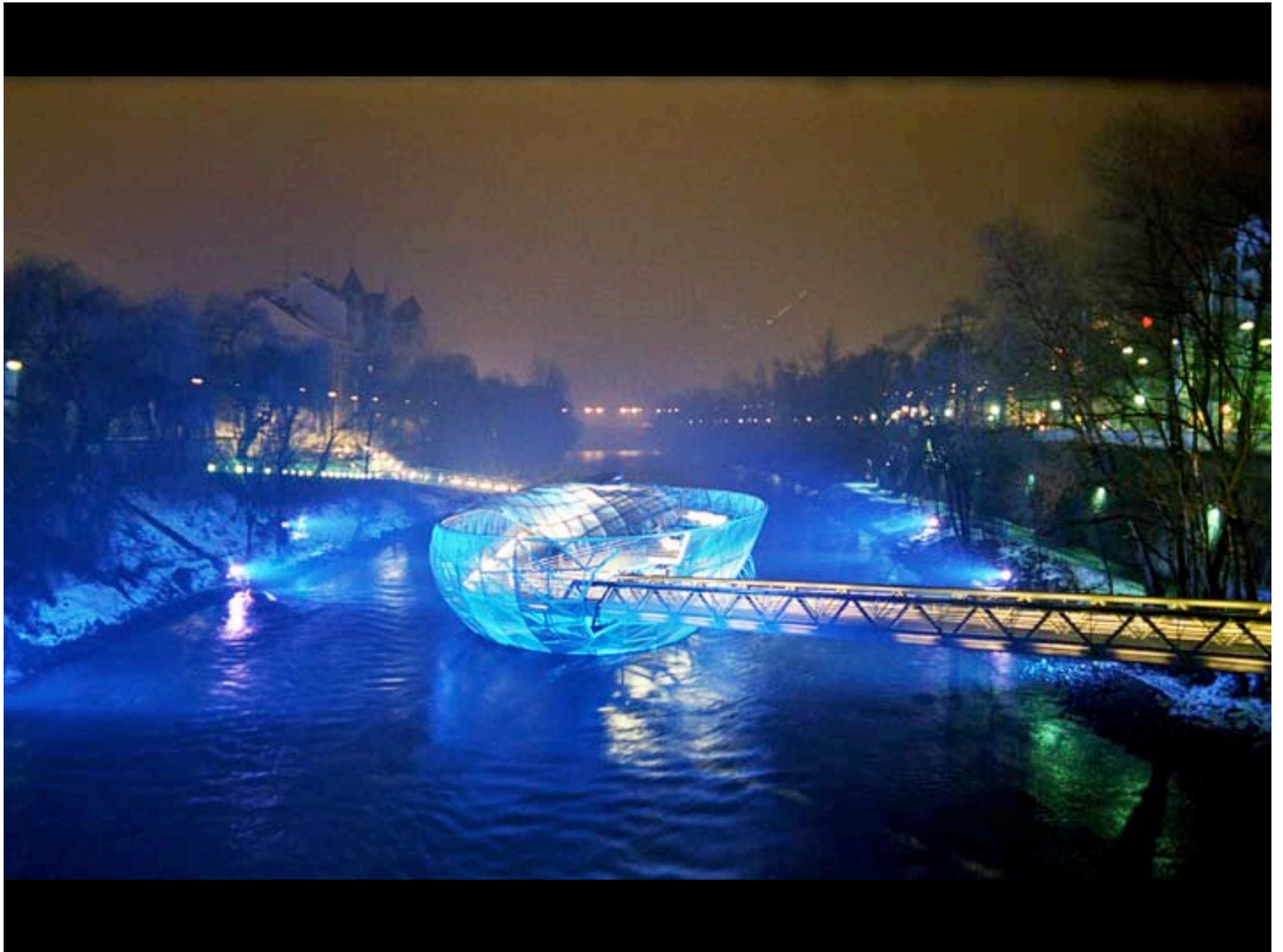




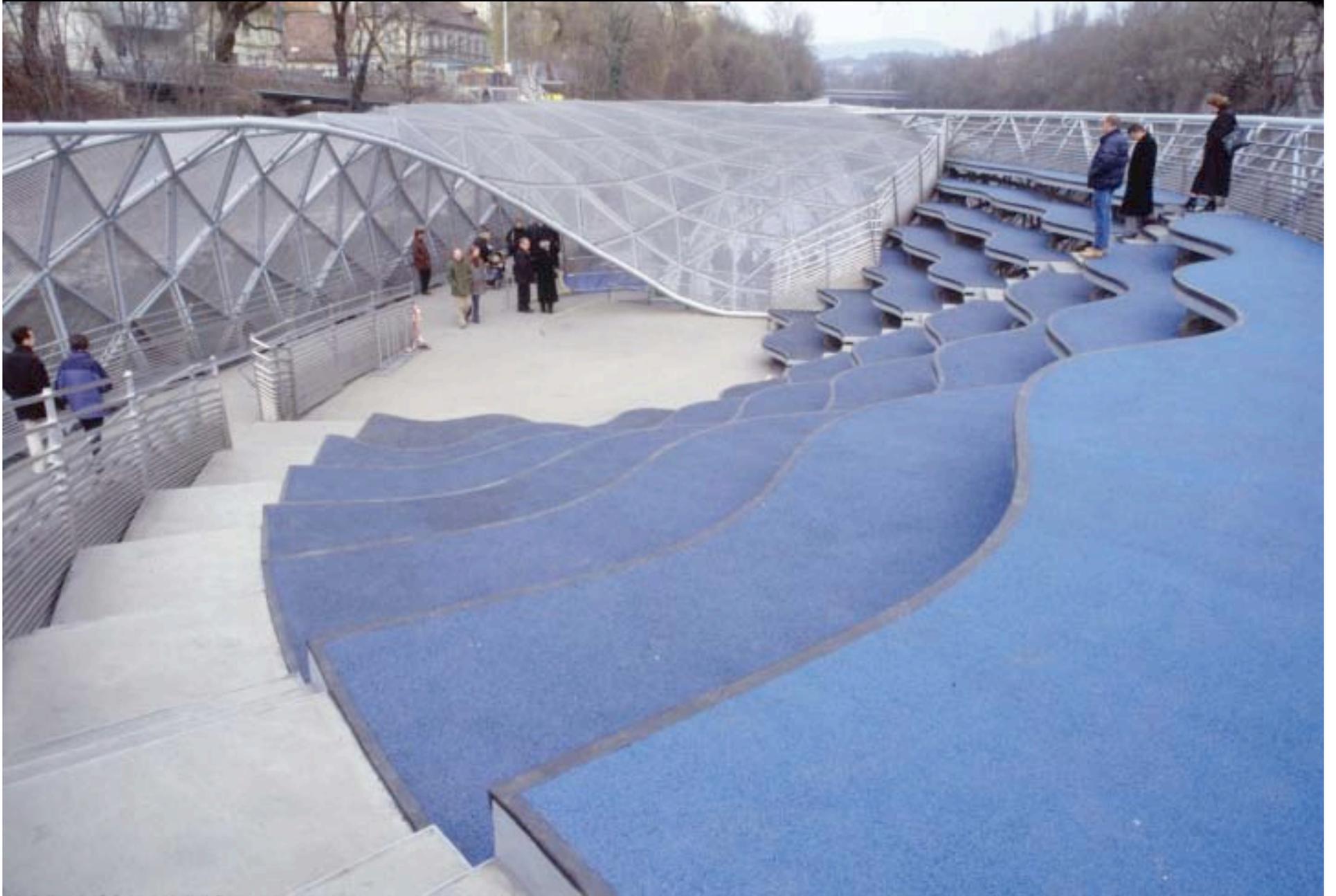


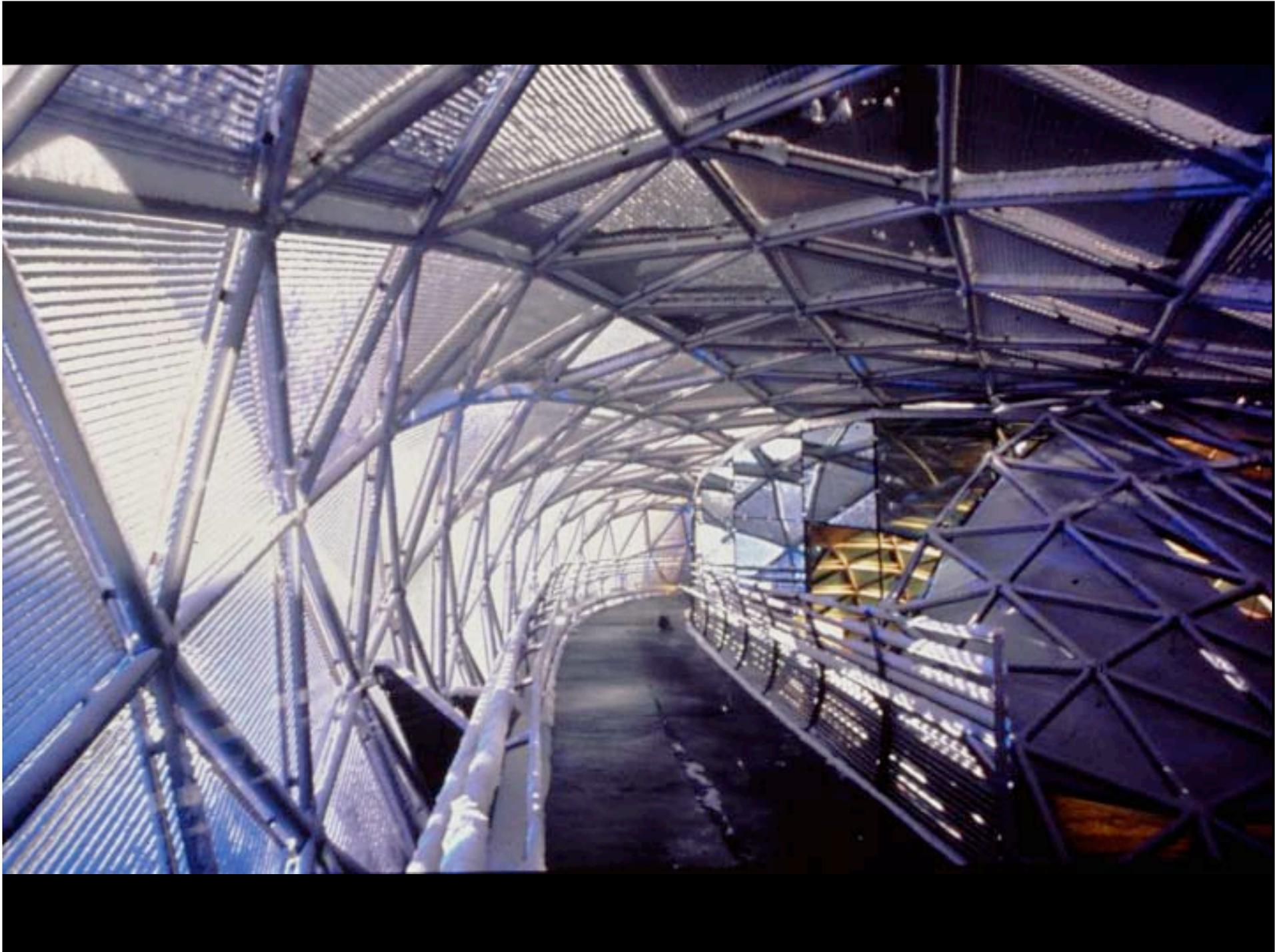


























USE: FROM CARRYING TO DRINKING

