

After completion of S-5 the viewer will be able to interrogate elements of the signal line which will lead to more and more detailed data concerning the site. This interrogation will usually be done during S-4 after an appropriate or a series of appropriate S-4AI have occurred.

An element of information stated by the viewer during the session is ^{an} expression of objects, attributes, subjects, and Topics.

An object is a thing that can be seen or touched.

An attribute is a characteristic of quality of a person or thing.

A subject is something dealt with in discussion, study, etc.

A topic is a kind of consideration suitable for rhetorical discourse.

Practically any statement can fit into any one or more of these categories ~~at~~ at any given time. It is very important to remember that these are not static, but change form within the overall signal line. "Warm" may be a temperature which can be an object or an attribute of an object. "Warm" can also be a attribute of a person.

Objects and attributes are both "objective elements", ^{meaning AOL is not likely to come from these areas} A statement such as "magnetic" could be an attribute, subject or topic but ^{less likely} probably ~~not~~ an object.

Subjects and topics are "subjective, analytical elements", meaning the viewer must be ^{alert} ~~about~~ for AOL.

All four of these categories may contain large amounts of data. This data may not be objectified unless the viewer properly "prompts" for the underlying elements that ~~compose~~ make-up this data. The two areas we believe will yield the most information when prompted are: attribute and topic. However ~~in~~ in certain instances objects and subjects may also provide much information.

The way the viewer prompts for this data is to objectify (write down) ~~the word~~ "Emanations?" under the word being interrogated. This should lead to a "data dump". If it does not, then the viewer must have had a "mind set" in the wrong category at the time ~~he~~ he prompted. He should then consider what other category this word may fall into and prompt for that by including the category with the prompt, i.e. "attribute emanations?". If "nothing happens", this should be done with each category. ^{if} ~~all~~ all categories have been tried and no dump has been received then the element is either in its lowest form or it is a AOL.

Emanations is used as a prompter because emanate means - to issue from a source, to flow forth, to emit, or to issue. Emanations is a passive word ~~to~~ allowing this process to start without causing unnecessary neural activity.

The viewer should not prompt for emanations on S-3 sketches or during S-4 until an appropriate AI has occurred.

AOL-D is ~~an~~ another ^{one} to deal with in S-5. AOL-D are ~~caused~~ ^{indicated} by: ① repeating signals ② signal line ending in blackness ③ peculiar (for that viewer) participation in the signal line and ④ peacocking. AOL-D are usually caused by ① a false B in stage-1 and false sketches or unconfessed AOL in stage-3.

Upon realizing there is an AOL-D the viewer should call an "AOL-D Break" and review his data to see where he ~~was~~ "bought" the AOL. The ~~viewer~~ viewer should then restart ~~the~~ with the data before the AOL-D.

2 or more AOLs ~~is~~ is an AOL-D very near the site" but not the site. To prompt for the data which led up to the AOL-Signal the viewer prompts "Prior emanations? and the information should be received."

S-4

2 or more AOLs

End

A/S

2 or More AOLs should be considered as AOL-D. and should be prompted by "Prior emanations?"

A/S should be considered as they stand.