

The last part of this manual needs a word. This is part ~~four~~. III, Geographical coordinates and enablement Designs. This section has to do with seeing the meaning of the metro and the region, and the area and the continent, and the parish in our movement. and trying to think through how these various jobs--of penetration and nurture coagulate and are organized and are coordinated and enabled, at all these geographical levels. The first task is just to get out a picture of what' ~~geogxx~~ geographical coordinates means, In the introduction, and then do a geo-~~xi~~ picture for the 9 primary designs. Under A, you do the impactment design. The point of the first paragraph is, what does impactment look like at the various levels? What does impactment look like at the metro level? What does impactment look like at the global level? Then you do that for the other 8, from Equipment to Formation. Is that clear on Part 1?

Then Part 2 of Part III is called Geographical Coordinates and Enablement designs. This is written the other way. You are going to gestalt the data ~~wh~~ that we get out for each of the geographical of penetration and nurture, into everything that goes on at each of the levels. So you are going to write up the parish, the micro, the globe. Each of those write-ups, ~~likexxxx~~ is to decide the gestalt of operating designs that are important at the parish level, describe their function⁵-which is to functionally describe what a parish level is, or a metro level. What is a metro? What is its function? in the whole fabric of the movement. Then

enablement designs. Enablement is made up of management, control and development. I want to talk a little bit in a moment what ~~x~~ those three are. ^{We} ~~I~~ won't work on them directly, until Monday. Enablement, it seems, is most meaningfully discussed, as it coagulates together at an area. You can talk about enablement in those nifty-gritty components~~ix~~ in those other manuals if you want to, but enablement is rather uninteresting there, sort of like baby sitting, dish-washing, and so on. Where enablement becomes interesting is where you have to coordinate enablement and dishwashing across an entire metro, then enablement jumps forward as a big old goblin, that can eat you alive

Usually that is the way it is. You don't have a management job for penetration. You have a management job for penetration, nurture and everything else that you are doing. It is one big old management job at the regional level, or at the parish level. You don't have a control job for just penetration. You talk about controlling the operations, they all are controlled in tandem with one another, so that penetration, nurture, impactment, and so on, are controlled in one system' of action at your polis or metro or whatever level. Anyway, that is the thesis. Whether or not that is true is our job to discover.

The same with development. Then that is done again for
the other levels. . . .

As you may remember in a lecture we had earlier, there are
9 geographical coordinates. And I like to talk about this ~~with~~ ^{little}
^{as}
a picture, the fuller, barbell picture, where you have
two blots connected by a middle blot, and inside this blot you
have two blots again connected by a middle blot, and then two
blots again, connected by a middle one a third time.

The name that we are giving these is the localis--the localis
^{micro}
is made up of the parish, the ~~micro~~ and the polis. If you have
^{big}
the geographical sheet, you can spread it out in front of you.
to see how that looks. There are, in the world, 11,000 of those
^{500,000}
polises. and approximately ~~5,000~~ parishes. This next one is
called the metro, and then the region, and the area, and we
have called this whole the regionalis. Then this one is the
globalis--we call this one the continent, the sphere and the
globe. Now these are simply ways of coordinating our geography.
These are not places exactly. If somebody asks me, "Where does
this go on?" I always have a hard time answering that question.
For instance, right now I am on the globe. That is where I am.
I am also in a parish. I am also in a region. I am also in
an area. So the drawing on this blackboard ^{goes} ~~goes~~ on in all
9 of those right now. So it is not quite adequate to say,
"Where does something go on?" because ~~it is not possible to say~~
you are always in all 9. That is the first gestalt switch you
have to make.

But ~~xxx~~ it is sort of like when you ask, "Where does something go on?" ~~xxx~~ you are really asking, "At what level is this particular going-on-ness coordinated?" If you are talking about building a parish, that is not coordinated at the global level. It is coordinated at a parish level. If you are talking about enabling an RS-1 program, that is not coordinated globally, it is coordinated at the polis; that is, it is coordinated at what we have called the sector in some places. (Maybe we had better explain that again. A sector is a piece of pie. A polis is a geographical coordinate between a micro and a metro. We used to work on urban geography by using pie shapes. But actually when we begin to look across the globe at what we mean by polis, a sector of a piece of pie does not really get it.

~~Ampliaz~~ The word polis, stuck between micropolis and metropolis, has seemed to those of us working in the June preparations a very good recommendation to the movement relative to the naming of this very important geographical coordinate with a dignified name.

When you think of the globalis, you can think of the map (global grid) ~~and~~ on the wall there. ~~xxx~~ It is branded on the inside of your eyeballs. 9 continents, on 3 spheres, and 1 globe. That map is a picture of the whole globalis and its inner relationships. If you try to draw a picture in your mind of an area, you need to think of something ~~kx~~ like this. Six regions-in a box, and then every one of these regions divided up into 6 pieces, called metros. Any of you who have lived in a place like the Rochester region know that

the various ends of that region are very meaningfully metros. Buffalo did not even know that Albany existed before we told them. Albany was surprised that Buffalo was in its region. Those metros are very important realities. And it ~~is~~ has come to be clear to us that ~~we~~ every metro, in the course of time, needs to have ~~established~~ a religious house established in it. That means that you ~~are~~ have 36 religious houses in every area. That is what we have now in the continent, but that is the sort of future that seems to be the one we have to have if we are really serious about doing the job that we are now talking to ourselves about doing. That means--because you have 1944 metros in the world, that over the next 20 years, somebody has to get going 1944 religious houses. I don't think you know how shocking that is. Getting going 5 of them was almost a nervous breakdown as I remember the beginning ~~of it~~ on this thing. I suppose 1944 will be easier than those 5, but that is a big order that you are looking at there.

And so it is also making the area a very big reality. To think of coordinating religious house children's programs at any higher level ~~than~~ than an area is simply unthinkable--even to know all their names is unthinkable. To keep track ~~of~~ of who the order is in an area larger than an area is unthinkable. To think through the penetration program of anything larger than ~~an~~ an area is mind-boggling. You have 8 courses a quarter in all these ~~courses~~ metros. Why not! Many metros already do 8 ~~or~~ courses a quarter. And that is just

a few years ahead. How many courses a quarter is 8 courses a quarter times 36? Well, whatever, it is more than the continental office is now doing. That is 36 courses per weekend per area. And that isn't the end of it. So, we are getting very clear that these 54 areas in the world are going to take on a new importance in history. I don't know what kind of

I don't know what kind of imagery has been helpful ~~to~~ ~~geographical~~ as you have struggled with this a little bit. I know we have talked in certain lectures about it before. But we have to keep reviewing everything we do, just A, B, C, A, B, C, A, B, C, because it is such a complexity. But I like to hold the image of the globe and the sphere and the continent as sort of a shoulder, an arm and a hand, that it is all one action of care for these 54 areas. ~~And~~ The hand is sort of where the areas are cared for. But the shoulder is the really important thing. The global coordinate is the significant one. Here you are going to have to have some powerfully symbolic post, which you use to nail ~~down~~ down the commonality of a global movement. That has to be the place where you get to yell, YELL, when some area in the world is not being cared for. These are of subsidiary importance. although there ~~are~~ are important functions that will go on in k coordination, like in a continent. A continent is an important thing. But not as important in one sense as an area. Think what that means. Australia is an area. And there are 5 other areas in SEAPAC. India has 6 areas if you count Pakistan, and so on. An area is everything west of Kansas in the USA.

Those are big things and i-portant things.--crucial things and we have to think through ~~therefore~~ a whole new way of grasping ourselves as areas. This may mean as we think through functions that as we think of functions on the area level--we used to think were continental functions. We probably have to ~~have~~ a development office in every ~~area~~ level. We probably have to have a penetration -- I mean a big penetration office with airplanes and all on every area level. And so forth --at least those are the kinds of decisions that we need to think thru --this is not unimportant stuff.

Now we need to take a quick look at the polis. Now what do you have at the polis--well in a polis you have ~~six~~ micros and every one of those micros has a bunch of parishes in it--I don't know how many--some only have 2, others have 7 or 8, others have 3 or 4. When you go to grid below micro level--your gridding looks something like this. But however you figure it--you have about 50 of those parishes on the average. In every polis. I think that is going to be a very important category for the church. And for the world. If you thought of yourself as the established fabrics of the eccleseeastical structure having 50 parishes to worry your head over, you have just about done it. If you are talking about Ecumenical parishes you have 4 or 5 churches of congregations in each parishes, so that means that you are already up to around 300 congregations. To have to worry over. I don't know how you experience these kinds of things but it doesn't matter how small a geographically aread you decide to ~~xxx~~ assume responsibility for--no matter how small, it is still infinite. A polis is infinite. I mean, it is all one man can do -- with all the friends that he has got. All the help

he can get-- I mean it is still infinite. And when you move down to the parish level, My God, it is still infinite, it is all one man can do and all his friends and all their friends and all their friends friends. To carry off one parish. And my lord, when you try to look at the whole globe--although the globe is really not as big as one parish, in the globe you only have 54 areas, to worry about. But when you look at a parish, My God, you have got 10,000 souls to worry about. And when you look at a polis, you have got maybe 50 parishes to worry about. Any rate, it is this kind of thinking.

Now when you and I try to think for ourselves, where various ones of these designs are operating, we mean from what perspective is that being coordinated. Now ariplane travel, airplane travel goes on in a parish level, and micro level and a nd flights go on at every level. But lets just say that airplane travel is coordinated--for our penetration program is nailed down at the area level. I mean if you want to shoot somebody because the airplane system is all messed up , his head is located at the area coordinating senter. It is this kind of thinking that we need to do. Now if you want to shoot somebody because this course plays without benefit of tables, you shoot here not here. It was that kindx polis enabling fabric that failed. It is very important to know where to shoot. That is the whole problems of thinking this matter ~~thru~~ through. I think that I will just ship this whole working on enablement trinagles because we are going to do that on monday. And probably we ought to have another lecture on Monday and look real hard at how enablement relates to these geographicall areas but I think that is going to be exciting to think thru what management is and what control is and what development is and how those

zzzzzzzzh goes on each day is called operations. Now you didn't believe that the triagles would go abound that. Now in this left ~~akax~~ hand corner, we have put designs, and up in the top here put operating principles, Boy it took a lot of blood, sweat and tears to finally get it clear to ourselves, that all these kind of things that are there were different. But it is clear to us now. That designs are something different from operating principles and visa versa but they are all related. And then over here put the world instruments. Instruments. Now any time you put on a n operation you have got principles, and designs and instruments, and they are all three working there together. Ttherefore when you try to describe one of the three, you are going to describe it in relation to the other two and you are going to be inclined to get mixed up as to which one you are talking about. That is ~~whay~~ why this is sort of important here.

Now we are going ~~xxxxx~~ to breaking these down into nine primary designs each one of which has three complexes, and each one of these complexes has three forms and each one of those forms has infinite ~~fix~~ number of components. I don't know how many components it has--meaningful ones, but in principles it has and infinite number of componets. I will put X here. Now components, complexes, forms and designs are all on the same pole of the triangle. They are all designs. Designs are what we are doing and components is a word that we have chosen to indicate that we are all something that are designs. Now my main clue word is this word committee. Now of course, you wouldn't dare use a word like that in good revolutionary language, but we have grounded that word pretty much in our--it is a group of people that is organized to do something. That is what a design is. But a design is more than that. It is the entire description of that groups operation. It is the entire description of that groups coagulation. Maybe to say that it this way--

this group could just as well be an academy as a research assembly. I mean the same people could be. I mean, if we just said, Okay, the research ~~assembly~~ assembly is over, the academy is begun, and move into the academy format and suddenly we would be an academy. It has got any thing to do with the people that you have on your hands -- it has to do with the forms that you design people into. And you have to be careful as to what form you are operating in --if we are not operating in the research assembly form then we don't know what to do next. I think that is where you and I get in trouble say when we show up at a pedagogy tutorial session and we forget and think that is the Metro council, and we start bringing up Metro business in the pedagogy tutorial. Now we have got to get permission to people to say this is a pedagogical tutorial and here in the manual say that you do A, B, D, D, F, G, and that is C, and that goes in the regional council so down with it. That kind of forceful way to talk--now if you don't know what goes where you are always confused. We didn't call a metro council, we called a pedagogical tutorial. And in a movement as complicated as ours, if you don't have all 81 of your designs down so that if someone says, pedagogy tutorial, and you go duh, you are going to be left out of the conversation much less the action. Now these are the designs--and all important names--names-names-names, academies, we could have called them something else research assembly is an important name--we could have called them something else. (tape ends) And once you name them, that's what they is.

Now instruments. Instruments are something that you use like pencil sharpeners, and chalk and blackboards, and tables and RSI papers, and RSI pedagogy manual, that is an instrument too, That is where your mind starts to twitch a little bit--are you sure that the RSI pedagogy manual