BUILDING THE IMPOSSIBLE
WORKSHOP
by

PIPOVILLANUEVA

SECOND SECTION
THE CRAFT OF HIDING IN BROAD LIGHT

Listen to the following words

PIPOVILLANUEVA

STUDY ROUTINE

PERFORMANCE

PIPOVILLANUEVA

CLASSIFYING THE METHOD

Illusions (techniques) can be classified in many ways:

❖ By its **external** appearance

❖ By the **internal** goal that they fulfill

PIPOVILLANUEVA

CLASSIFYING THE METHOD I:
BY THE GOAL THAT THEY FULFILL

➢ **Method that sets up the effect (indirect use)**

Creates or consolidates a false assumption to be used later

➢ **Method that manifests the effect (direct use)**

Creates a false assumption that is used right away for an effect

➢ **Both**

PIPOVILLANUEVA

A double lift sets up or manifests the effect?

PIPOVILLANUEVA

➢ **Method that sets up the effect (indirect use)**

Creates or consolidates a false assumption to be used later

➢ Method that manifests the effect (direct use)

Creates a false assumption that is used right away for an effect

➢ Both

CLASSIFYING THE METHOD I:
BY THE GOAL THAT THEY FULFILL

➢ **Creates a false assumption (using an illusion or a false point of departure):**

False transfer in which a coin is apparently placed in the hand

➢ **Consolidate a false assumption through an illusion (false continuity):**

Simulating weigh on the hand that contains nothing

Rattle box that generates sound

➢ **Both:** Click Pass

False transfer + false continuity with sound

False assumption + convincer

PIPOVILLANUEVA

Does a double lift create or consolidate a false assumption?

ANALYSIS: External Life / Internal Life

PIPOVILLANUEVA

CLASSIFYING THE METHOD I:
BY ITS EXTERNAL APPEARANCE

False or Secret Technique (Arturo de Ascanio approach)

➤ False: Has External Life, imitates a real action

False Cut, False Shuffle, Elmsley Count, Double Lift

➤ Secret: It has no External Life:

Top change, Palm, Shift …

Arturo de Ascanio differentiates between false and secret techniques

PIPOVILLANUEVA

False or Secret Character (Gabriel Pareras approach)

➢ False: Has External Life, imitates a real action

A Shifts as a False Cut, Palming while shuffling the cars (in action palm)...

➢ Secret: It has no External Life:

Top change, Palm, Shift ...

Gabriel Pareras states that the false or secret character is not inherent in the technique but in how it is used. **Is chosen**

CLASSIFYING THE METHOD I:
BY ITS EXTERNAL APPEARANCE

It is worth reflecting whether one can say that there is the pure secret character, the total absence of External Life.

Or if what happens is that there are actions that are imitated that are more concrete and sketchable than others.

Imitate a shuffle: a false shuffle
Imitate holding the deck in your hand: pinky count
Imitate holding a card in one hand: tope change

In any case, <u>the great utility of discriminating between false and secret is the information it gives us</u> **<u>regarding coverage needs.</u>**

Bullet I
SINGLE COINCIDENCE

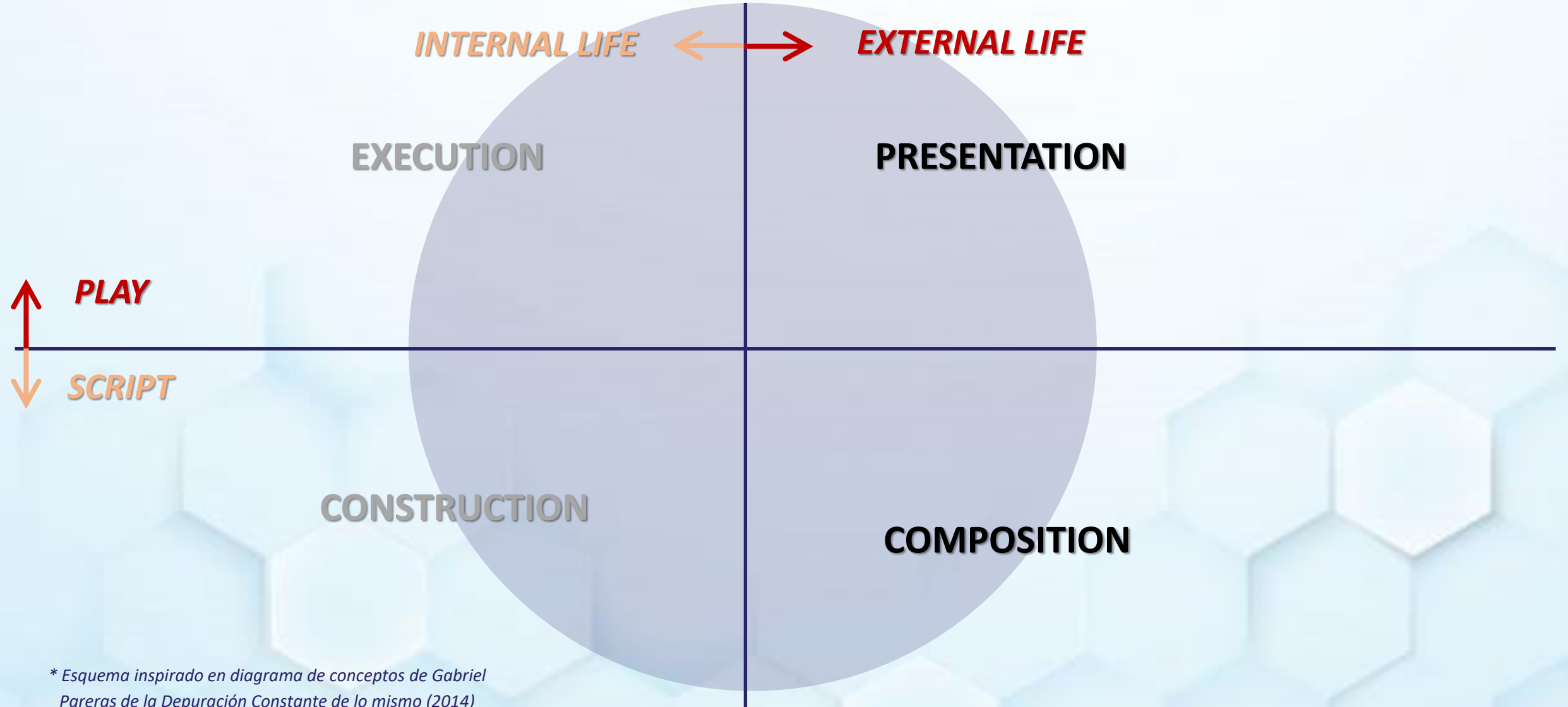# *Bullet II*
2 PHASED COINCIDENCE

WHAT IS COVERAGE?

"Thing that is placed on another to cover it"

MISSION: To cover the Internal Life (Method)

Coverage differs from Method (Inner Life) in that it does not actively contribute to the method neither creates or consolidate a false assumption, but it overlaps a veil that clouds spectator's attention or judgment

PIPOVILLANUEVA

CONSTRUCTION

INTERNAL LIFE ← → *EXTERNAL LIFE*

EXECUTION

PRESENTATION
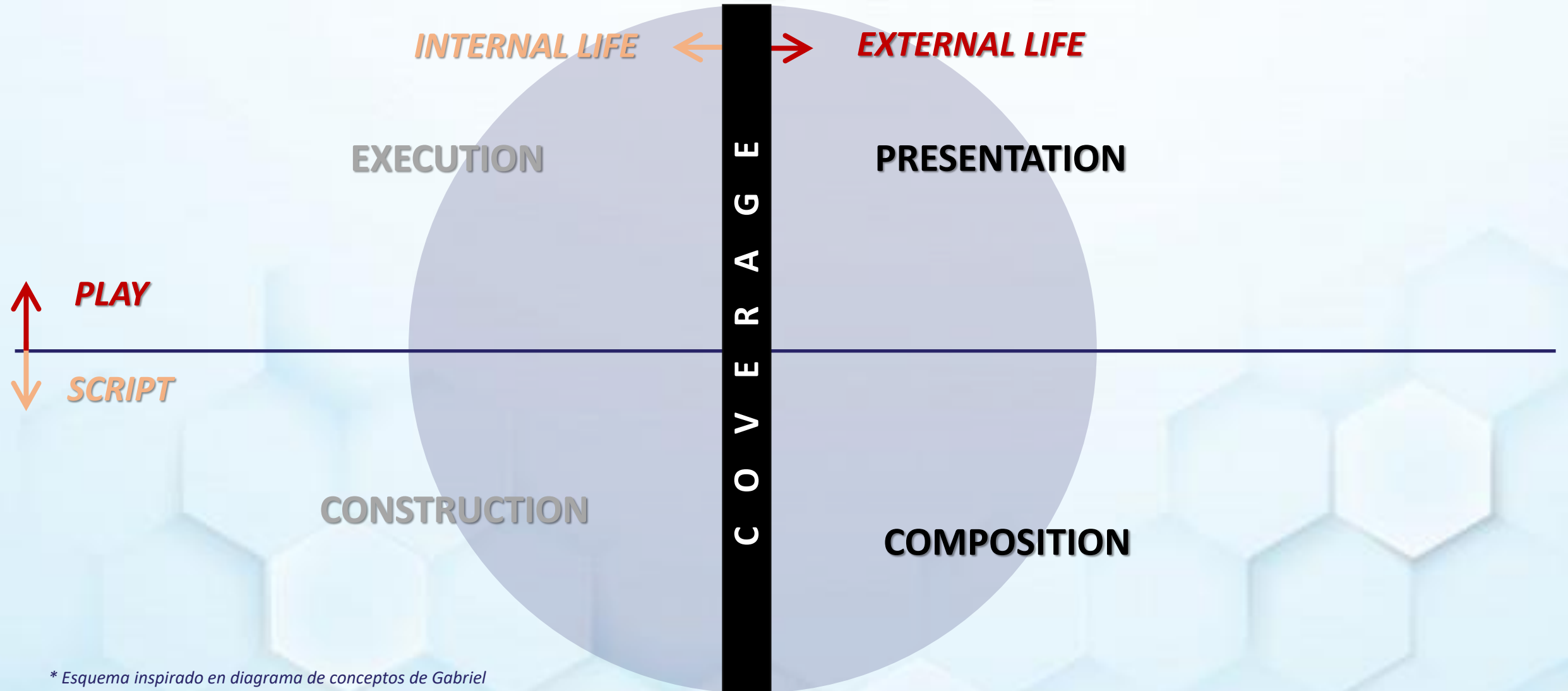
PLAY

SCRIPT

CONSTRUCTION

COMPOSITION

* Esquema inspirado en diagrama de conceptos de Gabriel Pareras de la Depuración Constante de lo mismo (2014)

BUILDING THE IMPOSSIBLE
WORKSHOP

PIPOVILLANUEVA

COVERAGE: CLASSIFICATION

Ascanio differentiated between physical and mental (psychological) coverage

➢ **Physical:** Arturo de Ascanio defined 3 degrees

- ▪ 1st grade Dissolution

- ▪ 2nd grade Attraction

- ▪ 3rd grade Deviation

➢ **Psychological**

PIPOVILLANUEVA

GRADUATING THE NEED FOR COVERAGE

By virtue of the principle of clarity it follows **PRINCIPLE OF MINIMUM COVERAGE**

"Always apply the minimum coverage necessary "

Intimately related to "The Sensation of Seeing Everything" by Arturo de Ascanio

GRADUATING THE NEED FOR COVERAGE

- **Secret Techniques:** Greater coverage needs

- **False technique**: Greater needs for finesse in execution

Gabriel Pareras

PIPOVILLANUEVA

GRADUATING THE NEED FOR COVERAGE

The need for coverage is also usually determined by the degree we challenge the spectator, and in general, with the level of information the spectator has about what is going to happen.

For this reason, the **dosing of information** is key (how, when...)

- So the spectator is required to remember the minimum information to understand the effect (**principle of minimum information**)

- So the spectator has enough information so engage him since he can anticipate what it is coming (suspense)

- Not at the expense of increasing disproportionately coverage needs

MEMORY
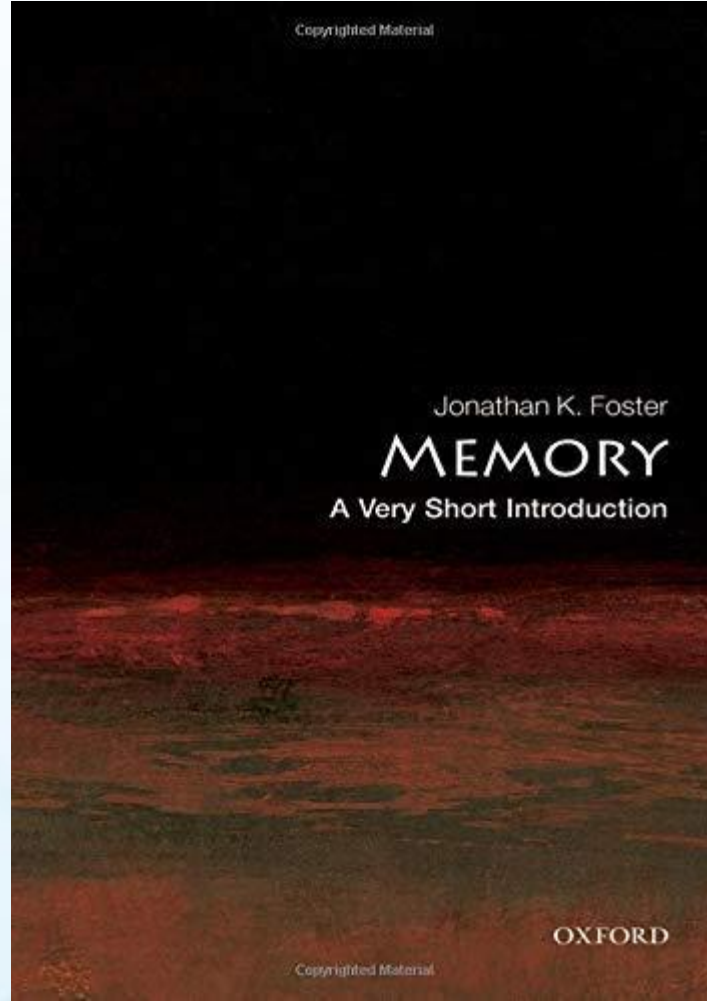
MEMORY

"If you want to test your memory,
try to recall what you were worrying about one year ago today"
Anonymous

- Memory is crucial in virtually everything we do

- We tend to remember the information that stands out and is is most useful to us.

- **Passive and active:** Contemporary researchers agree that memory mechanisms are better characterized as an activity than as a static entity or thing

PIPOVILLANUEVA

MEMORY AND MEANING: Barlett Experiment

To read a story and then try to reproduce it. Barlett discovered three general trends

- Stories tended to be **shorter** when remembered.

- The stories became more **coherent.** People tended to make sense of information that was unfamiliar to them according to their pre-existing ideas, general culture, and prior knowledge.

- The changes tended to be associated with the reactions and **emotions** they experienced when hearing us tell them the first time.

Key feature of memory as **reconstructive**, as opposed to **reproduced**.

Concepts related to magic?

PIPOVILLANUEVA

BUILDING MEMORY

Memory is not a identical copy of the world, it would be more correct to think of memory as the combined influence of the world on the individual (constructivist approach)

Instead of reproducing memory as a DVD we build memories with pieces of information that we truly remember, our general knowledge to fill in the gaps.

In fact, we are so good at rebuilding memories (fill in the gaps) that normally we are not aware that this process has even happened <u>so there is no reliable way to distinguish between real and imaginary memories.</u>

Concepts related to magic?

PIPOVILLANUEVA

LOGIC MODELS OF MEMORY

All functions must operate correctly for memory to function efficiently.

- **Encoding problems:** often associated with poor attention
- **Storage difficulties:** referred to as forgetting (2 processes)
- **Retrieval problems:** "Tip of the tongue phenomenon"

PIPOVILLANUEVA

CLASSIFICATIONS OF MEMORY

➢ **Short-term (working) and long-term memory**

➢ **Semantic and episodic memory**

➢ **Explicit and implicit memory** - Conscious / Unconscious - Remember / know

PIPOVILLANUEVA

ENCODING

"How well we recall the information will depend on how we process the information at the time of encryption." Craik and Lockhart

- "Superficial" processing related exclusively to the physical properties of the stimulus

- "Deep" processing involving meaning, phonological and semantic properties

Flash bulb Memories: People who seem to be able to recall certain events vividly for a very long period of time, especially if they are particularly unusual and exciting

PIPOVILLANUEVA

RETRIEVAL: Recall VS Recognition

"The information that we are able to retrieve depends a lot on the context in which that information was encoded and classified, as well as to what extent the context when we try to recall is similar to the context in which it is intended to access that information"

➢ **Recall** is bringing information to mind, typically there is some key or cue that triggers or facilitate that memory

- **Free recall**
- **Cued Recall**

➢ **Recognize** is our ability to identify a past event or information when it is presented to us again

PIPOVILLANUEVA

TO FORGET

Traditionally there are two approaches to what forgetting is.

- **Passive Vision:** Attenuation

- **Active Process:** Interference

PIPOVILLANUEVA

THE INFLUENCE OF PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

➢ People seem to have difficulties in understanding the information presented to them without being able to process it through schemes of prior knowledge.

A context loaded with meaning improves memory.

What is not understood tend to be forgotten

➢ Knowledge and interest improve memory

Experiment of soccer or chess results

PIPOVILLANUEVA

ERRORS CAUSED BY PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

➢ In general, studies indicate that people tend to remember what is consistent with their schemes and disregard what is inconsistent.

➢ If one has an expectation about something, it has a significant influence on the information that is encoded and <u>later information can be added when constructing the memory.</u>

Nancy's text experiment and visit to the doctor.

PIPOVILLANUEVA

MISLEADING INFORMATION AND FALSE MEMORIES

➢ Inserting **misleading information** in a subtle way, through cued recall false information can be consolidated and later takes an active part in the memory.

Broken glass experiment

➢ When a person experiences stress and their perception is highly biased.

Witnesses to a crime.

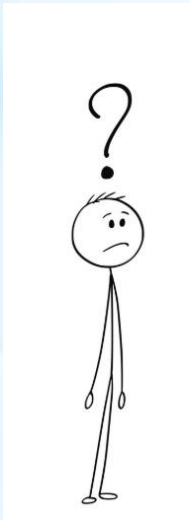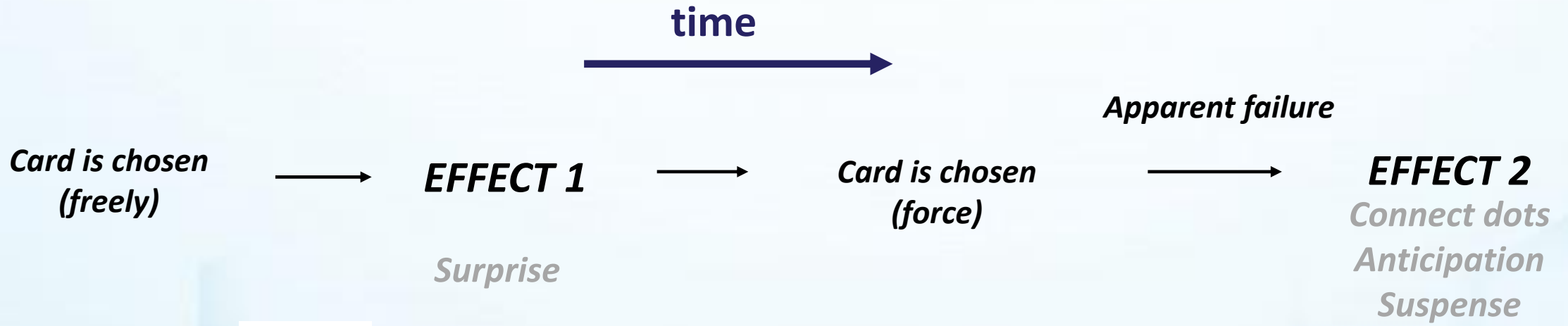**Application in magic: to remember conditions that were not**

PIPOVILLANUEVA

Now that we talk about memory...

EXAMPLE: CHICAGO OPENER

time →

Apparent failure

Card is chosen (freely) → **EFFECT 1** → **Card is chosen (force)** → **EFFECT 2**

Surprise

Connect dots
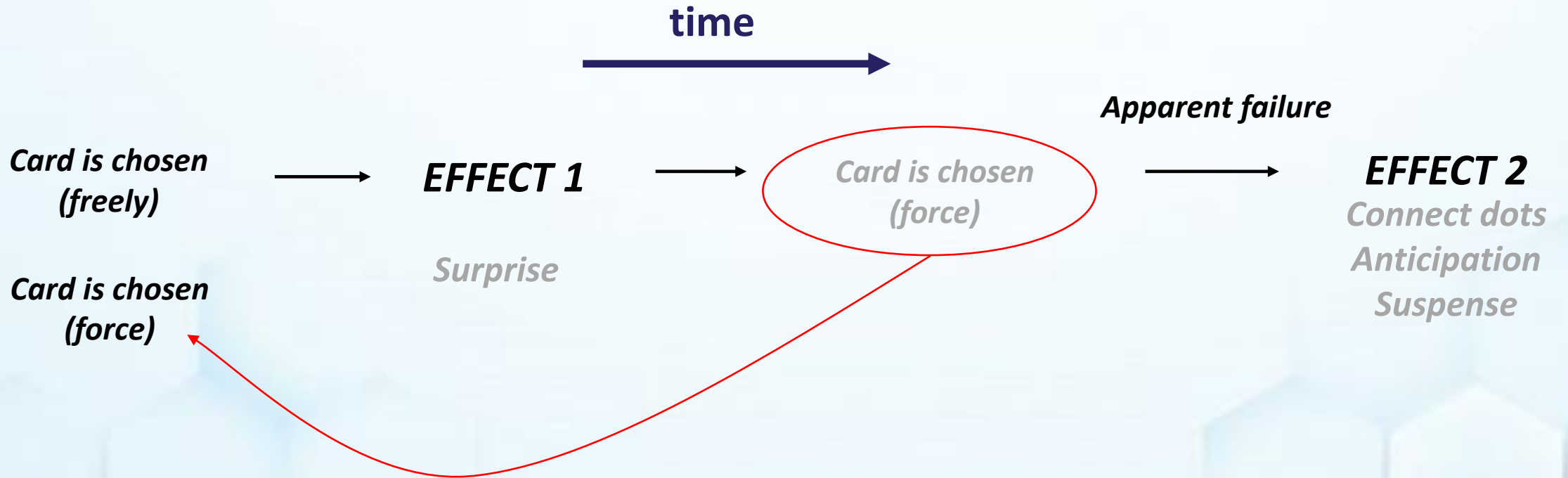*Anticipation*
Suspense

The spectator change. He has more information after the first effect, both to understand what happens on an External and Internal level.

What can we modify to solve problems with the later?
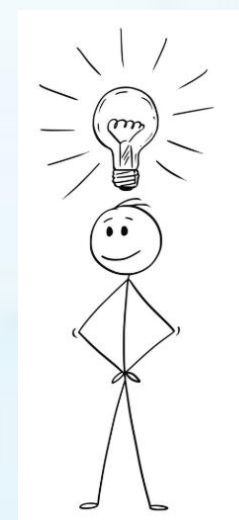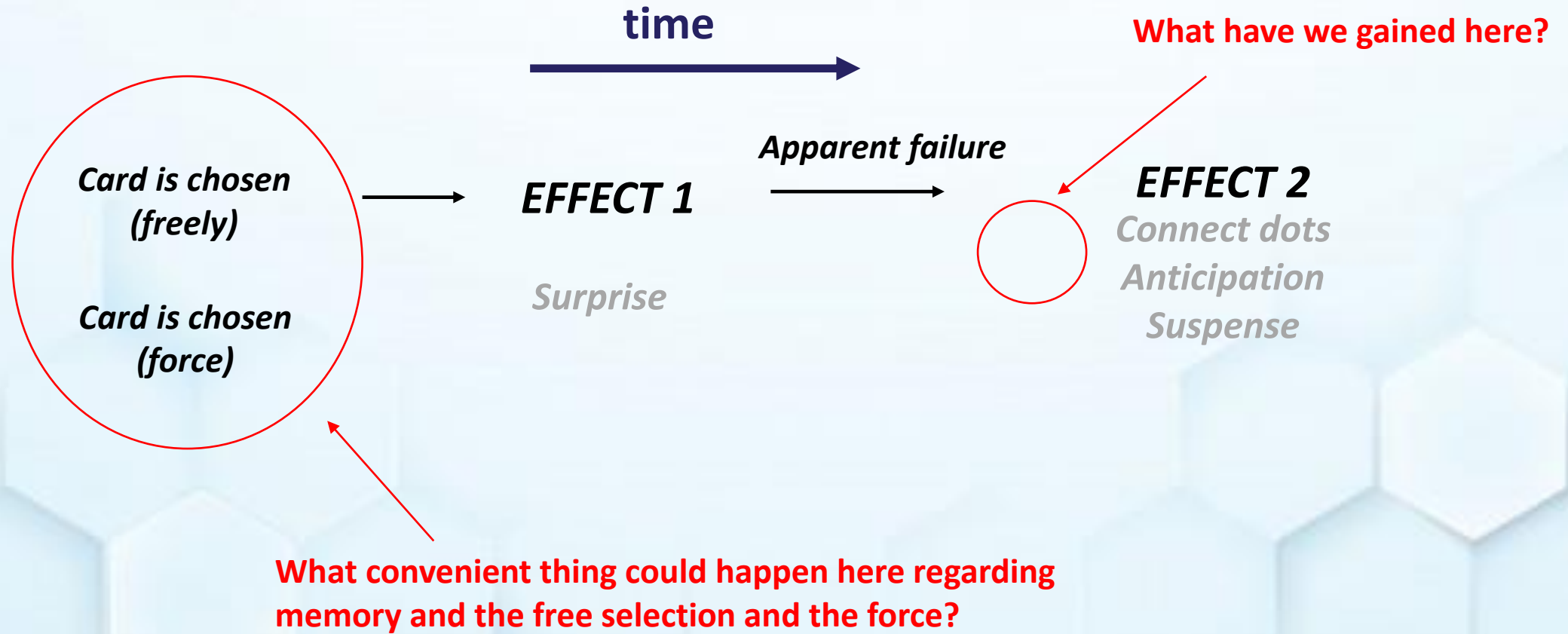
PIPOVILLANUEVA

EXAMPLE: CHICAGO OPENER

time

Apparent failure

Card is chosen (freely) → **EFFECT 1**

Surprise

Card is chosen (force)

Card is chosen (force)

→ **EFFECT 2**

Connect dots
Anticipation
Suspense

EXAMPLE: CHICAGO OPENER

time →

What have we gained here?

Card is chosen (freely)

Card is chosen (force)

→ **EFFECT 1**

Surprise

Apparent failure →

EFFECT 2
Connect dots
Anticipation
Suspense

What convenient thing could happen here regarding memory and the free selection and the force?

BUILDING THE IMPOSSIBLE
WORKSHOP

PIPOVILLANUEVA

HOMEWORK

Compose a sequence that solves the new scheme for the routine

NOTE: pay special attention to the possibility of reducing necessary resources

PIPOVILLANUEVA

STUDY ROUTINE

EXPLANATION

PIPOVILLANUEVA

THANK YOU VERY MUCH

PIPOVILLANUEVA