# DIANETICS 1955 

By
L. Ron Hubbard

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FOREWORD

SECRET! Secrets, secrets, SECRETS! Ah, the endless quest, the far, far search, the codes, the vias, the symbols, the complications, the compilations, the mathematicity and abstractacity of secrets, secrets, secrets.

And truth. TRUTH! From Keacts to Johnny Jones, we all have traffic with the truth, truth, TRUTH! The professors have a truth, the religionists have a truth, the stars and almost anything but government have a truth, truth, TRUTH.

Knowled-ge! Endeared as a precious torch, abhorred as a neurotic's nightmare, it is all knowledge, knowledge, Knowledge! You get diplomas for it and buy books full of it, you perish for the lack of it or triumph in the absence of it, but whatever it might be, knowledge is precious, dangerous, valueless and horrible and craved.

And what is knowledge? And what is the SECRET? And what is TRUTH?

Pontjus Pilate asked the question when he washed his hands. Alexander executed messengers when the Truth was unpalatable. The Chaldean priest corraled a bit of truth and riled Chaldea into yesterday and Babylon into dust motes. And rulers and men, scholars and generals have condemned with it, dedicated their lives to it, fought for it and denied it and -- have neffer defined it.

What is TRUTH ? What is KNOWLEDGE? Winat is the SECRET? Are they inventions from a shaman's dream? Are they connected with science? Do they belong to philosophy? What are tney, whence do they come? Do they exist? Are they owned? Have they ever been written or spoken or guessed? And would one go mad if he knew ti.em?

Dianetics moved into the world on May 9, 1950 with the publication of a book. NIANETICS: THE MODERN GCIENCE OE MENTAL HEALTH. It moved with violence although its message was peace. A half a million Americans read it, many, many of these acted upon it and are still acting upon it, and every year it sells still more copies - more copies than tne average "best seller."

Dianetics was an adventure into the dark realus of the secret to accumulate knowledge and to establisn the truth. until Dianetics triese commodities nave teen owned by pnilosophy of either the esoteric or the monotony schools or had been used by tine charlatan - with or without surplice - to lure and ensnare.

Dianetics moved into a Dark Age of Reason where only a physical universe fact was given credence. dinen diaretics was born every free thinker ban had inown nad long since been burned or poisoned or dust-Einned into the curriculums of "universities." It was an age where renowr awaited oniy tine manufacturer - not the inventor - of the new can opener, where sanity was ajjusted
with electrodes and philosophy was made with Univaks. Knowledge and the SECRET being the total assets of vested interest, Dianetics was hit with violence from many quarters. bedicine, entirely cognizant that it could not cure nor even alleviate the majority of Man's ills, yet like a prima donna who can but croak yet resists the incoming next act, bluntly and viciously condemned in leading weekly magazines, any further glance toward knowledge and truth. The government, fighting a war at the time, entirely cognizant that its pilot supply was old and slow, yet could not communicate on any subject which migit remedy the matter. The Better Business Bueaus of the U.S., an organization solidly behind anything good and solid upheld the objection of capital to tnis new idea; the Communist Farty, being solidly against any alteration oi the mind since that would undoubtedly alter devotion went to considerable lengths to assist the stand of capital. To anyone who wanted a monopoly on knowledge and truth Dianetics was an enemy. To them it was a degraded, wicked, fraudulent hoax - or so they said. However there happens to be a principle that anytining which is thoroughly understood ceases. Thejr opinicn of Dianetics could not have been correct because Dianetics is still here.

During the ensuing four years of commotion, much happened. The only orderly and progressive thing which happened was that Diaretics went on encroaching into the territory of the SECRET along the roadway of KNO'Lidge to discover nearer TAUTH.

The primary assauit of Dianetics was upon reverence and forms. The first book was written as a javelin directed into the doubtlessly sacrosanct vitals of philosophical departments and literature. It was carefully sareless with its commas in the belief that commas, contrary to the prevailing mode, have little power to disturb an ultimate truth. The first book was written to be read and understood and it was written to upset and override and warn off those who would give it the fate of being reverable. And the first book was written to be used by anyone who could understand it - and the way it was written, this of course could not include the extant mental charlatan (spelled "psychiatrist") nor the professional dabbler in abilities - the psycnologist. As one nad learned these two could not be trained and if they could have been, wouldn't have been interested in the proposed goals, it was necessary that a new breed of feline come into being the auditor - and the auditor did.

Now this adventure along the road of knowledge toward truth was very shiny new in 1950. It is not quite so new but much shinier in 1954. Certain promises were made in 1950 on page 401. and these promises have now been kept.

Pian can be cleared. He can be cleared - brought to the condition descriced in Chapter Two of the first book - cy a well studied and competeri auditor in a reis:ively siort length of time. This is so much the case trat the Hujbard Dianetic Research foundation at 507 North Third Strees in jhoenix, Arizona yili guarantee on a total refund basis any sums seent to accieve a definite processing goal if that goal is not acinieved.

This bock contains the prosesses by whici clearing can be accomplished. This does not mean taat auditors do not have to be
trained - for we have found that they do. It does mean that an auditor who has been trained and processed can now take these newer processes and run them as directed and can acnieve the result of clear.

Thus, in DIANETICS, 1955! we have, actually, the SECCND BOOK of Dianetics. Everyone nas assignei the title First Book to DIANETICS: THE RODEAiN SCIENCE CF WNIAL HEALI'H. But nobody has ever referred to SCIENCE OF SUZVVIVAL, published in 1951, as the Second Book. They naven't because it obviously wasn't. SCIENCE OF SLiRVIVAL was a first book in its own right. It was the first book of and under Plan $C$ on page 401 of the real First Book. SCIENCE OF SURVIVAL adventured into causation not into the resolution of problems outlined in the First Book.

Thus there has never been a Second Book of Dianetics. Such a book would have to take the exact problems of the First Book and in the terms and references of tine First Book resolve those problems.

Wiell, as one looks over fiction novels and technical volumes in general he finds that a four year - almost five - lag between an author's first and second volume would discover his public to have waned. But when we take up a subject of the status of Dianetics and when we realize that it is condensing into a few years some thousands of years of doing, we see that a lag of four or five years between volumes isn't so very bad.

What happened in those four or five years? Many things. Somehow, for one thing, research and development was financed and the basic organization, after many limpings, survived. A lot of petty things happened winich in anotier decade will be bone dust - for none of these tinings, none of the tales of terror, the attacks, the financing, the business advances, were permitted to interrupt the only tining that Caili mean any difference - the product of years of steady gain on the road of knowledge toward the goal of ultimate truth.

Knowledge, Truth, Secrets - they are the guts and anatomy of life. They must not tinen be owned. They must not then be hidden or bent. They must be permitted to stand out in the bold sunlignt for all to see for only when tney are to ke seen are they safe things to have, to hold, to know.

This is the Second Bock of Dianetics. It could mean a new Eartin, it could mean a new freedom. But whatever it means it cannot mean notaing in the sense ilan uses that word - for you canrot unveil tiae SECRET and have it ever be quite so secret ever again.
L. Ron Hubbard

Fhoenix, 1954

## CHAPTER I

Why should anyone want to know anything about the numan mind? And, for that matter, winy should anyone believe that knowledge of the human mind is either unobtainable or undesirable? Why should men ostensibly seeking answers to the mind stray so far from it as to examine rats and entirely avoid looking at human beings? And winy should anyone pretending to treat the mind stray so far afield as electric snock?

The answers are relatively simple. Anyone who knows the structure, function, and dynamics of the human mind is very difficult to control. The only way a mind can be controlled is by enforcing upon it ignorance of itself. As far as study and treatment is concerned, a mind which has been made ignorant of itself would have to have restored to it awareness of its fundamentals before it could be considered to be recovered. And when one restores full awareness to a mind one is no longer able to victimize it. And a profession or a society would have to move out of slave orientation into action by freedom and consent, were it to be effective.

Just as you do not want people to control you, so you should want knowledge of yourself and others. Just as you fignt away from knowingness concerning self, so you will be controlled.

A simple and conclusive science of mind is a vital necessity in any society which desires to become free and remain free. The only elements in a society which would comoat, or contest, or dispute an effort to attain such a science would be those interests which desired, by ignorance, to maintain their control of a slavery. Each and every impulse of freedom is an impulse toward sanity, toward health, toward happiness. Every impulse toward slavery is an impulse in the direction of misery, disease, and death. One can say alike of the arthritic and the neurotic that the basic cause of disturbance, physical or mental, germinated in efforts to reduce the freedom of the individual, the group, or mankind.

Dianetics is an effort toward the attainment by man of a level of freedom where decency and happiness can prevail, and where knowledge of the mind itself would prevent the unscrupulous use of the mechanisms of slavery. Dianetics can be contested, it can be vilified, its founder and practitioners can be publicly pilloried, but Dianetics cannot be ignored. It could neitner be drowned in praise, nor burned : $n$ some purge to its total eradication, for it is a wonderfully observable fact that tne one impuise in man which cannot be erased is his impulse toward freedom, his impulse toward sanity, toward hizher levels of attainment in all of his endeavours. This is man's one saving grace, and keaause Dianetics is such an impulse, and because its basic purcoses, from the moment of its conception, have been dedicated unswervaily to the attainment of
even greater freedom it cannot perish--a fact which will become doubtlessly more annoying to the slave-masters as tne years roll on.

There is much argument upon which we could adventure concerning whether Dianetics is an art or a science, whether it is a humanity or a hoax, but all this would avail us very little for we would only be quibbling with words. Dianetics is what it is, and the totality of it can best be summed by the description " an understanding of Kan." We do not care whether or not it is a science. We do not care whether or not it is more properly cataloged under Adventure or Fiystery. We do care whether or not it is promulgated and known, for everywhere it waks slavery ceases. That mind which understands itself is the mind of a free man. It is no longer prone to obsessive behaviour, unthinking compliances, covert innuendoes. It is at home in an environment, not a stranger. It is the solver of problems and the maker of games. A mind that is enslaved is weak, A mind that is free is powerful, and all the power there is is defined by and contained in freedom.

Why should you know sometning about ycur mind? A question of a similar magnitude would be: "Why should you live?" A science fiction writer once conceived a world composed entirely of machines, composed to a point where the macnines were repaired by otner machines, which, in turn, were recaired by yet other machines, and so the circle went 'round and the macnines survived. He wrote this story from the fondest telief of nuclear physicists that tinere is only a machine, that man derives from some spontaneous combustion of mud, that the soul does not exist, that freedom is impossible, that all tenaviour is stimuluswresponse, that causative thought cannot exist. What a world this would be! And yet this world, this pattern, is the goal of the slave makers. If every man could be depressed from his freedom to a point where he believed himself but a cog in an enormcus maciine, then all things would be enslaved. But who woild there be to enjoy them? who would there be to profit? Not the slave-maker, for ite is the first to succumb. He succumbs to his own mechanisms. He receives the full jolt of his own endeavours to entrap. inat would be the surpose of this world of machines? There could be no surpose worth contemplating which does not include hapoiness and experience. when a man is no longer able to envizion happiness as a part of niz future, that man is dead. de has become nothing but an animated robot, witnout understandine, without humanity, perfectly willing then to compose missiles of such desolating cuality that an entire civilization can perish, and that the nappiness of all can be destroyed in tne experience of radiation--an experience winich mignt be considered digestible by an atomic pile, but not by a human ceing. Thus, as we depart from the concepts of freedom, we depart into a darkness where the will, the fear, or the crutality, of one or a few, no matter now well educated, fay yet obliterate everything for wich we have worked, everytaine for wnien we have hoped. This is what happens mion the mactire rins wid, and wher ran, become a macnine, runs wild. Man can oaly become a macnine mien ne is no longer canable of understanding ais own beirgness and has lost nis coatact with it. Thus it is of erormous arcrance that we understand something akolit the mine, tnat we understand we gre minds that we are
not machines, and it is of enormous importance that man attain at once to some higher level of freedom where the machine reaction of destruction may be controlled, and where man himself can enjoy some of the nappiness to which he is entitled.
"Dianetics: the Nodern Science of Viental Health" was written into a world where atomic fission was yet in its early stages. But "Dianetics, 1955" is being written in a world where bombs exist of such fury that a continent could be laid waste. The recent declaration of the Secretary of War of the United States of America that such weapons exist, and are capable of being used, and his assumption that men exist with such insufficiency of numanity that they vould use such weapons, tells us that it is time someone, sonewhere, took a hand in tais game. The intimacy of his promises cannot be escaped. You would tinink anyone a madman who essayed to destroy every book in every library in the United States and Russia. Cou would taink a man quite insane if he insisted upon the destruction of all of your personal posessions. You would know he was mad wnen ne insisted that the only course for the future was the destruction of your body and any future race to remember it. Only a raving, drooling madman could contemplate the ending of all goals everywnere on earth. And only an apathetic fool would stand by motionless before the inevitable destruction of his most intimate dreans, nis fondest hopes, his posessions--even on down to nis identification cards and the money in ris wallet. Such destruction permits no inheritance. It means an end of everytining for wicn we have all hoped, for which we and our ancestors have striven, and it is my belief that an individual who can contemplate tinis with equanimity and without an impulse to act is so lost to the race and lost to himself, to nis family, and to his friends, that he must personally believe there is no hope for anything, anywnere, at any time. Such depravity is difficult to envision. we know, definitely, that the wrong thing to do is notining. whenever any situation may develop, we always have that answer. It is wrong tc do nothing. The only time anyone has ever gotten into serious trouble was when he decided he could do nothing about something. This was the entering thresiold toward death. ihen one knew, at last, that he was powerless in the face of all fates, or of any one particular fate, he was, to that degree, a slave of those fates. Thus, the wrong thing to do in tinis world, at tinis time, is nothing. No matter what fantastic or increditle plan we adventure upon, no matter how we put it forward, it wolild still be better than the abandonment of all plans and all action. It may be that we have better slans than fantastic plans. It aiay be tinat we, posessed of a knowledge of the mind and of man, can yet restrain this dreadful crime of oblivion from occurring.

Dianetics, then, is a weapon. It is a tinely weapon. It is the only weapon af defense in existence wnich can confront with equanimity nuclear fission. Dianetics can fail only if it is not used, only if those wino know about it do not use it to its fullest extent. iere you to take the tecrnologies of dianetics tnis day, and seeking out anyone even remoteiy connected with tine responsibilicy for waging atomic war, apoly tinese tecraicues to them, you would soon have the man iato a sufficiently niğ stratur of humanity that he would recognize some of nis res?onsitility to ine
human race. Your task would be made nard, for all those wino are connected with the waging of war with atomic iission are restrained ty law from receiving any osychotserazy. If this seems incredible to you, you shuuld realiza tnat anyone in a ivje =eserot nr confidential classification in government is not supcosed to impart any information of his calling. ind it is the fear of governients that some of this information might be inparted to soneone practicing in the field of mental healing. sind thus, if anyone connected with nuclear fission is discovered to be undergoing processing of any kind, he would be immediately relieved oí ais post and sis top-secret classification would be cancelled. Eut this is not a hopeless cicutre. Sunposing one processed them ali and nad all their topsecret classifications cancelled, who would be left? ur supposing one oointed out trins idiocy with sufficient conviction to those in charge of (but who are not resnonsible for) the destinies of man, and made it mandatory that tae sanity of aryone connected with the creation or use of atoaic iission be recuirei to rave a sanity passport. unly the insane will destroy. Remember tnat! Unly the insane wolld bring acout the end of earth. One of these nen, fumbling forward, uncomprenending, a mere macnine, given processing begins to realize that ne is not without responsibility for the safety of humanity. Only when ne is a slave could ne be forced to use such weapons against mankind. There is no argument on earth of sufficient emergency or violence to recuire war, much less war by atomic fission with the consecuence of the destruction of at least one continent, and, within a few years, the destruction of the planet eartin.

Who would believe.that anyone could wipe a continent clean of life without at once so oolluting the atmospiere of earth as to endanger or eradicate ali furtier life-forms on tais clanet? what argument could there ce amongst men wrich could occasion such a fate for eartin? There is no sucin argument amongst men. Sucn an argliment could arise amongst machines whicn, consciencelessly, might plish buttons, reacn conclusions for wnicin they had no responsibility.

There are many ways in winch a higher state of security could be attained for earth. None of these vays include violence or revolution, and all of tnem include a greater freedom for mankind. Dianetics is the key tecnnology necessary for the control of atomic fission. femember that, and remember also that Dianetics is a precision science, tinat it works only winen it is used as a erecision science. That if you are to accomplish anytning witn it, wnetner tine rescue of a relative from the pain of continued psycsosoratic illness, of a group, a nation, or a world, it works exactly along the lines it is desigred. It does not work witn innovations. It is a precision science. It nas a precision missior. It contains more answers than wan has ever had cefore, and it contains enough answers to make man free--if it is used:

## CiAFTER II

## TAE FUND AHENTALS CF LIFE

Huch zore broadly covered in Scientology, the fundamentals of life yet differ in no way for man.

The basic subdivision in life is between ability and mechanics. Tais could also be descrited as a subdivision of quality and quantity, but less accurately.

Where mecnanics have ability, the ability is only apparent and has keen endowed into the mecianics by life. It is all right to suppose that an electronic brain is capable of tnought as long as one realizes tinat life itself must necessarily be present in orrior to give cause and quality, or direction. to such a brain. :I electronic brain will sit all day and do notining unless life starts the machine running. It will give millions of answers, but none of these, no matter how share, have any aeaning until they are viewed by life. The machine is never anything more than a servo-mecnanism to life. Indeed, a macnine cannot even exist in the aksence of life.

By mecnanics we mean any and all of the objects, motions, or spaces which exist. Foremost of these, and foremost in any mechanical scheme, is space. Next is energy. Next is condensed or solidified energy, called matter. And finally, always present in any mechanical arrangement or mechanic, that relative change of position of particles or objects known as time. Thus we rave space, eriergy, matter, and time. hhether we are considering a body running on any energy, an automobile, or a mountain, we are still dealing witn what we call nere mechanics, Hechanics are always quantitative. There is always just so miuch distance, or so much mass, or so many hours. The ouality of space, energy, matter, and time has value only when viewed, used, or monitored by life, and, indeed, cannot exist in the absence of life. Correct or not, this is workable and is our primary assumption. We have a word for mechanics compounded from matter, energy, space, and time which is HEST. By biEST we mean any or all arrangements of energy of whatever kind, whether in fluid or object form, in space or spaces. W'e do not conceive life to have an energy, and therefore, any energy, even if directly produced by life, can ce found to be embraced under the quantitative term "iisST".

Life itself nas quality and ability. The products of quality and ability are mecnanics. Ability is demonstrated by the handling of matter, enersy, space, and time. 氏uality means simply "valued", or "having a value". No values, that is to say opinions, exist in the absence of life. In tre matter of such a ting as an automatic switch we mignt consider that the switch is capaiole of makirg a decision whetner to se of $\bar{i}$ or on. However, we mist remember that the original decision trat a switch was to be made, and that "off" and "on" could be accomplisned, and indeed, the design of a switc itseif depended entirely upon iife-quality.

In the field of mechanics we do not discover creativeness. We discover varying conditions, varying arrangements, deteriorization and destruction of one or another form, but we do not discover any alteration in quantity. Indeed, the entire science of physics is predicated upon the assumption of "conservation of energy", which is to say that energy, itself, cannot be created or destroyed, but can only alter its form. To tinis we might add
 tion of time." incine of these things are capable, in tinemselves, of altering. They are not capable of more than change or position or alteration of form. The physicist is very fond of demonstrating that the breaking of a vase does no more than the altering of the relative positions of the carticles of the form, and that the burning of a piece of coal does not change the basic particles of inatter, since if you were to collect all the sinoke, and the ash, and the particles wicn radiated from the burning and weigh them you woild nave the same weignt as before the coal was burnec. In other hords, the cuantity of matter does not change, and, as aoove, it does not create to itself or add to itself in any way.

Life, it has been adeçliately establisned, san, nowever, create. It can create particles and it can add to mass. The demonstration of this on a man is an easily accomplished tiaing and is quite conclusive. A process known as "the remedy of havingness" is capable of altering the weight of a man upward of twenty to thirty-five pounds even though there is no change whatsoever in the diet or tine living habits of that cerson. In other words, the life which is in the body of the man, and winch is actually the man, can, by a certain process, increase the amount of mass of this man. Another process known as "perfect duplication" can reverse this, and, again witnout change of diet or the living nabits of the man, decrease the amount of inass of a man witnout the complications of heat or waste-prodlicts being present. Thus, fortinrightly and directly, in the same frame of reference as tnat used by the ninysicist, it is easily demonstrated trat life does create mass and can cause mass tc disappear.

As long ago as fifty years, as represented ty an article in the Encyclopaedia Brittanica, it was fairly well understood that the study of physics should nave begun with an examination of the mind. Triis article, under tne neading of time and space, states that as space and time are mental phenomena their proper delineation and study begins ir the field of the mind. wineteentin century "mental sciences" were insufficiently schooled in science to comprenend tinis, and the pnysicist, unaware in general of sucn facts, did nct consider that his proper province was tne mind. Thus a misunderstanding existed in tiae dimanities and in tne Scierces where one was depending upon the otiner, and the result came akout that neither knew ais proper field of endeavolir. By undertaking a study of the inind from the crientation of onysics, and with the apolication of all the orincioles known in cnenistry,
 osychologist was entirely linamiliar, and wnicn tne twenticth century ssychologist litterly disdains) it was oniy then possible to produce some comprenension of this ining we call life in tais place we call the pinysical uiaverse.

Thus, that thing winch considers, tnat tining winich has opinions, that thing whicn creates, that tning which monitors, that thing winch nas goals, desires, and winch can experience, is Life. What we call space, time, energy, matter, forms, of any kind are the by-prodicts of, and are monitored by, Life. Energy, whether in tine form of a mental image, a body, a tree, or a rock, are alike the by-products of life. There is no faintest difference, save only density and wave-length, between the space you benold around you with your physical eyes and the spaces and forms you see when you close them and behold a mental ima ge. These things, alike, are energies, and obey the various laws of energy.

Here then we nave a unit or a quality capable of bringing into being quantities such as spaces, energies, masses, and time, capable of changing and controlling these masses and energies, capable of adding to them or subtracting from them.

There is considerable dissertaion in "Dianatics: the Nodern Science of $\dot{H}$ iental Health" concerning the "awareness of awareness unit". When this subject was first under investigation it was established that all was not a machine. Somewhere, in tracing back the various lines, it was necessary to strike a cause point, either simply to assume that there was a cause point or to discover one. Two words were used in connection with tinis causative agent. One of them was "analytical mind", and the other, much more properly, the "awareness of awareness unit". The awareness of awareness unit, as its name implies, is aware of being aware. or aware of teing alive. When one was looking at or discus:ing the analytical mind, one was aware of sometining else: that tr- awareness of awarennss unit became connorted in some fashion vitin computers, or analyzers, in order to handle and control the remainder of the physical being. The term "analytical mind" then meant the awareness of awareness unit plus some evaluative circuit or circuits, or machinery, to make tine handling of the body passible.

The other item discussed broadly in "Dianetics: the bodern Science of ilental Health" was the "reactive mind." This mind was a stimulus-response mind which depended for exterior direction upon its action and reaction. The reactive mind was conceived to be a collection of records, in picture form, so arranged as to make a complete pattern of experience, capable by its pattern alone of evaluating the conduct or behaviour of the individual. The pictures cortained in the reactive mind are now called "facsimilies", for they are no more and no less than pictures, like photograpis, taken of the universe around the individual and retained ky him. A specialized kind of facsimile was the "engram." This differed from other mental pictures because it contained, as part of its content, uncorsciousness and physical pain. The definition of an eagran is: a picture of " a moment of pain and unconsciousness." The react, ive mind was conceived to nave more of these engrami than tae analyzer. But the analyzer was seen to have some of these, too, except they were a lighter form and were a lock on the engram ca the reactive memory bark. Indeed, when one considerea tac reactive mind he was actually considering what is, in the electronic train, a memory bank. Instead of cards or
a card-file syster. the reactive mind contained pictures. These pictures were filed and were drawn out of the files ky the environment, winch contained restialiators. The uresence of these pictures could alter form and could alier benaviour. The eradication of one of these engrams by one of the earlier erasure techniques of Dianetics was found to alter the stimulus-response behaviour of the individual.

Here we were confronting three kinus of mind. One was the causative agent, the awareness of awareness unit, which did not appear to have any by-prodlicts but wich was impinged upon another mind called the analytical mind, which on a machine basis analyzed situations rationally, when sane and rational, and a third kind of mind even furtner remote from the awareness of awareness unit, which acted without the consent of the causative agent and did not in any way consult it. Now on a very careful review of this we see that the analytical mind and the reactive mind, alike, are by-product meananical minds. Alike, they depend upon energy, spaces, storage and otner cuantitative tinings. The awareness of awareness unit, nowever, is itself decision, is itself knowingness. It delivers into the analytical mind and its system various knowingnesses to be nandled on a mechanical basis, and unwittingly delivers into the hands of the reactive mind which is totally a mechanical thing - the rignt to alter and correct the analytical mind. Apparently, then, we nave nere a causative geent and two machines. Ne might as well, then, take the ocvious conclusion tinat tnere is the awareness of awareness unit, and that tnis in some fashion nandles macninery, and that the analytical mind, the reactive mind, and even the body and the environment are mecranical. One item nere is qualitative and decisional -- the awareness of avareness unit. ill otner items are subordinate to it and depend for their conclusions either upon it or upon the environment. riere again we nave quality versus quantity.

A further demonstration of this awareness of awareness unit in action is quite convincine. A macnine, a neter, whicn is built in every tradition of physics and electronics, and which is composed of not'inine more or less than the lisual meters and gauges and electrodes, can detect the production of energy by the analytical mind. This machire, one of wich is at the ineadicuarters of rubbar' Frofessional College, denonstrates conclusively that the av:areness of awareness unit can predict and cause an enerey reaction to oceur at will. It eces furtier and demonstrates tinat the awareness of awareness uriit can bring atout, without furtner contact, an erer:y flow in a body at a distance. Tinis is a very startling demonstration, and is one of the more significant electrical discoveries of recent times. The conditions of tre experiment are sufficientiy rigorous to dispel any douct in the mind of a physicist concernine the autinenticity of cccurrence.

If there were no chorgy teing created ty the awareness of awareness unit, then one would te at a loss to account for mental enery pictures, for trese tnings, ieing made at a tremendousiy racia rate, have cossileracie mass in them -- mass vinicn is measurable on a taine wisca se as common and everyday as a pair of
bathroam scales.
As soon as it was discovered how facsimiles (these mental energy pictures) came into being it was also discnvered that they were actual energy and not "an idea of energy" as they nad been supposed to be in the past. The facsimile and the engram come into action by resistance. The awareness of awareness unit resists a scene in the physical universe, either resisting its approach or departure, and thus by this resistance makes a print. This print is made in a moving fashion, like a motion picture, and is complete in every detail. Later on the individual can call back this print and take a look at it, and will find it to have in it the exact forces winch were in the original version in the physical universe. The awareness of awareness unit does this so easily that it has been completely unaware of what it was doing. Now, when the awareness of awareness unit makes a print, trying to restrair something from going away, or trying to restrain it from approaching, and considers that the survival of its body is being violated or threatened it files this print in sucn a way that it will not have to look at it again. But this does not mean that an approximation of the print by the physical environment cannot reactivate the print independently. In other words, when the awareness of awareness unit puts away and does not want to look again at such a facsimile, the facsimile itself tegins to nave a power over the awareness of awareness unit. The collected files of these non-survival experiences come together and are the reactive mind. The awareness of awareness unit could be conscious of these, but chooses not to be. Thus the environment can restimulate this reactive mind and can cause changes of benaviour and bodily form such as over-weight, psycinosomatic ills, or even fixed expressions or gestures.

The essence of time is change. Where there is no change there is no time. Thus, sometining which is uncnanging is enduring. If a thing has no change in it, it will then "float" in all time, since it does not assign itself to any changingness, being a thing of no-change. Thus we discover that silences and no-motions "float" in time and we discover that every place on the time track where the awareness of awareness unit has taken a picture of silence, has resented or restrained silence, it then has an energy mass which will "float" or stay with it, whatever time it assigns to itself, and we get tine composition of the chysical universe. The physical universe is composed of "floating" or forever energy. If this did not work out in processing and if it were not a usable principle it would not be included in this text.

In view of the fact that these facsimiles, particularly tnose of silence, can "stay with" the individual, then we get the entire mechanism we call "restimulation" where tne environment reactivates a facsimile, whicn then acts back against the body or awareness of awareness unit of the persor. This is a very simple system of stimulus-response. we discover then that engrams, or facsimiles in gereral, have a tendency to hang up on all of tneir si.. lent or motionless spots. Thus a facsimile may contain considerable action and yet be stuck at one point of no-motion. here we have a no-motion on either side of wilch tnere is motion. Ine
no-motion point hangs up and is not contacted by the awareness of awareness unit, since the awareness of awareness unit is looking, in general, for motion. Thus we get a phenomenon known as "stuck on the tir:e track" where an individual can believe himself to be at some distant point in the past. The facsimile or engram in which he is "caught" nas almost as much reality to him as a condition of existence as his oresent-time environment, when he becomes entirely psychotic the facsimile or engram has far more reality to him than his present-time environment. Thus we have aberration and psychosomatic illness.

In early Dianetics, the way this condition was alleviated was by addressing the pictures themselves and persuading the awareness of awareness unit to erase them by recounting them and re-experiencing them. Because this took a long time, and because auditors had a tendency to abandon half-erased incidents, the tecinology-while v.jrkable--was not conclusive. Thus, more research and investigation had to be entered upon in order to establisin the best way to nandle this situation.

## CHAPTER III

## THE AHARENESS OF AWARENESS UNIT

In examining the individuality and identity of the individual one discovers that the individual is himself, and not his by-products. The individual is not $n i s$ analytical mind, he is not his reactive mind, he is not his body any more than ne is his house or his car. He might consider himself to be associated with his analytical mind, nis reactive mind, his nouse, his body, his car, but he is not-these tinings. He is himself. The individual, the personality, is the awareness of awareness unit, and the awareness of awareness unit is the person. As this awareness of awareness unit confuses itself furtiner and further with the pictures it has made of its surroundings it conceives itself more and more to be an object, until at last when it has .gone entirely down the tone scale it has arrived at the point where its fondest belief is that it is an object.

Just as you would not say that John Jones was his car, so must you also say -- when you perceive tinis clearly -- that John Cones is not his analytical mind or nis reactive mind, his body, or his clothes. John Jones is an awareness of aviareness unit, and all there is of nim that is capatle of knowing and of being aware is John Jones, an awareness of awareness unit.

When we have arrived at a state where John Jones himself knows that he is an awareness of awareness unit and not his analytical mind, his reactive mind, his body, his clothes, his nouse, his car, nis wife or his grandparents, we have what is called in Dianetics, a "clear ${ }^{(1)}$ A clear is simply an awareness of awareness unit which knows it is an awareness of awareness unit, can create energy at will, and can handle and control, erase or re-create an analytical mind or reactive mind.

The difference of approach is this: instead of erasing all the things with which the awareness of awareness unit is in conflict, we make the awareness of awareness unit capable of besting and controlling all those tings with which ne thougnt ne nad to be in conflict. In other words, we raise the determinism of an individual up to a coint where he is capable of controlling nis mental pictures and the various by-products of life. When he is capable, so far as his ability is concerred, of cortrolling and determining the action of tnese things, he is no longer aberrated. He can recall anything re wants to recall without the aid and assistance of energy masses. ie can be what he wants to be. ie nas nad restored to nimself a considerable freedom.

About the only difficuity we nave in accomelisning tnis state of clear, with all the power and acility appended tnereto, is the fact that indivisuals come to believe that they nave to have certain thines in order to go on surviving. istually, an awareness of
awareness unit cannot do anything else but survive. He is unkillable, yet his by-products are destroyable, and confusing himself with his by-products he begins to believe tinat he nas to nave or do certain things in order to survive. His anxiety becomes so great on this that he will even believe that he nas to have problems in order to survive. An awareness of awareness unit is very unhappy unless it has some mass or space of some kind and does not have various problems to solve.

For a very long time in Dianetics we looked far for the "oneshot clear(it) Such a thing has come into exjstence and is workable on over fifty percent of the current populace of mankind. The oneshot clear depends, of course, upon getting the awareness of awareness unit at a distance from and in control of its various by-products so that it no longer confuses itself witn its by-products. The astonishing speed with wich fifty percent of the human race can be cleared is believable only when you put it into action. The magic words are: "Be three feet back of your head." This is the one-shot clear. If the existence of a one-sinot clear, or a process is indigestible to people it is because they have so long contemplated objects and nave their attention so thorougnly fixed upon objects that they can no longer view space. And the idea of viewing space, the idea of being without objects is so antipatinetic to them that they feel they must condemn any effc $\cdot$ t winich might take from them the proximity of some of their fondest posessions.

It is so strongly antipathetic to man to look at space that one of the basic processes of Dianetics -- causing him to look at spots in space -- will cause a rather low-toned individual to become quite violently ill at his stomach. The nausea resulting simply from contemolating empty space is discoverable only in those who have a great deal of trouble with posessions and who are unable to have things. From having to have things they have gotten to a point where they do not believe tney can have anything any more. Thus, being asked to contemplate an emptiness of any kind is enough to cause a violent physical reaction. Hence, this whole subject of "clear" and exteriorizatior., as it is tecinnically termed, is very antipathetic to the remaining fifty percent of the human race who cannot be nit instantly with this one-shot button.

Fifty percent of the people you walk up to, if you do not preselect your preclears -- a person on the road to being clear .- will immediately exteriorize, be a distance from their body, and benold themselves as capable of handling a great many things they before considered imoossible to control the moment you say "ibe three feet back of your head." The remaining fifty percent will look at you with varying puzzlement. These know they are a body. These know they are an object, and these know (most of them) that they would get sick at their stomacins if they contemplated being all ty themselves in space. Tney would believe it would be impossible to control a body winile being tinree feet benind it. Thus one gets into an immediate argument witin such seople, and they wish to go into the various deeper significances. If these people were lost to us with current Dianetic processes, we vould still have gained many percentile over any past effort to do sometining for the race or about the mind. In the past, even when we looked as short a time
ago as 1949, we discovered that man in general did not posess the ability to get a recovery percentage in patients higher tinan twenty-two percent. Oddly enough, whether it was a witch doctor at work, a psychoanalyst, a psychologist, a medical doctor, or any other practitioner, simple assurance and a pat on the back yet brought about twenty-two percent cured. This fact, not locked at very carefully by practitioners, caused people to believe that the only thing that was wrong with the mind was that people thought something was wrong with the mind and all people needed was a cheering word and it would all be all right. Twen-ty-two percent of a population will recover if anything is done for tinem. The remaining seventy-eight percent are not quite so lucky. When we can raise the percentage even to thirty percent we are doing more than nas ever been done before. When any practice gets less than twenty-two percent recovery, then that papctice is actually definitely harming people, for if all the practitioner did was be at home in nis office and give cheery reassurance to his patients he would get this twenty-two percent. He would have to be very active and depressive in order to decrease this amount of "curest' $n$ inow, when we suddenly vault to the figure of fifty percent we know that we are closing with the answer. Thus, we could relax at this very point, confident that we have done more in the field of healing than has ever before been done.

However, it is not good enough within our framework. In the first place, if we wish to treat people involved with the government, people involved with ruling: people involved with the material sciences -- such as physicists and chemists -- we are dealing with almost entirely the remaining "resistive" fifty percent. This does not mean that a person, simply by exteriorizing, is weaker. It means that a person with continuous contact with the physical universe and continuous narrassment and concern over the state of objects energy is apt to get what we call "interiorized."

A recent series of cases undertaken to demonstrate now far we had to go and what we had to do in order to bring results in this remaining fifty percent has now concluded successfully. With modern technicues, very, very closel; followed, auditors trained by the central organization have ceen successfully clearing cases which were resistive and did not improve on all earlier processes as of 1951 , ' 52 , ' 53 and the bulk of '54. The certainty of clearing the first fifty percent simply with the magic words has been followed now with a certainty of handling the remaining fifty percent. This is so marked that the organizations of Dianetics and Scientology will now guarantee clearing or refund any and all fees paid for the auditing. This presents a rather different scene and attitude than in 1950 when an auditor had to be "intuitive" and nad to work endlessly, it seemed, to croduce gains o:: cases, mich less ciearing. ixy own percentages in clearing people do not count, and I learned early (with some puzzlement that vinat, $\bar{I}$ did with a preclear and the results $\bar{I}$ ootained with a preclear were not the results winich would be obtained by arootiser auditor. It was this fact alone wich caused
research and investigation to be continued at such lengths, and processes to be codified so closely. For first we had to know processes, and then we rad to know how to train auditors, and finally we are obtaining these clearing results.

Any clear earlier obtained was known to be clear simply by the fact that he could recall at will by fictures, or could perform certain other feats. Actually, a cerson was only clear to stay clear when he was not immediately involved with either nis analytical or $n$ is reactive mind. And those clears wich remained stable had been put unwittingly into a much more advanced stage than had been supposed, even by the auditor. It vas an investigation of these clears which led forward into the techniques we have now. It was found that many of them were simply wide-open cases which had tecome rather atle to read their own facsimilies. Several had simply increased their soility to a point so senior to other people's ability tinat everyone agreed they snould be called "clear." And then there was the actual clear. The actual clear, on close questioning, even though ne himself nad not always noticed it, cciceivej simself now to ce some distance from the body. Those clears winich rerained stable and continued to perform and function despite the convulsions of life were these who had been stably exteriorized. This may be a datum which is very hard for some Dianeticists to assimilate, cut again tne difficulty would stem only from the fact that these would be unwilling to look at space or woult te afraid of being disenfrancnised. Such people are very frightened of losing their codies. But this is a fact with which we cannot argue, that so far as osycnosomatic illness is concerned it is test resolved by exteriorization. One has the individual step back from inis body, look at it, and patch it up, and that is acout all there is to psychosomatic illness. There is, of course, an electronic structure of the kody which one can direct a person's attention to, but I have seen the shape of a face change in a moment, I nave seen psychosomatic illnesses disappear in secconds, and as long as there was any physical structure left to vork with at all I nave seen the protlem of csycnosonatic illness cusned so far into the background, as a procle:n, that ne no longer think in triese terms, and we do not consider jianetics vell used wen it is only addressed to psychosomatic illness and agerrations.

Our emchasis today is upon acility. iie have found that the moro we increase the ailility of a person tne better tne by-products around him tecome. Simply cy increasing an individual's ability to walk or to talk we can cnange nis chysical ceingress and ais mental outlook.

Ey tris treery it kould ce enoligh to have somekody to learn how to make cotery, or drive a can, or sceak in puciic, to increase his mental and yineical hesith. And indeed, on investigation be discover tiaj trece tnines are therapelitic, cut we discover that tracy are finited ir their therapy because the talents which an individual learns in this fasiaion are taients involvad entirelv with tioe inadime and oricrisizon of the cody, and ne is not keing entirely inviruccd acroi: cy nis cody. fie is be-

his analytical mind and by the more insidious and less obvious machinery called his reactive mind. Furthermore, by these increases in ability he is not brought up to a point where ne can control or nandle ris entire environment. Such an ability can te developed only by and in tie awareness of awareness unit itself. Wihen it is learning to do something via the body it is not learning to do something direstly, it is learning to do something with help -- the help of arms and legs, face, voice, eyes, and thus hotby therapy is limited even though it is quite positive.

Looking a little further along this line one discovers that the awareness of awareness unit has peculiar atilities. First and foremost of its abilities is to be where it likes to be, and look. It does not need eyes. It does not need a venicle in which to travel. All it needs to do is to postulate its existence in a certain location and then look from that point of existence. In order to do this it has to be willing to be cause. It has to be willing to be an effect. Sut if it can do this it can go much further -- it can create and change space. Furthermore it can erase at a glance facsimiles and engrams.

Now when we get into such capacilities people are liable to believe that we have entered tie field of mysticism and spiritualism. But an inspection of these fields demonstrates the people in them not to be very able. inysticism and other such practices are reverse practices. Rather than controlling the reactive bank, the analytical mind, the tody, the environment, they seek very markedly to withdraw from the necessity to control. This is downward akility, and winie I mignt be accused of maligning these fields, I can only look at the people I nave known in these fields and add the fact that I, myself, have studied in these fields in the East and know their limitations. People are apt to confuse ext eriorization witn astral walking. As you sit there reading tnis book you are asfinitely and positively aware of sitting there and of this book. There is no question about whether or not you are looking at a book. You don't telieve yourself to be projected, and you don't have to guess where you are, and you don't think you have to create some sort of an image iai order to look at anything. You are simply sitting there reading a book. This is exteriorization. If you were cleared, and, with your body at home you were in a library, you could read in the library just as well, with the limitation that you might not have as good grasp of pages. You would certainly know you were in the library. finere would be no question about this. There would te no question about the text on the periodicais on the table. There would te no question akout the quality and personality of the librarian and other pecple sitting there. Eeing clear does not enter into Euesswork. Mou would not be concerned witn telepatiny, with reading people's minds, and other such rric-a-brac. You vould simply know what you wanted to know. Further, you wouldn't have to use a system for finding out what you know. You would simply knowit.

If man cannot face what he is, then mar cannot be free. For
an awareness of awareness unit surrounded entirely by energy masses, and kelieving that it itself is completely these masses, is in a difficult and desperate state. It believes, for instance, that in order to go from one address to anotiner it has to take the energy mass along with it. Tinis is not true. One might carry a body around in order to sceed up one's conversation, in order to have a problem, in order to get some attention and interest from people, but one would not carry a body around because one had to have a kody.

The general attitude of a person who is cleared is the most interesting thing to otserve. Only a cleared person has a very definite tolerance for the behaviour of otners. Feople before they are cleared are in varying degrees of dils rust of otner people. They are niding, or protecting, or owning trings to such a degree trat they do not dare separate themselves from them.

There is a certain fear of an exteriorized person. There is a belief that he mignt do them wrong. Actually one is done wrong by the weaklings of this world, not the strong men. One does.not have to enslave and control by force those whose conduct ne does not fear. Vinen you find an individual who is bent entirely upon a course of the arduously controlled emotions of others you are looking at an individual who is afraid. Sy their fear you shall know them.

Another slight difficulty in the state of exteriorization is that one has a tendency to let things be more or less as they are. Up to a certain point one is content to let the game run and take part in it and have fun with it. The point, of course, is the destruction of the playing field. Life, to a clear, is no more and no less than a game, and the only thing which he would consider somewhat unpardonable in behaviour would te the wiping out of such a playing field. Sut if he were even higher in such a state he should, theoretically, make his own playing field. However, if he did this he would find difficulty getting into communication with other live beings, unless, of course, he made them, which is rather an unsatisfactory state of affairs since one never quite forgets that he did so.

Moral conduct is conduct ty a code of arbitrary laws. Ethical conduct is conduct out of one's own sense of justice and honesty. When you enforce a moral code upon people you depart considerably from anythine like etnics. Feople obey a moral code because they are afraid. Feople are etnical only when tiney are strong. One could say that the criminals of earth are those ucon whom noral codes have ceen too forcefully enforced. As an example of this take the cliche obiect, the minister's son. Ethical conduct does not mean promisclucus aramdon or laviless condict. It ineans conduct undertaken ari followed keぇauミe one nas a sense of etnics, a sense of justice, ard a sense of cower. i'his is seli-deteraincd morality. A clear has tinis to a very marked degree. Ey actual check of many such cases their moral bersviour is intersely superior to that of ty/ people vino pride trense?ves oifteing good." The poi:it arises be-
its existence upon its necessity in the field of morals, and it looks with a sort of horror on sometody who would be good without recourse to or threat from the forces of law and order. Sucn a person would be rather hard to nave around. He would cut down the number on the police force quite markedly.

The state of clear, then, is attainable and is desirable, and now that we can accomplish it with greater positiveness than in 1950 is found to be superior to that described in tne second chapter of "Dianetics: The liodern Science of Mental Health."

The way one goes about being clear, or creating a clear, is simple, tut requires a certain code of conduct called The Auditor's Code, and requires, we nave discovered, a considerable amount of training. Clearing another person is a nighly secialized atility. Tinis ability must be raised in individuals before they can easily and successfully undertake such a project. Witnessing this is the fact that while many of the prosesses involved in clearing have been available for a very, very long time, very few people have successfully used them. The discovery of why this was was quite as important as the state of clear itself. The remedy of this disability lies in training and processing. The activity of creating a clear is known as "processing" and is undertaken by one individual on behalf of another individual. "Self-clearing" has not been found possible where the individual was badly mired in his own case.

Enormously subordinate to the goal of clear, but enormously senior to man's various nealine activities in the mind, spirit, and tody, the very pruciesees winich lead up to clear remedy, whether one wants them to or not, a great many of the ills of the individual. One can take one of these modern processes and run it all by itself, and accomplish more with Dianetics than man has previously accomplisned in the field of healing. when one has the answere, of course applying those answers to minor psychosomatic díficuilties, or acerrations, or spiritual unrest is elementary. Eut again vie have discovered that there is no real sucstitute for training either at the nands of an already trained and skilled auditor, or best, from the central organization.

The awareness of awareness unit was not readily discoverable in the field of physics because physics is ontirely concerned with mecranics. finysics starts with the assumption of the conservation of enerey and the existence of space and goes on into further comelexities from there. The awareness of awareness unit is one etes earilier than all this, and its existence was unsuspected by mis-derinition in the field of physics. That was the definition of a static. A static, in physics, is called sometnine virich is "an ecuilibrium of forces." This object at rest in an eçuilitrium of forces is an interestire semantic fuzzie. Ii we put a glass upon a table
and then say that it is a static，we are telling a very bai lie． It is not in an equilibrium of forces．That glass iappens to ce travelling at one thopsard miles an hour just by reason of ine fact that the eartin is turnize．It jas seven otier directions and speeds ty reason of being part of tief clacet eartio，tize solar system $\mathrm{m}_{3}$ and this galaxy．It cacct，Esez，be coasijered at rest． Thus no obiect can be consijerej at rest quless one considers something relatively at rest．Tre giass is at rest in relainon－ ship to the table，Eut tinis is nct Ee jetsieai definition．

 tics，and that was the lefjeit $e=$ zez．Ge fatrematician for


 encountered it so Forcefinipy zeceri
 nuclear physics at all．Jais rija firiaice uas ao less taan zero．
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The proper and correct．definition of zero would be：＂some－ thing which had no nass，winch nad no wave－length，which nad no lo－ cation in space，winch nad no position or relationship in time．＂ This would te a zero．One colild state it more snortly，if a little less correctly as：＂something without mass，meaning，or mobility．＂

It would be almost impossitle to detach a dyed－in－the－woò physicist from the concept that everyting was a＂sometningness＂ and that there was actually a＂notiningness．＂However，tnere is a nothingness winch has quality．It has potentials，it nas akility． It has the ability to perceive，it has the ability to create，the atility to understand，and the ability to appear and disappear to its own satisfactinn in various positions in space．furtnermore， this thing could，we have demonstrated conclusively，manufacture or cause to vanish space，energy，and masses，and could，quite ad－ ditionally，re－position time．

These new concepts are actually advances in tine field of phy－ sics and mathematics，and from tne viev：coint of tne physicist and the mathematician would only incidentaliy apply to the mind．

From this data we get the basic definition of a static, which is: "An actuality of no mass, no wave-length, no position in space or relation in time, but with the quality of creating or destroying mass or energy, locating itself or creating space, and of re-relating time." And thus we have the definition of an awareness of awareness unit. It is the definition of a static. It does not have quantity, it nas quality. It does not have mechanics, it can produce mechanics, and it does have ability.

The foremost ability of the awareness of awareness unit is to have an idea, and to continue that idea, and to perceive the idea in its continuance in the form of mass, energy, objects and time. In tire field of Scientology the fact that this awareness of awareness unit can also control and even make physical bodies is almost incidental. That is only a specialized branch of the game. In Dianetics tinis is a very important function, for one in Dianetics is working with jian.

A static could also be called an orientation point. It would be from that point that it made and directed space, energy and objects. It would be from that point that it assigned meanings, and that we have an essential difference betweer the awareness of awareness unit and its by-products. linese typroducts we can categorize as symbols. vinen we say "mecnanics" we actually mean to some degree "symbols." A symbol is something that has mass, meaning, and mobility -- three in's. Tnat is the technical definition of a symbol. An orientation point is something that controls symbols. The difference in acility of an awareness of a\%areress unit is how much it is an orientation noint in relationship to now muchit believes itself to be a symbol, or to have mass, meaning, and mobility. jeduction from the state of awareness is into the condition of the symbol -mass, meaning, and mobility. To get a clear idea of this, you see the word "a" on this page. That has mass, even if very slight mass. It has meaning, since it converts an idea when glanced at, and it certainly has mobility, since you can move the book around. Now you, looking at tre book, have the role of $2:$ oi ientatior soint to the degree that you do not conceive yourself to have a fixed identity, a fixed position, a fixed mass. If you, looking at the book, have no real mass, if your name is not a tremendously fixed idea with you, and if you know you can move your body around witiout having to move with it, then you would very clearly and decisively be an orientation point. But if you think you have mass and are mass, and if you think you are your name, and if you tinink you rave to move around only by moving the body around, then of course somebody else, sometning else, can be your orientation point. It may be your mother. It may be your nome town, or, if you are a mystic, it might even be some spirit. You would tnink of yourself as a symbol. Similarly, a symbol does not remember anytining more than it symbolizes, and trius your meraory to a large degree mignt te the menory of past allies -- people who took care of you and to vinom you were attacned aifectionately -- and if you were in a lecture you would probably take notes
ratner than remember what is being said. An orientation point has the power of memory without record. A symbol nas the power of memory only to the degree that it is a record.

Thus we see that it is desirable that an individual does not identify himself with masses, but tnat he retain his ability to nandle masses and objects and energies, to remember at will, witnout the need of records such as those in the reactive bank, or facsimile machines such as those in the analytical mind's bank.

In any good, thorough investigation, one investigates to see what he will discover and to find better ways to do things. In any reliable investigation rewort one tells what ne discovered and reports its cnaracter and nature. In this science we are doing just that. When we talk of the awareness of awareness unit we are not talking to be pleasing, to win friends or influence professors, we are simply telling you what has been discovered after twenty-five years of research and investigation in tne field of the mind that nas taken off from the platform of physics and matnematics rather than cinilosophy. T.ae awareness of awarenese unit is a fact. It is a demonstrabile fact, and the best way to demonstrate it is to use the orocesses wnich accomolish this, and then discover tnat the individual is more well, nas a better memory, is better oriented, more capable, is more et'nical, happier, has better command of time, can communicate better, is more willing to nave friends, is less antisocial than the average person, and has a greater zest for living and getting things done. All these tinings can be accomplished by test.

In 1950 we often had occasion to demonstrate the existence of the engram. It seened to be nighly in question amongst triose people who were ext remely seecialized -- it said on treir diplomas -- in the field of the mind. To be accomplisned in tre field of the mind and yet not know anything aiout engrams or facsimiles would be an idiotic state indeed, because the mind is composed of facsimiles and engrams. If one wishes to examine items or energy products, well, then (as now) we were onlv interested in results. Winat can we do with this technology? एif we can demonstrate with this technology that we can better the lives, toleraness, atilities of those around us, then certainly we will have done sometning. Wie have no place for shilosophical argument concerning this material. It is simply workable material. You do not argue with tise directions on how to open a vachum packed can. If you don't follow them you don't get the can open. Cr, not following them, and still being insistent upon it, you smash the can ard ruin the contents. One would not Eo into a philosopnic uiseertation about the directions of opening a can. Ctviclisly they are written ty somebody who knows now to open cans, and any nours spent on getting tais person to demonstrate that he really could open cans wolild be wasted time. The tiniate to do is simply reau tae directions, follow them very closely, and see whether or not the can is orened. ilthough this seems to te a very comaon sort fit an examole to acpiy to that noble creatura, han, it is, nevertne? ess, the tiuntest staterent that could be made accut the etatus of Dianetice ard Scientology and

## their uses and purposes.

Dianetics has as its goal the reapiring and patcining up of this thing called by the uninitiated, tinis civilization, taking its destiny out of the nands of madmen who tinink that the entire organism is simply a machine, and putting it in the hands of the same people, only this time with the ingredient of sanity added. There isn't even any point in trying to categorize Dianetics or say that it compares to psychology or mathematics or engineering, or any other activity, because it is obviously senior to all these activities and doesn't have to take any of these activities into account to work, All Dianetics needs to work is a trained auditor, a preclear, and a little time in which to accomplish its processes. If these ingredients ... tine auditor, the preclear, and a little time -- were not available, then there would be no purcose in naving any Jianetics at all, since tnere wouldn't be any human $\cdot \mathrm{ace}$.

The spirit in which these conclusions are advanced is intensely practical, and now that some nitwits wio probably don't get along with their wives and hate dogs, but who have worked themselves into the position of being able to, can knock a couple of atomis together, either by orders or by actual skill, and so tear up a very nice playing field, the presence of Dianetics in this world is not simply a practicality, but an urgency.

## CHAFTER IV

## ACCENT DiN ABILITY

Almost anyone realizes that he can be better than he is, that he can do things tetter than he has been doing them. It is an entirely different thing to ask someone to realize that he is ill, aberrated, or stupid. Why is it that a man can understand that he can be more capable and very often cannot understand that he is incapable? It would seem to follow that if a man realized that he could be more capable, then he would realize at once that he was, to some degree, less capable than he could be. For various reasons, however, this does not follow. One is confronted many times too often by his insistence upon brilliance of a very stupid ...an. It could be said with some trutn that the person who asserts he needs to know no more to be fully as bright as his fellows, would, upon examination, be discovered to be quite deficient in capability and understanding.

Earth has had many examples of this. The Fascist is probably best described as a very stupid man who insists upon a status quo which is intolerable for all others, yet who believes inimself to be brighter than all others. Eut even a Fascist of the most modern sort -- the Fission Fascist -- would be the first to admit that both he and others could do a cetter job of reing fascistic.

The basic reason for this is a simple one, almost idiotically simple. One can understand understanding, and can see that understanding can increase. Stupidity, ignorance, illness, acerration, incapability are only a fall away from understanding and are, tnemselves, less understanding and so are less understandable. Cine does not understani that ne might get worse, and so does not aave any great communication with people who tell him that ne will get worse. The dying man relieves right up to the moment of nis last breath, no matter what he is saying to his doctor and family, that he is going to get tetter. He nas no understanding of that state of non-understandineness called death. One can understand the understandatle. One cannot understand the incomprehensible because the definition of incomprehensibility is non-understandability. As I said, this is an almost idiotically simple situation.

Life in its iignest state is understanding. Life in its lower states is at a lower level of understanding, and where life nas ceased to function and ras arrived at what one mignt call total incapability, there is no understanding it all.

In Dianetics and S^ientology we have a great deal to do with this subject called understanding. Understanding has very specific component parts: These component parts are: Affinity, reality, and Communication.

Affinity, Reality, and Communication for:n an interdependent
triangle. It is easily discovered on some inspection that one cannot communicate in the absence of Reality and Affinity. Fiurther, one cannst nave a Reality with something with which he cannot communicate and for which ne feels no affinity. And similarly, one has no affinity for something on which he has no reality and with which he cannot communicate. Even more narrowly, one does not have affinity for those things on which he has no reality and on which he cannot communicate, and one has no reality on things which he has no affinity for and cannot communicate upon, and one cannot communicate upon things which nave no reality to him and for which he has no affinity.

A graphic example of this would be anger. One becomes angry and what one says does not then communicate to the person at whom one might be angry. Even more crudely, the fastest way to go out of communicaticn with a machine would be to cease to feel any affinity for it, and to refuse to have any reality upon it.

We call this triangle the ARC triangle. The precision definitions of these three items are as follows:

1. CONAUNICATION is the interchange of ideas or particles between two points. More precisely, the definition of Communication is: Cause, Distance, Effect with Intention and Attention and a duplication at Effect of what emanates from Cause.
2. REALITY is the degree of agreement reached by two ends of a comianication line. In essence it is the degree of duplication achicved between Cause and effect. That which is real is real simply because it is agreed upon, and for no other reason.
3. AFFINITY is the relative distance and similarity of the two ends of a communication line. Affinity has in it a mass connotation. The word itself implies that the greatest affinity there could be would be the occupation of the same space, and this, by experiment, has become demonstrated. where things do not occupy the same space their affinity is delineated by the relative distance and the degree of duplication.

These three items, Affinity, Reality, and Communication can be demonstrated to ke equate into Understanding. Above Understanding is Knowingness without formula or design, and this might be considered to be a unit activity. Dropping down from a complete Knowingness we would arrive into tne realm of Understanding, for this is a Thiri Dy namic manifestation peculiar to two or more individuals. :icre you to be a clever matnematician, you colidd discover by Symbolic Logic now all mathematical formulas could be derived from this orincicle that Understanding is composed of Affinity, feality. and Commaication. īo mathematics falling outside this triangle is valid matneunatics to man. There is no additional factor in Unierstantine except Significance, but this, of course is the idea or consideration mentioned in the Communication Formula 1.

- It is a truism that if we could uncerstand all Life we would then tolerate all Life. Further, and more germane to ability, if one could occupy the position of any part of Life, one would feel a sufficient affinity for life to be able to merge with it or separate from it at will.

Vihen we say "Life" all of us know more or less what we are talking about, but when we use this word "Life" practically, we must examine tine purposes and behaviour, and in particular the formulas evolved by life in order to have the game called "Life".

When we say "Life" we mean Understandiñ̈, and when we say "Understanding" we mean Affinity, Reality, ani Communication. T'o understand all wolid te to live at the nigiert level of potential action and ability The quality of Life $\because x i s t s$ in the presence of Understanding -- $\quad$ n the presense then, of Affinity, Reality, and Communication. Life would exist to a far less active degree in the levels of misunderstandine. incomprehensibility, psychosomatic illness, and physical and mental incapabilities secause Life is Un-. derstanding it attempts to understand. linen it turns ard faces the incomprehensitle it feels balked and baffled. It feels tnere is a secret; and feels that the secret is a threat io existence.

A secret is antipathetic to Life, and therefore Life, in searching for those things which would seem to reduce it, will nit upon various secrets it must discover. The basic secret is that a secret is an absence of Life, and a total secret would be a total un-livingness.

Now let us look at this formula of Communication and discover that we must nave a duplication at 画fect of what emanates from Cause. The classic example here is a telegram sent from New York City to San Francisco which says "I love you." When it arrives in San Francisco the machinery of communication has delivered it so that it says "I loathe you." This failure of duplication is looked upon as an error, and wouls cause considerable problems and trouble. It could not tinen be considered to be a very good communication. There was notining wrong with the basic intention. There was nothing wrong with the Attention which would be given the wire in San Francisco. The only thing that was wrong was a failure to duplicate at Effect what emanated from Cause.

Now if Life is Understanding it would find it very, very hard to comunicate with something winch was not Understanding. In otiner words, Life, faced with a non-understanding tning, would feel itself kalked, for Life, teing Understanding: coilli not then become non-understandins without assuming the role of teing incoimprehensitle: Thus it is that the seeker after secrets is traped into being a secret nimself.

Where one has an effect yoint which is an inconprenensible tining, and where one is occupying a cause roint. in order to get any communiantion through to the effect coint at all, it would be necessary for the one at cause roint to son: now or ancther reduce
his understandingness down toward incomprenensibility. The salesman knows this trick very well. He looks at nis customer, recognizes his customer is interested in golf, and pretends to be interested in golf himself in order to have nis customer listen to nis sales-talk. The salesman estailishes points of agreement and potential duplication, and then proceeds into a communication. Thus searchers after truth have often walked only into labyrinths of untruth -- secrets -and have themselves become incomprenensible, with conclusions of incomprehensibility. Thus we have the state of beingness of the philosopnical texttooks of Earth. A wonderful example of this is Immanuel Kant, the Great Chinaman of Kðfenigsburg, whose German particioial phrases and advertial clauses, and whose entire reversal of opinion betveen his first and second books balks all our understanding as it has the understanding of philoso pinic students since the late Eignteenth CSentury. But the very fact that it is inconcrenensible has made it endure, for Life feels challenged ty tris thing wich, pretending to be understanding, is yet an incomprenensibility. Tinis is the grave into waich so many philosopners walk. This is the coffin into which the mathematician, seeking by matnematics the secrets of the universe, eventually nails nimself. Dut there is no reason why everyone should suffer simply because he looks at a few secrets. The test nere is whether or not an individual posesses the power to Be at his own determinism. If one can determine nimself to be incomprenensible at will, he can of course, then, determine hinself to be comprehensible again. $\overline{\text { out }}$ if he is obsessively, ard without understanding, being determined into incomprenensibility, then of course he is lost. Thus we discover that the only trap into which Life colild fall is to do things without knowing it is doing them. Thus we get to a further delineation of tise secret and we discover that the secret, or any secret, could exist only when Life determined to face it witnout knowing and without understanding that it nad so determined this action. The very besi grade secret, tnen, would be something which made Life also tend to forget that it was looking at a secret.

One can always understand that his ability can increase, because in the direction of an increase in ability is further understanding. Ability is dependent entirely upon a greater and better understanding of that field or area in which one cares to be more able. When one attempts to understand atility he is of course looking at less comprenensitility, less understanding, and so does not then understand lesseniric ability anywhere near as well as he understands increasing acility. In the absence of understanding of acility we get a fear of loss of ability, which is simely the fear of an unkrown, or a thousit-to-be-unknowacle thing, for tnere is less knowness and less understanding in less ability.

Because life does not want to face thines wirich are less Life-like, one has a tendency to resist and restrain itself froy
confronting the less comprehensible. It is this resistance alone which brings about the dwindling spiral, the descent into less ability. Life does not will this descent into less ability unless Life is cognizant of tne principles involved. Life exists itself into this less-ability. There is a primary rule working hereythat which one fears, one becomes. When one refuses to duplicate something, and yet remains in its environment, his very resistance to the thing he refuses to duylicate will cause him eventually to become possessed of so many energy pictures of that thing which he refuses to duplicate that he will, to have any mass at all, find himself in posession of those energy pictures, and without actually noticing when it happened, is very likely to accept, at ivetheir level, those things which ine refused to duplicate earlier. Thus we get the riddle of the engram, the facsimile,'/ $\overline{\text { f }}$ we understand, $L /$ at the same time, that Life does not necessarily find it bad to have masses of energy around, and is, indeed, uphappy unless it does have some energy. For if there is no energy, then there is no game. Life has a motto: that any game is better tian no game. And it has another motto: any havingness is better than no havingness. Thus we find individuals clutching to them the most complex and destructive of facsimiles imaginable. They do not necessarily want these complexities, and yet they want the energy or the game which these complexities would seem to offer them.

If you would make anyone well, you must then concentrate upon an increase of ability, an increase of understanding. The only reason bad things come to Life is because understanding has impressed further life into them. When an individual faces some secret, the fact that he is facing it and injecting life into it alone causes the secret to activate and have force in action. The only way a bad situation in existence can continue to have life is by taking life from nearby sources of communication. Tine had things of life, then have life only to that degree that, understanding is invested in them . We hava in example in poliomplitis, rhich was at one tima $a n$ extremely miror and unheard-of ¿llness. By various pablications, bya great deal of advertizing, by many invitations to rombat this illness, it is made to take prominence and manifest itself in this society. The only life, actually, which poliomyelitis has is the amount of life which can be invested in poliomyelitis. Yet, poliomyelitis, one thinks, would exist and continue its way if it were ignored. If one were to go on ignoring poliomyelitis, now that one knows about poliomyelitis, yes, this would be the case. It indeed would continue to exist even though everyone was studiously ignoring it. As a matter of fact it would get worse. If, however, it vere to be completely understaod, and if an atility on the part of individuals existed by which they could face it without having to resist it, tnen the matter would be solved.

One wonders why all the nurses and doctors in contagious wards do not immediately pick up the illness, and here we have another factor winich is the same factor as understanding, but couched in a different way. People do not acquire obsessively tnose tnings which they do rot fear. An individual has to resist something, has to be afraid or something, has to te afraid of the consequences of some-
quences of something before it could have any adverse obsessive effect uoon him. At any time he could have a self-determined duplication of it, but tiis, not being obsessive, not being against his will, would not produce any ill symptom beyond the length of time ne determined it.

Part of understanding and atility is control. Of course it is not necessary to control everytining everywhere if one totally understands them. However, in a lesser understanding of things, and of course in the scirit of having a game, cointrol becomes a necessary factor. The anatomy of cortrol is Start, Stop and Change, aこni this is fully as important to know as Understanding itself, and as the triangle which composes Understanding: Affinity, Reality, and Communication.

The doctors and nurses in a contagious ward have some degree of control over the illnesses which they see before them. It is only when they kegin to recognize their inability to nandle these ills or these patients that they, themselves, succumb to this. In view of the fact that of recent centuries we nave been very successful in handling contagious diseases, doctors and nurses, then, can walk with impunity through contagious wards.

The fighters of disease, having some measure of control over the disease, are then no longer afraid of the disease and so it cannot affect them. Of course there is would be a level of body understanding on this which might yet still mirror fear, but we would have the same statement obtaining. Feople who are able to control something do not need to be afraid of it, and do not suffer ill effects from it. Feople who cannot control things can receive bad effects frcm those things.

Here we have an example of what might happen in the realm of disease. How about human aberration? bie discover that the sanitariums of tae world are all too often inhabited, in addition to catients, by those persons who were formeily at work in these institutions. It is a rather shocking thing to discover in Ward Nine the nurse who was once supervisor of a mental hospital. Now here we have a condition where there was no control or understanding. Feople do not understand mental illness, aberration, insanity, neurosis. The first actual effort along this line which cut down the tally was Freudian Analysis, and yet tinis, requiring much too long, was not an effective weapon. These doctors and nurses in institutions wino, tnen, are tnemselves patients in the same institutions knew definitely trat they did not have any real control over insanity. Thus, naving no control over it, tirey tecame sutject to it. They could not start, stop, and charge insanity. The franticness of tris state is represented by the medaeval torture which has been utilized in such institutions as "cures." Ey "cured" the people in such instituticne :ately beant "quieter." Tine natural course of existence would lead them to thinix in terms of euthanasia, and so they nave -- that it would te best to kill the patient ratare than to aye rii insanity coatinue. And tney have even
accomplished this at the rate of two thousand mental patients a year dead under electric shock machines. Ard they have accomplished it by a very nigh percentage dead under brain operations. The only effectiveness of electric shock and train operations would te to render the patient less alive and more dead, and the end-product we see so many times of death, which would be the only way to stop the insanity. These people, of course, could not envision the fact that imortality and insanity in future generations would crop up as a problem. They had to conceive that if they killed the patient, or if they simply made him much quieter, they nad then triumphed to some degree. In view of the fact that Han, sane or insane, is not to be destroyed according to law waives against this"sclution."

With Dianetics, to use the study in a relatively narrow field of application, we have assumed some control over insanity, neurosis, aberration, and can actually start, stop and change aberration. In the fis t book, "Dianetics: The Hodern Science of Mental Health" techniques were present which would place in view, and tien vanquish them, almost any mental manifestation known in the field of insanity and aberration. Where an auditor was unable to do anything for the insane or the neurotic, the fault (if fault there was) generally lay in the fact that the auditor was actually afraid. ifis fear was born entirely out of inis insecturity in starting, stopping, and changing the condition.

In modern instruction at Hutbard Frofessional College, there is little or no emphasis placed upon the case of the stıdent, and yet when the student graduates he is discovered to be in a very high tone. The entire concentration is upon giving the student the ability to nandle any and all types of case, and he becomes sufficiently secure in his acility -- if he is graduated -- to walk without any fear and consideratle calm through areas of psychosis, neurosis, and physical illness. He has been given the technologies by which these misbenaviours of Life can be controlled. In viow of the fact that he can start, stop, and change them he need no longer fear them, and could with impunity work around the insane if this were his mission.

The handling of osychosis, neurosis, and psychosomatic illness do not happen to be the mission of the auditor. Indeed, these things get well only if they are more or less ignored. As long as the accent is upon ability any malfunction will eventually vanish. The mission of the auditor is in the direction of ability. If ne increases the general acility of the preclear in any and all fields then, of course, any mis-aciiity such as those represented by psychosis, neurosis, and ssycnosmatic illness will vanish. The auditor, however, is not even covertly interested in these manifestations.. Around him ne sees a worid which could be far more able. It is nis tusiness to make it so. while business, in zeneral, does not resomize that there is anytning wrong with its atilities, it can resognize that it, acilities can ce better. One well-trained audito working with groue processing in tre United States air Force could trecle the number of pilots successifily graduated from a
school, and could reduce the crash toll of ingh-speed planes by fully tinee-quarters. This is not a wild statement. It is simply an application of the research data already to hand. The mission is greater ability, not an eradication of inability.

Just to give more understanding to those around him could be said to be a sufficient mission for a well-trained auditor, for by doing so he would certainly increase their acidity. By increasing that ability he would be able to increase their Life. The common denominator of all neurosis, psychosis, aberration and psychosomatic ill is "can't work." Any nation which has a high incidence of these is reduced in production, and is reduced in longevity. $K$ -

And what does nee do about "how bad it is"? well, if one depends for a long time upon others to do sometining about it, or depends upon force, he will fail. From his viewpoint the only one who can put more Life, more Understanding, more Polerance, and more Capability into the environment is himself: just by existing in a state of nigher Understanding. Without even being active in the field of auditing, just by being more capale, an individual could resolve for those around nim many of their problems and difficulties.

The accent is on ability.


## CHAFTER V

## THE AUDITOR'S CODE

There are several codes in Scientology and Dianetics. The only one that has to be obeyed i.f we wish to obtain results upon a preclear is The Auditor's.Code, 1954. In the first book, "Dianetics: The lSodern Science of iental Health" we nad an Auditor's Code which was derived more or less from an ideal rather than from practical experience. In the ensuing years a great deal of auditing has been done and a great many errors have been :nade by auditors. And when we have taken the common denominator of. what has caused preclears to make small or negative progress, we discover that these can be codified so as to inform the auditor who wishes to get results what to avoid in inis processing.

When a psychoanalyst or psychologist uses Dianetics he is very prone to be operating in his own frame of conduct. It is the conduct of the oractitioner almost as much as the processes which makes Dianetics work. In psyctoanalysis, for instance, we discover that the basic failure of Freud's work in practice and as used by analysts failed chiefly because of two things done by the analyst in a consultation room. whatever the value of freud's libido theory, the effectiveness was reduced by the analyst's evaluation for the patient. The patient is not allowed to work out his own problems, or to come to his own conclusions. He is given ready-made interpretations. In psychology there is no operating code, for clinical psychology is not much practiced and is, indeed, outlawed in many states. While psychiatry might have a modus operandi, none of those conversant witn this nandling of the insane -- the function of psychiatry .- would call it a code . inteaded to induce a better state of teingness in a patient.

In education, which is in itself a therapy, we discover an alnost total acsence of codified conduct beyond that laid down ky school boards to regulate the social attitude of, and restrain possible cruelty in educators. Although education is very widescread, and indeed is the practice best accepted by this society for the tetterment of individuals, it yet lacks any tightly agreed-upon metnod or conduct-codification for the relaying of data to the student. Custom has dictated a certain politeness on the part of the professor, or teacher. It is Eenerally believed to be necessary to examine vitin rigor and thoroughness. Students are not supposed to whisper or chew gum, but education in general has no code designed to oil the flow of data from the rostrum to the student bench. On tie contrary, a great many students would declare that any existirg code was designed to stop any flow whatever.

Dianetics is in an interesting cosition in that it is itself,
and altnough people may try to classify it witn mental therapy, it is closer to tine level of education so far as the cosiety itself is concerned. Its goal is the imorovement of the mind on a self. determined basis, and its intended use is ucon individuals and groups. Because it is an accumulation of data which is apparent. ly the agreed-ucon factors from which existence is coristricted. and although the simble perusal of this data very often frees an individual, it is alsc disseminated on an individual and srole basis directly to individuals and groups, and is a form of self. recognition.

If you were to sake the best progress along any nignway you woild do well to foliow the signs. In tais Auditor's Code of $1.25 /$ we have a number of sizn-posts, and if tioir directions are pursued a maximum of result will result. If they are not pursued, one is liable to find the sreclear over in the ditcn in need of a ton: truck in the form of a better auditor. wite in addition to tne command of the proaesses themselves: the difference cetricen the Eook Auditor and the Frofessional Alditor lies in the observance of this coje. $\dot{A}$ ver: Ereat deal of time is invested in trae dudi
 effects of disocedience of this code and obedience xiz of it, and in leadina hi:a to cractice it closely. Tinis supervision at t:ie H.F.C. is relatively simele. One takes a look at. trae class and finds sometody wice is nct in good sampe. Une uiscovers wio wu dited nim, and one tisn kncws what aucitor is :oct iollcwing tae Auditor's Code. The offending student is tisen tax́en asiue ixai briefed once more. a graduatine aliditor nas to know tais code by heart, and more importanily, has to ce acle to oractice it witn the same unconscious ease as a pilot ilies a oiane.

THE aUJITCE'S CODE, 1954

1. Do not evalliate for the preclear.
2. Do not invalidate or correct the preclear's data.
3. Use the processes which improve the preclear's case.
4. Keep all appointments once made.
5. Do not erocess a ereclear after 10:00 F.ir.
6. Do not process a preclear wino is improperly fed
7. Do not permit a frectient cnance oí auditors.
g. Do not sympatnize with the preclear.
8. Never permit the preclear to and tine session on nis own independent jecision.


. 12. Always reduce every comminication lag encoustered by a continued use of the same question or frocess.

- 13. Always continue a process as long as it oroduces change, and no longer.

14. Be willing to grant beingness to the preclear.
15. Never mix tine processes of Dianetics witn triose of various otner practices.
16. Maintain two-way communicition witin the preclear.

This is actually The iuxitor's Code, 1954, imended, since it has one aditicnal clause from tiee originsl release of tinis code -- number lo: "riaintain two-way cominuication with the preclear."

If cne were to sort out these various provisos he would discover tinat all of them were imeortant, but that tiree of them were more vitally concerned with processing than the otners, and that theie three, if overlooked, beuld inevitacly and always result in case failure. These tinree are the difference ketween a good auditor and a bad auditor. Tiney are numbers 12, 13, and 16.

In 12 we discover that the auditor sholild rejuce every communicaticn lag encountered by contimued use of tiae same ouestion or process. Ālmost every case failure contalns some of tnis. The difference between a Frofessional Aliditor ani a E Eok Auditor is most visible in this and trie otiner two provisos mentioned. A good auditor wolld understand winat a communication lag is -- the length of time intervening between the asking of a question and the receiving of a direct answer to that question, regardiess of what takes place in tre interval -- and ae would be very carefil to use only those processes on a preclear whic' trie preclear could reascnably answer up to, and he wolild be quite certain not to walk off from a comiunication lag into which the session nad entered. A bad auditor would believe, when he nad struck a communication laE, that he aad simply found a blind alley, and would hastily criange to some otner ouestion.

In number 13: "Alvays continue a process as long as it pro* duces change, and no longer," we find tne greatest frailty on tne part of auditors. An auditor who is not in good condition or wo is not well trained will "G and $\mathrm{A}^{\prime \prime}$ with tine preclear. Binen the preclear starts to crianee, tre auciitor wili cnange the process. (by "Q and $\mathrm{A}^{\prime \prime}$ we mean tnat tae answer to the question is the cuestion, and se indicate a duplication.) Here we find an auditor sossibjy so muca unjer the commani of the preclear, ratiocr tinan the reverse, tajt tie abītcr sinaly dupiicates oosescively what the preciear is doine. The preclear starts to chinee, therefore tíe auditor chances. A process should be min as long as it rroduces cranes. If tne preclear is cnanging: trat is virat the auidior aniats. If tne abiator were to stop and
change off to some ©ther process just because the preclear has shown some charge, we have discovered some very sick preclears. Additionally, an auditor is liable to continue a process long after it has stopped producing change. He and the preclear get into a sort of a marathon, a machine-motivated grind, on Opening Procedure by Duplication, waich probably after tiken hours produced no fu ther alteration in the preclear. Yet this pair mignt go on to fifty nours with the process and would be quite disheartened to discover that for forty nours notning had nappened. This, nowever, is much less harmful as an action than gust changing a process simply tecause it is producing cinange.

The maintenance of a two-way communication is the most touchy activity in auditing. An auditor being tine auditor and -oncentrating upon control of the preclear, all too often forgets to listen when the preclear speaks. Nany an auditor is so antent upon the process that when it produces a cnange which the preclear thinks ne snould advise upon, the auditor ignores nim. Ienoring the preclear at a time when he wishes to impart some -vital information generally sends the preclear directly into apathy. at the same time, an auditor should not permit the preclear to keep on talking forever, as in the case of a lady recently reported who talked to the auditor for three days and three nights. The therapeutic value of this was zero, for the auditor was listeining to a machine, not to the preclear. One should understand rather thoroughly the difference between an obsessive, or compulsive communication line and an actual commication. Listening to circuits of course validates circuits. The auditor sinculd pay attention to the rational, the usual, the agreed-upon, and should leave very much alone the kizarre, the freaky, the compulsive and the obsessive manifestations of the preclear. The maintenance of two-way communication is actually a process in itself, and is the first and most hasic process of Dianetics, and continues on through all the remaining processes.

Simply because we nave pin-pointed three of theso is no reason to ignore the uthers. Every time there has been a "psychotic break" by reason of or during auditing, it has occurred when the preclear was improperly fed, when the preclear had had a frequent change of auditors; and when two-way communication had not been maintained. The effort on the part of tne preclear to impart a vital change to the auditor was ignored. All trese "psychotic breaks" were repaired, kut cecause these factors were present the patching up was ratner difficult. Audit tnem early, audit them bright, listen to wrat they have to say akout what's happening, make sure tiey are eating regularly, and change auditors on a preclear as seldor as possible, and no psychotic breaks will occur.

If you are simply investigatirg Dianetics to discover whether or not it is rorkasle, you should be aware of the fact taat the Auditor's Code, following of, is an essential function of dianetics. Dianetics fuactions very poorly in the absence of the Auditor's Code. It is part of the crocess, not simely a polite way to go about handing peocle. Thus, if Dianetics is tested in
the absence of The Auditor's Code, do not pretend that it nas been tested at all.

Another phrase migat have been adied to tinis code, but it could be more germane to living tnan to auditing, and that phrase would ce: "dairiain silence around unconscious or semi-conscious people". The reason for this is contained in "Dianetics: The wiodern Science of enental riealta" and in preventive Dianetics. Such statements benome "engrammic". The addition of this to the Auditor's Code, however, is not practical, as an auditor often finds himself talking to a "groggy" preclear. Because the aviditor is reducing evary communication lag ne encounters ty a repetition of the question, the askins of a cuestion or diving of a comand to a semiconscious recelear is thus rendered relatively unaberiative, for sooner or later the question imbedded in the unconsciousness will work lonse and rixk the communication lag will not flatten until this occurs. Thus, simply the reduction of the communication lag in itse-f eradicates such phrases. Thus, this is not part of the Auditor's Code. However, when the counter-unconsciousness or semiconsciousness, as in moments immediately after the injury of a child, a street accident, an operation, we maintain silence when we are not auditing the person. liothers and fathers would spare themselves a great deal of later mental unrest on a child's part if they knew and would follow this in iunction, and in many other ways it is a very important one. A man can be kiiled ty too iauch conversation arcund him while he is injured. iv o matter how deeply unconsciolis he may appear to be, something is always registering. The questioning by the police at the scene of an accident, where the person being cuestioned is in a state oi shock, or where other accident victims are present, is probably tae most aberrative conduct in this society. The questioning by poiice is quite restimulative in any event, and many severe complicitions after acciaents have been traced immediately to this activity on the fart of the police. It might be very important for some ledger somewhere to know exactly who caused tais. It is roore important that tae people involved in it live and ce nappy afterward. It is not that we do not like police. This is not the case. Wie simply believe that the police snould be civilized, too.

Simply memorizing this code is not enough. Wemorizing it in order to practice it is indicated, but it is the practice of this code which is important. Observance of it is the nallmark of a good auditor: and it signalizes the recovery of the case.

If an auditor is goinc to raise the acility of the preclear, his ability in the field of auditing must te consideratle. That ability begins with the understandine and observance oí the Auditor's Code, 1954, Amended.

## CHAPTER VI

## TRAPFED

In Greece, Rome, England, Colonial America, France and Washington, a great deal of conversation is made on the subject of Freedom. Freedom, apparently, is something that is very de = sirable. Indeed, Freedom is seen to be the goal cf a nation or a people. Similarly, if we are restoring ability to the preclear we must restore Freedom. If we do not restore Freedom we cannot restore ability. The muscle-bound wrestler, the tense driver, the rocket jockey with a frozen reaction time alike are not able. Their ability lies in an increase of Freedom, a release of tension, and a better communication to their environment.

The main trouble with Freedom is that it does not have an anatomy. Something that is free is free. It is not free with wires, vias, by-passes, or dams, it is simply free. There is something else about Freedom which is intensely interesting: it cannot be erased. In "Dianetics: The Nodern Science of Niental Health" we learned that pleasure moments were not erasable. The only thing that was erasable was pain, discomfort, distortion, tenseness, agony, unconsciousness. In more modern Scientologisal parlance, Freedom cannot be "as-ised", it is something which is imperishable. You may be able to concentrate somebody's attention on something that is not free and thus bring him into a state of belief that Freedom does not exist, but this does not mean that you have erased the individual's freedom. You nave not. All the freedom he ever had is still there. Furthermore Freedom has no quantity: and by definition it has no location in space or time. Thus we see the awareness of awareness unit as potentially the freest thing there could be. Thus man concentrates upon Freedom.

But if Freedom has no anatomy, then please explain now one is going to attain to sometining which cannot be fully explained. If anyone talks about a "road to Freedom" he is talking about a linear line. This, then, must have boundaries. If there are boundaries there is no freedom. This brings tine interesting proposition to mind that the very best process, by theory, would be to have an individual assume himself to be free, and then he would simply be asked to assume himself to be free again. Indeed, upon many cases of a high toned variety this is a quite workable process An individual is sick, he is usually in very good tone, the auditor simply asks him to Essume that he is free, and he will cease to be sick. This magic, however, is limited to those pecple who have some concept of what "free" means. Taik tc a person who works from eight o'clock until five with no goals, and no future, and no belief in the organization and its goals, who is being required by time pay ments, rent, and other barriers of an economic variety to in. vest all of inis salary as soon as it is paid, and we have an
individual who nas lost the notion of Freedom. His concentration is so thoroughly fixed upon barriers that Freedom has to be in terms of less barriers. Thus, in processing we have to audis in the direction of less and less barriers in order to attain Freedom.

If Freedom is so very compelling and is so useful, and is in itself something like a synonym for ability -- even if not entirely -- then it is our task to understand a little more about Freedom as itself in order $\pm 0$ accomplish its attainment, for unfortunately it is not enough for the bulk of the human race simpdy to say "be free" and have an individual recover.

Life is pione to a stupidity in many cases in wich it is not cognizant of - disaster until the disaster has occurred. The middle-western farmer had a phrase for it: "Lock the door after the horse is stoien". It takes a disaster in order to educate people into the existence of such a disaster. This is education by pain, by impact, by punishment. Therefore, a population which is faced with a one-shot disaster which will obliterate the sphere would not have a chacnce to learn very much about the sphere before it was obliterated. Thus, if they insisted upon learning by experience in order to prevent such a disaster, they would never have the opportunity. If no atomic bomb of any kind had teen dropped in world war I it is probable there would be no slightest concern ab out atomic fission, although atomic fission might nave developed right on up to the planet-buster without ever being usod against lian, and then the planet-buster being used on Eartin and so destroying it..

If a person did not know what a tiger was, and we desired to demonstrate to him that no tigers were present, we would have a difficult time of it. Here we nave a freedom from tigers witnout knowing anytining about t-igers. Before he could understand an absence of tigers he would have to understand the creance of tigers. This is the process of learning we know as "by experience".

In order to know anytining, if we are going to use educational methods, it is necessary then to know, as well, its opposite. The opposite of tigers probably exists in Mialayan jungles wnere tigers are so freouent that the absence of tigers would be a novelty, indeed. A country which was totally burdened by tigers might not understand at all the idea that there were no tigers. In some parts of the world a great deal of areument would have to be entered into with the populace of a tiger-burdened area to get them to get any inkling of what an absence of tigers would be. Many cases in processing have suddenly lost a somatic, to discover themselves in a new and novel state. This somatic was so routine and so constant and so pervasive that they could not intellectually conceive of what life would be like without that particular somatic.

The understandine of Freedom, then, is sligntly complex if, then, individuals who do not have it are rot likely to understand it, and thus we have an individual who knows rothing acout exteriorization and knows everything about beine in constant contact with
the sensations of a body failing to grasp the idea of the freedom resulting from exteriorization. These people do not even believe that exteriorization can exist, and so combat it. They are so little experienced on the subject of Freedom that this type of freedom is"known to be non-existent" to them.

The way to demonstrate the existence of Freedom is to invite the individual to experience Freedom, but if he does not know what Freedom is, then he will not exteriorize. We have to hit some sort of gradient scale on the matter, or make him turn around and look squarely at the opposite of Freedom.

But. the opposite of Freedom is slavery and everybody knows this -- or is it? I do not think these two things are a dichotomy. Freedom is not the plus of a condition where slavery is the minus unless we are dealing entirely with the political organism. Where we are dealing with the individual better terminology is necessary and more understanding of the anatomy of minus-Freedom is required.

Minus-Freedom is entrapment. Freedom is the absence of barriers. Less Freedom is the presence of b-arriers. Entirely minus-Freedom would be the omnipresence of barriers. A barrier is matter or energy or time or space. The more matter, energy, time or space assumes command over the individual the less Freedom that individual has. This is best understood as entrapment since slavery connotates an intention, and entrapment might be considered almost without intention. A person who falls into a bear-pit might not have intended to fall into it at all, and a bear-pit might not have intended a person to fall upon its stake. Nevertheless: an entrapment has occurred. The person is in the bear-pit.

If one wants to understand existence and his unhappiness with it, he must understand entrapment and its mechanisms.

In what can a person become entrapped? Basically, and foremost he can become entrapped in ideas. In view of the fact that freedom and atility car be seen to be scmewhat synonymous, then ideas of disability are first and foremost an entrapment. I daresay that amongst men the incident has occurred that a person has been sitting upon a tare plain in the total belief that he is entirely entrapped by a fence. There is that incident mentioned in Seif-Analysis of fishing in Lake Tanganyika where the sun's rays, being equatorial: pierce burningiy to the lake's bottom. The natives there fish by tying a number of slats of wood on a long piece of line. They take either end of this line ard put it in canoes, and then paddle the two canoes to shore, the slatted line stretching between. The sun shining dowfward presses the shadows of these bars down to the bottom of the lake and thus a cage of shadows moves inward toward the shallows. The fish, seeing this cage contract upon them: which is composed of nothing but the absence of light, flounder frantically into the shallows where they cannot swim and are thus caught, picked up in baskets and cooked. There is nothing to be afraid of but shadows.


#### Abstract

When we move out of mechanics man finds himself on unsure ground. The idea that ideas could be so strong and pervasive is foreign to most men. For instance, a government attacked by the Communists does not perceive that it is being attacked only by ideas. It b elieves itself to be attacked by guns, bombs, armies and yet it sees no guns, bombs, armies. It sees only men standing together exchanging ideas. whether or not these ideas are sound or not is beside the point, they are at least penetrative. No sixteen inch arinour plate could possibly stop an idea. Thus a country can be entrapped, taken and turned toward Communism simply by the spread of the Comrrunistic idea. A country that fails to understand this arms itself, keeps its guns cocked, its armies alert, and then succumbs at last to the idea now entered into the heads of the armed forces, which it so hopefully employed. The collapse of Germany in horld har I was an instance of tnis. Its armies, its grand fleet were all flying the red flag. Although allied pressure and the conditions of starvation in Germany nad much to do with its defeat, nevertheless, it was keyed into being by the Cominunist idea infiltrated into the minds of the men who orisinally were armed and trained to protect Germany. And Communism, just as an idea, traps the minds of men. They find themselves organized into cells, they find their customs abandoned and are regimented by a militant, biological, soulless tyranny, their master. 乌ere is an idea becoming a sort of trap.


So, first and foremost, we have the idea. Then, themselves the product of ideas, we have the more obvious mechanics of entrapment in matter, energy, space and time.

The most common barrier which man recognizes as such would be a wall. T'his is so obviously a barrier that individuals quite commonly suppose all barriers to be composed of solid walls. However, almost any object can be made into a barrier. A less common use of an object as a barrier would be one which inhibited, by some sort of suction or drag, a departure from it. a solid lump of conisiderable magnetic properties will hold to it a piece of steel. Gravity is, then, a barrier of a kind. It holds the people or life units of Earth to Earth.

Another barrier would te energy. A sheet of energy or something carrying energy, such as an electrical fence, can prove to be a formidable barrier. A cloud of radioactive particles obstructing passage into another space could also ie a barrier. Tractor-type beams, as in the case of gravity, could be seen to be a barrier of sorts, but in the form of energy.

Yet another barrier, easily understood, is that of space. Too much space will always make a barrier. Space debars an indivicual from progressing into anotiner part of the galaxy. One of the finest prisons one could imagine would be one located on a small piece of matter surrounded by such a cuantity of space that no-one could cross it. Space is such an eificient barrier that people in the Southwest of the United States, comriitting crimes, discover their way everywhere blocked by the gigantioness of space. In lCew York City it would be very easy for them, after the commission of a crime, to
vanish, but in attempting to cross a space of such size as the Southwest they become exposed everywnere to view, there being nothing else upon which the police can fix their attention.

Quite another barrier, less well understood, but extremely thorough as a barrier, is time. Time debars your passage into the year 1776 and prevents your reposession of things which you had in your youth. It also prevents you from naving tnings in the future. Time is an exceedingly effective barrier. The absence of time can also be a barrier, for here an individual is unable to execute his desires and is so constricted by tie pressure of time itself.

Matter, energy, space, and time can all, tinen, be barriers. An awareness of awareness unit, nowever, which is the personality and beingness unit of the person, and winich is composed of quality, not quantity, can be anywhere it wishes to be. There is no wall thick enough, nor any space wide enough to debar the reappearance at some other point of an awareness of awareness unit. In that this is the individual, and not some ghost of the individual, and as the individual is nimself an awareness of awareness unit and not his macninery and his body: we see that as soon as one understands completely that he is an awareness of awareness unit, he no longer is restricted by barriers. And thus those wioo would seek entrapment for individuals are entirely antipathetic toward the idea of exteriorization, and the person who knows nothing but barriers is apt to believe that a condition of no-barriers could not exist. Yet a condition of no-barriers can exist, and this is itself Freedom.

Examining Freedom, then, we have to examine why people do not attain it easily or understand it. They do not attain Freedom because their attention is fixed ucon barriers. They look at the wall, not the space on either side of the wall. They have entities and demon circuits which demand their atsention, and indeed, the bciy itself could be considered to be an attention demanding organism. One mignt believe that its total function was to command interest and attention. It is so interesting that people do not conceive tnat behind tnem lies all the Freedom anybody ever desired. They even go so far as to believe tnat that freedom is not desirable and that if they could a ttain it they would not want it. . Cne is reminded of prisoners who occasionally go so sufficiently"stir-crazy" as to demand after tneir release from prison confining walls and restricted spaces. ivanuel Komroff once wrote a very appealing story on this subject, the story of an old man who had served twenty-five years in prison, or some such time, and who on his release asked for notining more than the smallest room in his son's house and was happiest when he could see someone on an opposite roof who had the appearance of a guard, and who actively put bars back on his window. One could consider that a person who has been for a long time in a body to have such a fixation upon the barriers imposed by the body, that once an auditor tries to remove them the preclear puts tiem back quickly. You might say that such a person is "stircrazy", yet the condition is remediakle.

The anatomy of entrapment is an interesting one, and the reason why people get entrapped, and, indeed, the total mechanics of entrapment are now understocd. In Scientology a great deal of experimentation was undertaken to determine the factors which resulted in entrapuent, and it was discovered that the answer to the entire problem was two-way communication.

Roughly, the laws birk of chis are: Fixation occurs only in the urezence of one-way com:unication. Entrapment securs only when one has not given or received answers to the things entrapping him. Thus we see the ARC Triangle, itself, and most importantly the Communication factor of that triangle, looming up to give us a roadway to Freecion.

It could be said that all the entrapment there is is the waiting one does for an answer.

Here we find Mian. Basically he is an awareness of awareness unithrich is capable of, and active in, the production of matter, energy, space and time as well as ideas. We discover that he is more or less•fixated upon ideas, matter, energy, space and time and the processes and functions involving these. And we discover that these, being the products of the awareness of awareness unit, do not supply answers to the awareness of awareness unit, and thus the awareness of awareness unit supplies itself those answers.

Entra-pment is the opposite of Freedom. A person who is not free is trapped. He may be trapped by an idea, he may be trapped by matter, he may be trapped by energy, he may be trapped by space, he may be trapped ty time, he may be trapped by all on them. The more thoroughly a preclear is trapped the less free ne is. He cannot change, he ca-nnot move, he cannot cominunicate, he cannot feel affinity and reality. Death itself could be said to be ivan's ultimate in entrapment, for when a man is totally entrapped he is dead.

It is our task in investigation and auditing to discover for the individual and the group the roadway to a greater freadom, wish is the roadway to a greater ability.

The processes the auditor uses today are designed entirely to secure greater freedom for the individual, for tie group, for ivankind. Any process which leads to a greater freedom for ail Dynamics is a good process. It snould be remembered. however, tinat an individual functions on ail Dynamics, and that suppression by an individual of the Third or Fourth Dynamic leads to less Freedom for the individual, himself. Thus, the criminal, in becomine immorally free, harms the group and haras mankind, and thus becomes less free himself. Thus there is no Freedom in the absence of iffinity, Agreement, ani Cornanication where an individual falls akay from these fer fixás riis ireedonnsharply surtailed and he finis himself confronted with barriers of magnituje.

The component parts of Freedom, as we first gaze tipon it, are then: Affirity, Reaiity, and Comunication, whicn sumate into

Understanding. Once Understanding is attained, Freedom is obtained. For the individual who is thoroughly snarled in the mechanics of entrapment it is necessary to restore to him sufficient communication to permit his ascendence into a higher state of understanding. Once this has been accomplished his entrapment is ended.

None of this is actually a very difficult problem. In the auditing done today this is very simple, but where the auditing is being done by a person who does not basically desire the freedom of the individual a further entrapment is more likely to insue than further freedom. The obsessively entrapped are Then enemies of the preclear, for they will trap others.

A greater freedom can be attained by the individual. The individual does desire a greater freedom, once he has some inkling of it. And auditing according to the precision rules and codes of Dianetics and Scientology steers the individual out of the first areas of entrapment to a point where he can gain higher levels of Freedom, either by further auditing or by himself. The only reason we need a regimen with which to begin is to start an individual out of mirror-maze of such complexity that he himself, in attempting to wend nis way, only gets lost.

This is Dianetics, 1955:

## CHAPTER VII

## COMAUNICATION

CommunicaCtion is so thoroughly important today in Dianetics and Scientiology, as it always has been on the whole track, that it could be said that if you would get a preclear into communication you wouid get him well. This factor is not new in psycnotherapy, but concentration upon it is new, and interpretation of ability. as communication is entirely new,
you
If ^were to be in thorough and complete communication with a car on a road, you would certainly have no difficulty driving that car. But if you were in only partial communication with the car and in no communication with the road, it is fairly certain that an accident will occur. Miost accidents do occur when the driver is distracted by an argument he has had, or by an arrest, or by a cross alongside of the road that says where some motorist got killed, or by his own fears of accidents.

When we say that somebody should be in present time we mean he should be in communication with hics environment. We mean, further, that he should be in communication with nis environment as it exists, not as it existed. And when we s_peak of prediction we mean that he should be in communication with nis environment as it will exist, as well as as it exists.

If communication is so important, what is communication? It is best expressed as its formula, which has been isolated, and by use of which a great many interesting results can be brought about in ability changes.

There are two kinds of communication, both depending upon the viewpoint assumed. There is outflowing communication and inflowing communication. A person who is talking to somebody else is communicating to that person (we trust), and the person being talked to is receiving communication from that person. Now, as the conversation changes, we find that the person who has been talked to is now doing the talking, and is talking to the first person, who is now receiving communication from him.

A conversation is the process of alternating outflowing and inflowing communication, and right here exists the oddity which makes aberration and entraOpment. There is a basic rule here: he who would outflow must inflow -- he who would inflow must outflow. When we find this rule overbalanced in either direction we discover difficulty. A person who is only outflowing communication is actually not communicating at all in the fullest sense of the woro, for in order to communicaこte entirely he would have to inflow as well as outflow. A person who is inflowing communication entirely is
again out of order, for if he would inflow he must then outflow. Any and all objections anyone has to social and human relationships is to be found basičally in this rule of communication, where it is disobeyed. Anyone who is talking, if he is not in a compulsive or obsessive state of beingness, is dismayed when he does not get answers. Similarly, anyone who is being talked to is dismayed when he is not given an opportunity to give his reply.

Even hypnotism can be understood by this rule of communication. Hypnotism is a continuing inflow without an opportunity on the part of the subject to outflow. This is carried on to such a degree in hypnotism that the individual is actually trap= ped in the spot where ne is being hypnotized, and will remain trapped in that spot to some degree from there on. Thus, one might go so far as to say that a builet's arrival is a heavy sort of hypnotism. The individual receiving a bullet does not outflow a bullet, and thus ne is injured. If he could cutilow a bullet im:iejıately after receiving a oullet, we could intreduce the interestiny question, "Would ne be wounded": According to Jur cuie he would not be. Indes, is te were in perfect communication with his environment he couid not even receive a bullet injuriously, tut let us look at this from a highly practical viewpoint.

As we look at two life units in communication we can lakel one of them "a" and the other one of them "b" In a good state of communication "a" would outflow and " b " would receive, then "b" would outflow and "a" would receive. Then "a" would outflow and "c" would receive. In each case both "a" and "b" would know that the communication was being received and would know what and where was the source of the communication.

All right, we have " $a$ " and " $b$ " forsing each other in a communication. "A" outflows. His message goes across a distance to "b" who inflows. In this phase of the communication "a" is Cause, "b" is Effect, and the intervening space we term the Distance. It is noteworthy that "a" and "b" are both life units. A true communication is between two life units, it is not between two objects, or from one object to one life unit: "A", a life unit; is Cause, the intervening space is Distance, "í", a life urit, is Effeet. Now a completion of this communication changes the roles. Replied to, "a" is now the Effect, and "b" is the Cause. Thus we have a cycle which compietes a true communication. The cycle is Cause, Distance, Effect, with Eifect then becoming Cause and communicating across a Distance tc the original source, which is now Effect; and this we call a twoway communication.

As we examine this further we find out that there are other factors invoivea. There is "a's" intention. This: at "b" becomes attention. and for a true communication to take place, a duplication at "b" must take place of what emanated from "a". " A ", of course, to emanate a communication, must have given
attention to " b ", and " b " must have given to this communication some intention, at least to listen or receive, so we have both Cause and Effect having intention and attention.

Now there is another factor which is very important. This is the factor of duplication. We could express this as Reality, or we could express it as Agreement. The degree of Agreement reached between "a" and "b" in tinis communication cycle becomes their Reality, and this is accomplished mechanically by Duplication. In other words, the degree of Reality reached in tinis communication cycle depends upon the amount of duplication. "E", as Effect must to some degree duplicate what emanated from "a" as Cause in order for the first part of the cycle to take effect, and then "a", now as Effect, must duplicate what emanated from "b" for the communication to be concluded. If this is done there is no a berrative consequence. If this duplication does not take place at "b" and then at "a" we get what a mounts to an unfinished cycle of action. If, for instance, "b" did not vaguely duplicate what emanasted from "a" the first part of the cycle of communication was not achieved, and a great deal of randomity, argiment, explanation, might result. Then if "a" did not duplicate what emanated from "b" when " $b$ " was cause on the second cycle, again an uncompleted cycle of communication occurred with consequent unreality: Now naturally, if we cut down Reality, we will cut down Affinity, so where duplication is absent Affinity is seen to drop. A complete cycle of communication will result in high Affinity and will, in effect, erase itself. If we disarrange any of these factors we get an incomplete cycle of communication and we have either "a" or "b" or both waiting for the end of cycle. In such a wise the communication becomes aberrative.

The word "aberrate" means to make sometning diverge from a straight line. The word comes tasically from optics. Aberration is simply something which does not contain straight lines. A confusion is a bundle of crooked lines. A mass is no more and no less than a confusion of mis-managed communication. The energy masses and deposits, the facsimiles and engrams surrounding the preclear are no more and no less than unfinished cycles of communication which yet wait for their proper answer at "a" and "b".

An unfinished cycle of communication generates what might be called "answer hunger". An individual who is waiting for a signal that his communication has been received is prone to accept any inflow. wihen an individual has, for a very long period of time, consistently waited for answers which did not arrive, any sort of answer from anywhere will be pulled in to nim, by him, as an effort to remedy his scarcity of answers. Thus he will throw engrammic phrases in the bank into action and operation against nimself.

Uncompleted cycles of comminication bring abcut a scarcity of answers. It does not much fatter what the answers were or would be as long as vaguely approximate the subject at nand. It does natter when some entirely un-looked for answer is given, as in compulsive or obsessive こommunication, or when no answer is given
at all.
Commication itself is aberrative only when the emanating communication at Cause was sudden and non sepuitur to the environment. Here we nafe violation of attention and intention.

The factor of interest also enters here but is far less important, at least from tine standpoint of the auditor. Nevertheless it explains a great deal atout human cenaviour, and explains considerable about circuits. "A" has the intention of interesting "b". "B", to be talked to, becomes interesting. Similarly "b", when he emanates a communication, is interested and "a" is interesting. Here we have, as part of the communication formula (but as I said, a less important part) a continuous snift from being interested to being interesting on the part of either of the terminals, "a" or "b". Cause is interested, Effect is interesting.

Of some greater importance is the fact that the intention to be received, on the part of "a" places upon "a" the necessity of being duplicatande. If "a" cannot be duplicatable in any degree, then, of course, his communication wili not be received at "b", for "b", unable to duplicate "a", cannot receive the communication. As an example of this, "a", let us say, speaks in Chinese, where " b ". can understand only French. It is necessary for "a" to make himself duplicatable by speaking French to "b" who only understands French. In a case where "a" speaks one language, and " b " another, and they have no language in common; we have the factor of mimicry possible and a communication can yet take place. "A", supposing he has a hand, could raise his hand. "B", supposing he had one, could raise his hand. Then "b" could raise his other hand, and "a" could raise nis other hand, and we would have completed a cycle of communication by mimicry. Communication by mimicry could also be called comnunication in terms of mass.

We see that feality is the degree of duplication between Cause and Effect. Affinity is monitored by intention and the particje sizes involved, as well as the distance. The greatest Affinity there is for anything is to occupy its same space. As the distance widens Affinity drops. Furtner, as the amount of mass or energy particles increases, so again does affinity drop. Further, as the velocity departs from what "a" and "b" have considered $\propto$ Cptimum velocity -- either greater or lesser velocity than what they consider to be the proper velocity, Affinity drops.

There is another fine point ©bout communication, and that is expectancy.

Basically, all thines are considerations. Wie consider that things are, and so they are. The idea is always senior to the mechanics of energgy, space, time, mass. It would be possible to have entirely different ideas about cominunication mixiz than these. However, these happen to te the ideas of communication
which are in common in this universe, and which are utilized by the life units of this universe rere we bave the toasic agreement upon the subject of comminication in the comurication formula as given here. Decause ideas are senior to tions, a thetan can get, in addition to the comunication formia, a pecuicier idea concerning just exactiy now comunication shouid be coaducted, and if this is not generally agreed ueon, can finci himself definitely out of comunication. Let us taire tie exampie of a modernistic writer who insists that tie fiest tiree leticers of every word should be drcopel, or that no sentence should be finished, or that the deseriction of characters shouid be neld so a cubist rendition. He will not aittainagreement amonest his readers and so will becone to sore degree a.foriy onen. There is a con- it/ tinuous action of natural seleetion, one jight say. which weeds out stra-ge or peculiar cominitication ideas. Feople, to be in communication, adhere to the basic rules as given here, and when anyone $t_{1}$ ies to depart too wicely from these ruies, they simply do not duplicate his and so, in effect, he goes out of comrunication,

We have seen an entire race of philosophers go out of existence since 1790. die have seen philosophy decome a very unimportant subject, where once it was a very common coin amonest the peopie. The philosopiers, themseives, put themselves out of communication with the ceopie by insisting upon using eorcis of <special definitions which could not be assimilated with readiness by persons in general. The currency of philoscohy couid not be duplicated readily by those with relatively limited vocatularies. Take such jaw-cracking words as "telekinesis". inile it probably means something very interesting and very vital, if you will think back carefully no taxi-driver mentioned this word to you while you were paying your fare, or even during the more vercose moments of the ride. Probably the basic trouble with philosophy was that it became Germanic in its grammar, an example set by Im= manuel Kant. And if you will recall that wonderful story by Saki, a man was once trampled to death wile trying to teach an elephant German irregular verbs. Fhilosophy shed some of its responsibility for a cycle of communication by rendering itself unduplicatable by its readers. It is the resconsibility of anyone who woild communicate that he speak with such vocabulary as can be understood. Thus philosochy could not even begin for some hundred and fifty years a sound cycle of communication, and thus is dead.

Now let us take up the individual who has become very "experienced" in life. This individual ras a time-track in particular. This time-track is his orn time-track, it isn't anyone else's timetrack. The basic individuaities amongst men are based upon the fact that they have different tinings haypen to them and that they view these different things from different points to view. Thus we have individualization ard me have individual opinion, consideration and experience. "wo men walking down the street witness an accident. Each one of trem sees the accident from at least a slightly different point of View. Consulting twelve different
witnesses to the same accident, we are likely to find twelve different accidents. Completely aside from the fact that witnesses like to tell you what they think they saw instead of what they saw, there were actually twelve different points from which the accident was viewed, and so twelve different aspects of the occurrences. If these twelve were brought together, and if they were to commicate amongst themselves about this accident, they would then reach a point of agreement on what actually happened. This might not have been the accident, but it certainly is the agreedupon accident, which then becomes the real accident. This is the way juries conduct themselves. They might or might not be passing upon the real crime, but they are certainly passing upon the agreed-upon crime.

In any war it takes two or three days for enough agreement to occur to know winat took place in a battle. 访hereas tnere might have been a real battle, a real sequence of incidents and occurrences, the fact that every man in the battle saw the battle from his own particular point of view, by wich we mean severely "point from waich he was looking", rather than his opinions -no one saw the battle in its entirety. Thus, time must intervene for enough communication on the subject of the battle to take place so that all nave some semblance of agreement on what occurred. Of course, when the histcrians get to tinis battle and start writing different accounts of it, out of the memoirs of generals who were trying to explain away their defeats, we get a hignly distorted account indeed. And yet this becomes the agreed-upon battle, as far as history is concerned. Reading tie historians one realizes that one will never really know what took place at Waterloo, at Bennington, at Biarathon. In that we can consider as a comunication one soldier shooting at anotiner soldier, we see that we are studying commanications about comrunication. Tinis scholarly activity is all very nice, but does not carry us very far toward the resolution of human problems.

We have seen these two words "Cause" and "Erfect" playing a prominent role in the communication formula. wie nave seen that First Cause became at the end of the cycle Last Eiffect. Furthermore, at tine intermediate point, First Effect immediately changed to Cause in order to nave a good communication cycle. What, then, do we mean by "Cause"? Cause is simply the point of emanation of tine communication. What is "iffect"? Effect is the receipt point of the comunication. In that we are only interested in life units, we see tnat we can readily ascertain cause at any time, ife are not interested in secondary or tertiary Cause. Vie are not interested in assisting causes in any way. We are not interested in secondary or tertiary effects. vie are not interested in assisting effects in any way. we consider any tine that we loox at a source point of a commication that we are looking at Cause. In that the entire track is composed of this pattern of Cause and iffect, an individual is very prone, waenever he sees a possible cause point to look for an earlier cause point, and then an eariier one, and an earlier one, and an earlier
one, and afte: a while takes to reading the Bible, which is very hard on the eyesight.

In view of the fact that all Cause is simply elected cause, and all Effect is siniply elected effect, and that the primary echeIon is the idea level of communication, that is Cause which we elect to be Cause, that is Effect which elects to be Effect, and there is no more that can be said about it. Cause, in our dictionary here means only "source point". Effect means only "receipt point".

We notice that the receipt point, midway in the cycle of communication, shifts and becomes source point. Wie could classify this sifif in the center of the cycle of communication in some other fasinion, but it is not necessary to do so. Vie would be getting too complicated for our purposes.

Now we come to the problem of what a life unit must be willing to experience in order to communcate. In the first place the primary cause point must te willing to be duplicatable. It must be able to give at least some attention to the receipt point. The primary receipt point must be willing to duplicate, must be willing to receive, and must be willing to change into a source point in order to send tine communication, or an ansiver to it, back. And the primary source point in its turn must be willing to be a receipt point. As we are dealing basically with ideas and not recinanics, we see then that a state of mind must exist between a cause and effect point wherefy each one is willing to be Cause or 5iffect at will, and is willing to duplicate at will: is willing to be duplicatable at will, is willing to change at will, is willing to experience the distance ketween, and, in short, willing to comunisate. Where we get these conditions in an individual or a group we have sane people. Where an unwillingness to send or receive communications occurs, where people obsessively or compulsively send communications without direction and without trying to be duplicatable, where individuals in receipt of communications stand silent and do not acknowledge or reply, we have aberrative factors. And it is very interesting to note from trie standooint of processing, that we have all the abberative factors there are. wie do not need to know anytining furtiner acout aberration than that it is a disarrangement of the cycle of communicațion. But to know that, of course, we have to know the component parts of communication and the expected behaviour.

Some of the conditions which can occur in an aberrated line are a failure to be duplicatable before one emanates a communication; an intention contrary to being received, an unwillingness to receive or diplicate a communcation, an unwiliingness to experience distance, an unwillingness to change, an unwillingness to give attention, an unwilingness to express intention, an unwillinginess to acknowledge, ar, in general, an unwillingness to duplicate. ise might go so far as to say that the reason communication takes place instead of occupying the same space and knowing -- the communicam tion introduces the idea of distance -- is that one is unwilling to
$B E$ to the degree necessary to be anything. One would rather communicate than be. Thus we find that the inability to communicate is a gradient scale -- it goes down along with the inability to be. We get individuals winding up as only willing to be tnemselves, whatever that is, and thus becoming "the only one". To the degree that a person becomes "the only one" he is unwilling to communicate on the remaining dynamics. An individual who nas become only himself is in the sad and sorry plight of being off the Second, Third, and Fourth Dynamics, at least.

It might be seen by someone that the solution to communication is not communicating. One might say that if he hadn't communicated in the first place he wouldn't be in trouble now. Ferhaps there is some truth in this, but there is no truth in the fact that processing in the direction of making comanication unnecessary, or reducing communication is not processing at all, but murder. A man is as dead as he can't communicate. Hee is as alive as he can communicate. With countless tests in the HASI department of writing and investigation, I have discovered to a degree which could be called conclusive, that the only remedy for livingness is further comnunicatingness. One must add to his ability to communicate.

Frobably the only major error which exists in Eastern Fhilosophy, and probakly the one at which I balked when I was young, was this idea that one should withdraw from life. It seemed to me that every good friend I had amongst the priests and holy men was seeking to pull back and cut off his communications with existence. Whatever the text-books of Eastern Fhilosophy may say, this was the practice of the people who were best conversant with Eastern mental and spiritual know-now. Thus I saw individuals taking fourteen or eighteen years in order to get up to a high level of spiritualistic serenty. I saw a great many men studying and very few arriving. To my impatient and pos= sibly practical Western viewpoint this was intolerable. For a very great many years I asked this question, "To communicate, or not to communicate?" If one got himself into such tnorough trouble by communicating, then, of course, one should stop communicating. But this is not the case. If one gets nimself into trouble by communicating, he should further communicate. More communication, not less, is the answer, and I consider this riddle solved after a quarter-century of investigation and pondering.

## CHAFTER VII

## THE AFPLICATION OF COUAUNICATJON

If you think we are talking ábout anything very esoteric, or highly mathematical, kindly read the communication formula a-gain. Just because we are speaking of the basic, fundamentals of sanity, aberration, freedom, ability, truth, knowledge, and secrets is no reason why we have to be complicated. We expect the fundamentals of benaviour to be complicated simply because so many highly complicated people have discussed the subject. If Immanuel Kant couldn't, and if Adler addled communication, there is no reason why we should.

As we speak of the applications of communication we are looking at complexities of these fundamentals, and having isolated the fundamentals, we do not then see any complexity in the product of the basics. Let us say that we tnoroughly understand that two plus two equals four. Now we write this on a piece of paper and put it on a table, it is still understandable. Now we write on another piece of paper that two plus two equals four and put it on the same table. Now on a third piece of paper we write two plus two equals four and add it to those on the table. He take four tablets full of paper and on each sheet we write two plus two equals four, and tearing each sheet out, add tinese, Now we get some blocks of wood, and wie write two plus two equals four on these blocks of wood. we get some leather and charcoal and write two plus two equals four, and adi that to the table. Then we get some blackboards, and on each one write two plus two equals four and put them on the table. And we get some colored chalk and write two plus two equals four in various colors on another blackboard and put it on the table. Then we have two plus two equals four bound in vellum and add that to the pile on the table. Then we get some building bricks and we scratch on them "two plus two equals four" and put them on the table. Now we get four gallons of ink and pour it over two plus two equals four, and smear everything we've put on the table. Now we take a bulldozer and push the table out through the wall. We take a steam roller and run over the debris. We take some concrete and pour it over the whole and let it dry, and we still have not altered the fact that two plus two equals four.

In other words, no matter what mechanics we add to the communication formula, no matter what form we use to communicate, no matter how many types of words and meanings we place into the communication formula to become messages, no matter how we scramble meanings, messages, cause points and effect points, we still have a communication formula.

Here we have an individual. He has been living for a many.
evented lifetime. He begán life. let lis say, with a perfect; grasp of the communiation formula. His experience has been a consistent departure from the communication formula only to the degree that he failed to emanate or failed to receive, twisted, perverted, or failed to return communications, and at the end of that lifetime all we have to do to put him into excellent condition would be to restore in its complete clarity his ability to execute the communication formula. The only thing which has happened to him has been violation of the communication formula. ".e emanated something that was not received; when it was received it was not acknowledged; when it replied he did not receive it: and thus he begins to look further and further afield for communications and becomes more and more complicated in his view of communication, becomes less and less duplicatable, is less and less able to duplicate, his intentions swerve further and further, his attention becomes more and more altered, what should have been strácight lines wind up in a ball, and we have our preclear after a lifetime of living with homo sapiens. All. we have to do to get him into the most desirable clarity would be to restore his ability to perform the various parts of the communication formula and his ability to apply that formula to anything in this or any universe. He would have to be willing to duplicate anyting. He.would have to be wiiling to make himself duplicatabie. He would have to be able to tolerate distance and velocities and masses. He would nave to be able to form his own intentions. Hîe would have to be able to give and receive attention. He would have to be able to take or leave at will the intentions of others, and more important, he would have to be able to be at any point and make it cause or receipt point at will. If he were able to do this he could not possibly be trapped; for nere we are intimately walking into the deepest secret of the tra>o.

What is a secret? It is the answer which was never given, and this is all a scoret is. Thus knowledge and use of the communication formula within the framework of Dianetics and Scientology resolves any and all secrets and even the belief in secrets.

The only thing that sould be said to aberrate communication would be ta restriction, or fear of restriction. $\dot{A}$ person who is not communicating is one who is restricting communication. A person who is communicating compulsively is afraid of being restricted in his com:munication. A person who is talking on another subject than that to which Cause was giving his attention has been so restricted on the subject of communication elsewhere, or has experienced such a scareity of communication elsewhere, that he is still involved with communication elsewhere. This is what we mean by "not in present time".

When we look at problems without which humanity cannot seem to live we discover that a probiem is no more and no less than a confusion of comnunication lines, missing cause or effect
points, undeterminable distances, misread intentions, missing attention, and failures in the ability to duplicate and be duplicatable. Kove off the communication formula in any direction and a problem will result. A problem, by definition, is something without an answer, not because the two words are similar, but because all of humanity has confused them. We find that answar to a communication and answer to a problem Can, for our purposes, be synonymous.

When one has failed to get answers consistently to his communications, he begins to run into a scarcity of answers, and he will get problems in order to have solutions, but he will not solve any of the problems because he already has a scarcity of answers. An auditor walks in on a preclear who has a scarcity of answers, finds ${ }^{+}$.e preclear has a circuit of problems, tries to resolve some of the problems of the preclear, discovers that the preclear creates new problems faster than old ones can be resolved. One thing the preclear knows is that there aren't any answers -- not for his particular kind of problems. He knows this to such a degree that he is unable to conceive of answers, which means to nim that he is unable to conceive of solutions. Hee is like the old man in kanuel Komroff's story vhe, after inis release from prison yet created a cell of his own. He cannot look at freedom. He does not believe freedom exists. He cannot envision a world without tigers. The remedy for this of course is to nave nim remedy his lack of answers by having nim mock up answers.

That confused look you see on a mathematician's fa-ce is the task he nas set himself to procure symbolic answers to nypotnetical abstracts, none of which, of course, are human answers. The longer he symbolizes the more formulas ne creates, the further he drifts from the human race. Answers are answers only when tiney come from living units. All else is a glut on the marixet. io matnematical formula ever gave anybody any answer to anything unless i.t was to the problem of communication itself, but this, I'll invite to your attention, was not involved with, and was not derived from mathematics as we know them. The communication formula was derived from an observation of and working with life. It could be derived only because one had entirely agandoned the idea that energy could tell anyone anytining. Life is not energy. Energy is the by-product of Life.

Your recluse is one who nas tecome so thoroughly convinced that there are no octainacie answers from anyone that i.e does not longer believe that Life itself exists. Hee is the only living thing alive, in his coinicn. why? BJecause he is the only thing which communicates. I daresay every recluse, every"only one", every $\#$ obsessively or compulsively commanicating indiviaual has so thoroughly associated with "life units" which were dz so dead that it became "very plain" that no one else was alive. The attitude of a child toward the aduit contains the opinion that adults have very little life in tnem. A cnild, vith his enthusiasms, is in nis family everywhere strrounded by cominication clocks of ereater or lesser
magnitude. His questions do not get answers. The communications which are addressed to him are not posed in a way which can be duplicated. In other words, the adult does not make himself duplicatable. Freud and nis confreres were entirely in error in believing that the cinild is totally self-centered. It is not the child who is totally self-centered. He believes tnat he is in communication with tine total world. Investigation of cisildren demonstrates that they are very heavy on the First, Second, Third and Fourth Dynamics. The child is so convinced of nis ability to communicate that he will touch a hot stove. Life nas no terrors for him. He has not yet learned by experience that he cannot comminicate. It's the adult who is drawn back into tinef"only one" $11 /$ and one believes that the inspira己tion of this continuous belief on the part of a psychologist and psycnoanalyst that the child is entirely self-centered and living in nis own world must be whe expression of an opinion held by the psychoanalyst and psychologist out of his own bank. As one grows one goes less and less into communication with the environment unt.il he is at last entirely out of it. Only he is out of it in tho wrong direction-dead.

Where you see absrration, where you bould wish to detect aberration, you must look for violations in the communication formula. Feople wino consistently and contiually violate portions of the communication formula can be suspected of being just that dead. The furtiaer one departs from the communication formula the more death exists for them. The more concentrated they become on secrets, the more they question intentions, the less they are likely to assume the point of view called Cause or the point of view called Effect.

One should not go so far as to say that life is communication. It is, nowever, a native condition of Life to be able to communicate. Life, the awareness of awareness unit, the ability to have unlimited quality with no quantity, or to produce quantity, is capable of communication. And here agair we are consulting ability. Ability, first and foremost, could be conceived to be the ability to SE, and also the ability to vary being, and this means the acility to comnunicate. One has to be able to be in order to cominunicate. One has to be able to vary one's beingness in order to return communication.

There is the manifestation, ther, known as the "stuck flow". This is one-tay communication. The flo: can be stuck incoming or it can be stluck out.eoing. The part ofi a communication cycle that goes from primary Cause to Effect may be the flow that is stuck, or it migitit be the other from "0" back to "a" tiat is stuck. Here we iave several possible metnods of acnieving a stuck flok: and severil conditions of flow. four to be exact. The flow an be stick from primary Cause to Eifect, from the
 Cause to primary iffect fron the vieupoint of teinary Eifect. The flow can ce stiach from effect-iurned-Cuuse to final bffect: from the viewnoirt of Effect-thrned-iguce. The flow can be
stuck from Effect-turned-Cause to primary Effect, from the viewpoint of primary Cause. These four stuck flows can become -- any of them or a combination of tnem -- the anatomy of a communication lag of a case. A person can hear but cannot answer. A person can cause a communication to begin, but cannot receive an acknowledgement. A primary Cause can be totally engrossed in keeping the flow from arriving at primary Effect, etc.

A failure to complete a cycle of commurication will leave some part of that communication in suspense. It will leave it, (n other \#/ words, silent, and this will stick on the track. It will float in time. It will restimulate. It will attract and hold attention long after it occurred.

Unconsciousness itself results from the receipt of too much, too heavy, communication. It can similarly, but less often, result from the emanation of too much, too heavy, communication as in the case of blowing up a large balloon, where one becomes dizzy after the expulsion of too much breath. Theoretically, one sending a large mass toward another one might fall unconscious as a result of sending too much mass away from himself too suddenly, and we find that this can be the case. This is degradation tecause of loss. One gives away too much, or loses too much, and the departure of the mass, or even the idea, can bring about a drop in corsciousness. In view of the fact that a tinetan can create at will this is not a very dangerous situation. One can receive too much communication too suddenly, such as a cannon ball. Unconsciousness will result from this. Most engrams are composed of too much incoming mass and too much outgoing mass, so as to make a confusion into which any answer, any phrase interjected can then be effective since there is a scarcity of phrases and a plus in masses. One could even go so far as to say that the finly reason a mass interchenge is ever effective in the line of unconsciousness is that it does not have enoujh reasons with it. I suppose that if one explained carefully enough to a soldier why he had to be shot, the arrival of a bullet kould not make him unconscious or hurt him. BCut again, this is theoretical, as very little reason goes on in war, thus it has never ceer suijected to a clinical experiment.

The resolution of any stuck flow is remedying the scarcity of that which stuck the flow. This might be answers. it might be original communication, it might be chances to reply.

The communication formula at work is best understood through the "communication lag".

## CHAPTER VIII

## TWO-WAY COMBUNICATION

A cycle of communication and two-way communication are actually two different things. If we examine closely the anatomy of communication we will discover that a cycle of communication is not a two-way communication in its entirety.

If you will inspect Graph "A" below, you will see a cycle of communication:


GRAPH "A"


GRAFH "B"

Here we have Joe as the originator of a communication. It is his primary impulse. This impulse is addressed to Bill. we find Bill receiving it, and then Bill originating an answer or acknowledgement as Bill', which acknowledgement is sent back to Joe'. Joe has said, for instance, "How are you?" Bill has received this, and then Bill (becoming secondary Cause) has replied to it as Bill', with "I'm O.K.", which goes back to Joe', and thus ends the cycle.

Now what we call a two-way cycle of communication may ensue, as in Graph "B".

Here we have Bill originating a communication. Bill says, "How's tricks?" Joe receives this, and then as Joe', or secondary Cause, answers "O.K., I guess," which answer is then acknowledged in its receipt by Bill'.

In both of these graphs we discover that in Graph "A" the acknowledgement of the secondary Cause was expressed by Joe' as a nod or a look of satisfaction. And again, in Graph "B", Joe''s "O.K., I guess" is actually acknowledged by Bill' with a nod or some expression signifying receipt of the communication.

If both Joe and Sill are "strong, silent men" -- highly aberrated -- they would omit some portion of these cycles. Tine most
flagrant cmission and the one most of ten understood as "communication lag" by the auditor would be for joe in Graph "A" to say "How are you?", and for Bill to stand there without speaking. Here we have Joe causing a communication, and Eill' failing to continue the cycle. He do not know or require, and we are not interested in, whether or not Bill, as the receipt point, ever did hear it. Wie can assume that ne was at least present, and that Joe spoke loudly enough to be heard, and that Bill's attention was somewhere in Joe's vicinity. Now instead of getting on with the cycle of communication, Joe is left there with an incompleted cycle and never gets an opportunity to become Joe'.

There are several ways in which a cycle of communication could not be completed, and these could be categorized as (1) Joe failing to emanate communication, (2) Eill failing to hear communication, (3) Bill: failidg to reply to the communication received by him, and (4) Joe' failing to acknowledge by some sign or word that he nas heard Bill'.

We could assign various reasons to all this, but our purpose here is not to alssign reasons why we do not complete a communication cycle. Our entire purcose is involved with the non-completion of this communication cycle.

Now, as in Graph " $\mathrm{A}^{\prime \prime}$, let us say we have in Joe a person who is compulsively and continually originatirg comunicition whether he nas anybody's attention or not, and whether or not taese communications are germa ne to any existing situation. we discover that Jooe is apt to be met, in his commicating, with an inattentive Bill who does not nea: $n i m$, and thus an absent $\overline{\mathrm{B}}$ ill' who does not answer, and thus an absent joe' who never acknowledges.

Let us examine this same situation in Graph "G". Here we have, in bill, an origination of a communication. we have the same Joe with a compulsive outflow. Bill says, "How are you?" and the cycle is not completed because Noe, sc intent upon his own compulsive line does not become Joe' and never gives Bill a chance to become Bill' and acknowledge.

Now let's take another situation. fie find joe originating comaunications, and Eill a person who never originates communications. Joe is not necessarily comculsive or obsessive in originating communications, but Eill is aberratedly innibited in originating communications. fie fird that Joe and Eili, workine together, then get into this kind of an activity: Joe originates a communication, Bill hears it, becomes zill', replies to it, and permits Joe a chance io become Joe'. This goes on quite well, but will sooner or later hit a jam on a two-way cycle, which is violated because हill never orisinates communcations.

A two-way eycle of communication would work as follows: Joe, having originatea a communicition, and navine completed it, way then wait for Eill to ariginate a comirunication to Joe, thus comcleting the remainier of tne tho-way cycie of conmuncation. Dill does orizitate a comanication, this is heari by Joe, answered by

Joe', and acknowledged by Eill'.
Thus we get the normal cycle of a communication between two terminals, for in this case Joe is a terminal and bill is a terminal and communj.cation can be seen to flow between two terminals. The cycles depend on Joe originating communication, bill hearing the communication, Eill becoming Bill' and answering tie communication, Joe' acknowledging the commuication, then Bill originating a communication, Joe hearing the communication, Joe' answering the communication, and Bill' acknoslledging the communication. If they did this, regardless of what they were talking aoout, they would never become in an argument and would eventually reach an agreement, even if they were nostile to one another. Their difficulites and problems would be sleared up and they would be, in relationship to each other, in good snape.

A two-way communication cycle breaks down when either terminal fails, in its turn, to originate communication. We discover that the entire society has vast difficulties along this line. They are so used to canned entertainment and so inhibited in originating communication by parents who couldn't communicates and by education and other causes, that oeople get very low on communication origin. Communication origin is necessary to have communication in the first place. Thus we find people talking mainly about things which are forced upon them oy exterior causes. They see an accident, they discuss it. They see a movie, they discuss it. They wait for an exterior source to give them the occasion for a conversation. But in view of the fact that both are low on emmuniamtignxax the origin of communication -- winich could also be stated as low on imagination - - we discover that such people, dependent upon exterior primal impulses, are more or less compulsive or inhititive in communication, and thus the conversation veers rapidly and markedly and may wind up with some remarkable animosities or mis-conclusions. Let us suppose that lack of prime cause impuise on Joe's part has brougnt aim into obsessive or compulsive communication, and we find that he is so budy outflowing that he never has a chance to near anyone wino speaks to him, and $i$ ? he did near them woula not answer them. Eill, on the other hand, mi;ir be so very, very, ver: low on primal ijuse (which is to say, low on communication arisination) that he never even moves into Eil:', or if ne does, would never put forth his own opinion, thus unbalancing Joe further and further into further and further compułsive communication.

As you can see by these graphs, some novel situations could originate. There would be the matter oi obsessive answering as well as inhibivive answering. An individual could spend all of his time answering, justifying or explaining -- all the same tning-no primal communication having been orisinated at him. Another individual, as Joe" in Craph "A" or Dill' in Graph "E", mignt sperid all of his time acknowledging, even tnougn notning came his way to acknowledge. The common and most noticed manifestations, however, are obsessive and compulsive origin, and non-answering
acceptance, and non-acknowledgement of answer. And at these piaces we can discover stuck flows.

As the only crime in the universe seems to be to communicate, and as the only saving grace of a thetan is to communicates we can readily understand that an entanglement of commication is certain to result, but we can understand -- and much more nappily -- that it can now be resolved.

That which we are discussing here is minimally theory and maximally derived from obeervation. The main test of this is whether or not it resolved cases, and be assured that it does.

Flows become stuck on this twin cycle of communication where a scarcity occurs in (i) origination of communication, (2) receipt of comm..nication, (3) answering of communication given, (4) acknowledging answers. Thus it can be seen that there are only four parts which can become aberrated in both grapin "A" and Graph "B", no matter the number of peculiar manifestations winich can occur as a result thereof.

These observations of communication are so vital that a considerale difference amonst case results comes about between an auditor who does acnnowlejze wnatever nis preclear answers and an auditor who does not. Let us take "nuiicor $\mathrm{f}^{\prime \prime}$ and we discover that he is running Opening Frocedure of $8-C$ on a preclear, but that at the end of two hours of Dpening frocedure of $E-C$ tine preclear has benefitted very little. Then let us take "Auditor k". This auditor does fifteen minutes of Opening Frocedure of 5-C and tets very good restits on the preciear. The differeace between iujitor $G$ and Auditor $K$ is only that Auditor $G$ never acknowiedges any answer or statement, or comunication origin on the part of the preclear. he simply continues doggeily with the process. Auditor $K$, on tne. other hand, is willing to let the preclear originate a communication and always acknowledges whenever the preciear concludes the action called for in a command, or when the preclear volunteers a verbal answer. In other words, $G$ did not answer or acknowledge, tut ran the process with nechanical perfection, and $K$ both answered and acknowledged as well as originated orders. The fact that the scarcest thing there is is tiae origin of orders or compmunications, and the fact that $\mathcal{C}$ was at least doing this, was enough to cause $G$ to get some improvement in the preclear, but he víuld not get anytning like the improvement obtained by fuditor $K$.

Silence is nowhere desiracile except in permitting another to communcate or waiting for another to acknowledge. The aujiting of silence will wind the oreciear in a perfect fish-net of aberration. The total process mich remedies this is remedying the scarcity, by whatever means, of the four parts of a two-way comnunication.

## CHAPTER IX

## COKRUNICATION LAG

Yesterday we used an instrument called an E-Meter to register whether or not the process was still getting results so that the auditor would know how long to continue it. While the EMeter is an interesting investigation instrument and has played its part in research, it is not today used by the auditor except perhaps in testing the basal metabolism of the preclear. The E-Heter is no longer used to determine "what is wrong with the preclear". As we long ago suspected, the intervention of a mehanical gadget between the auditor and the preclear nad a tendency to de-personalize the session and also gave the auditor a dependence upon the physical universe and its meters which did not have to be there. I knew when we first began to use E-kieters that sooner or later something would have to be evolved, or that something would turn up winich would dispense with them. I worked along that line rather consistently and about half a year tefore this writing developed "communication lag" as the only diagnostic instrument needed by the auditor.

The exact definition of a communication lag is: "tine length of time intervening between the posing of a question, or origination of a statement, and the exact moment tnat question or original statement is answered".

If you will look very closely at this definition you will discover that nothing is said, whatever, about what goes on between the asking of the question or the origination of a communication and it's being answered. What goes on in between is lag. It does not matter if the preclear stood on his nead, went to the North Fole, gave a dissertation on Eotany, stood silent, aniswered some other question, thought it over, attacked the auditor, or began to string beads. Any other action but answering, and the time taken up by that action, is communication lag. An auditor has to understand this very thoroughly. Usually he interprets a communication lag as the length of time it takes the preclear to answer the question and loosely applies this as the length of time between the asking of the quest ion and the first moment the preclear starts to speak. This is not communication lag, for the preclear may start to speak on some other subject, may desire more information, may almost answer the question, and still not actually answer the question.

If you will look around at people you will find them poses. sed of a.great many communication lag mechanisms. In their effort not to be an effect, or in their effort not to be cause, in their aberrations atout compulsive communication, and innibitive communication, and in indulging in impulsive, compulsive and inhibitive
commanication. They manage to assemtie cuite a nurieer of interesting mechanisms, but all tnese mechanisms art comanieation lag.

Here is an example of commacarion lag. ioe: wiow are you, Bill?" Bill: "You look fine, joe." ت̈ere tine ciucstion was never answered at all and would EO on as a commication iag frow finere until tine end of the universe.

Here is another example: Joe: nHow are you, Eill?" Eili: (after twenty seconds of study) "Cin, I Ewess I'm ali rigit today." As this is the commonest form of commanicaiion $13_{5}$ it is tise mest readily observed.

Less well-known is the following comunication lag: joe: How are you, Eill?" Bill: Fihat do you want to anow for? ${ }^{n}$ igain, this question goes on unanswered until the end of the universe.

The most maddening kind of communication lag is: Joe: nHow are you, Bill?n Bill: ----silence from there on out. This is dramatized when people anxiously incuire of an linconscious person how he is and they become entireiy frantic. They are simply looking at a communcation lag winch tney believe will become total, and their anxiety is simply their multiple suffering on tine subject of communication lag.

Here is another type of communication lag. Joe: "how are you, Bill? I was saying to Ezra the otner day that I have seen a lot of sick men in my time, but you certainly look pretty bad, Eill, now how are you? I've been down to see the doctor and he was telling me there's a lot of these colds and things goins around......" In other words, Joe nover gives Bill an opportunity to repiy, and this is the otner side of communication lag.

An auditor's understinding of the subject of comminication lag is brief if he believes it is the lag between tine originator of the communication and the person to wnom it is addressed. On our Graph "A" on an earlier page tinis would be from Joe to Bill'. There is a return lag, and that is from Rill' to Joe', and, as above, there is the lag between Joe and Joe, where Joe simply keeps on talking without ascertaining if there is any Eill' there. You could also call this return lag an "acknowledgement lag". Joe to Joe is not a communication at all. Actually, Joe to Eill' without the completion of the cycle is the same thing. Joe never acknowledges a communication and so the return lag is actually joe to Joe. The proper sequence of such a communication is Eraz $\overline{\mathrm{Ei} i \mathrm{i}}{ }^{\prime}$ to Joe'. In other words Joe, to make a complete cycle oí communication, must acknowledge in sone manner, verbal or gesture, tiat Bill' has said someting.

Joe to Joe, as a communication lag (which is to say. no acknowledgement) has as its initial root an absence, for joe, of Bill to Eill' in Grach "E". In other words, joe nas been =alled upon to originate comunication so consistently that ne now does so compulsively and obsessively since there nas been an entire

## scarcity of other people originating communication.

Now let us look at a nighly specialized type of communication lag. riere ve nave Joe to Eill to Eill' to Joe', as in Graph "A". Then we have Joe waitine for Eill, in Grapn " $\mathrm{B}^{\text {", }}$ to originate a comrunication. If Eill does not, and only silance ensues, Joe then orizinates anotner communication. In other words, we have no two-way communication.

The two-way cycle of communication is not cuite as incortant in auditing as it would be in Life, for in auditing tne auditor perforce is originating communication in order to Eet tne preclear up to the point where he can oririnate cominuication. One does not remedy Life ty approximatine it exactly in the auditine room. The crocess is so designed that it will accomplish a renacilitation in life without, to a marked deeree, navine to live it. is an example of this, the auditor does not exeect the preclear to turn around and originate some process to masc tae abiitor well, but the auditor does expect to jet audited by somekody, sooner or later, or expects to of at a level where he can rise above this need of a communication intercnanee in order to live.

The place auditors have the most trouble :ith the comirunication lag is the return laz. Auditors soluom anknowlejeg the execution of commanis on the part of tne sreclear. is in Opening Procedure of $8-C$, a crocess which is one of the six basic processes today, the auditor sends the preclewr over to touch the wall. fihen the preelear rias touched tric wall, tae uuisitor is quite prone to eive another comand witiout acknowledring tac fact that the preclear fus touenci tes wall. It is in anazing thing what the lack of aekno: lodemert :ill do to slow: oown a case recovery. bany times whan an auitor is joine triis, is acknowledgine, he is doine it in such a scrfunctory fasnion tat the preclear does not recoznize it a s an acknowledec.ant, but as a prelude to a new commani. a gooi 3uition nakes very, very sure that tae preclear knows the acknowiedje:.ent nas occurred. As an example, tac auitor says: "Go over to the will ani touch it". The preclear does so. The auiitor says: "Very sooz", and with a definite pause after this acknowleuetent says: "Now zo over to that wall and tolich it". In otiar :ioris, tas auditor who is a good auditor makes sunc fat the erceicar knows tat a conarlete cycle of comanication hise oceurrea on this particular auditing commana.

Another failure on the eart of auditors is to fail to let the preclear orianite a comunication. The auitior tells tate preclear: "Go over to that wall and to ucn it". The preclear does so but steps midiay in tion eceune and risps, tacn conapletes the eneturc. The eas uditor will fail to ncie and inquire after tais easp. this is actully the orioin ó a com-

 ture or a locn of dishuy, and uven tace wion to sligat, but
this is uslially as far as he can go in originating a communication. The auditor whe fails to sick this up fails to inform the preclear thus that the preclear is permitted to oreginate a communcation. This gasp, this zesture should at once be noted by the auditor with a "What's happening?" or, "winat's the matter?", or, "Sometning happen?" This gives the preclear the opportunity to originate a second cycle of commanication. Remember that the gesture or the gasp was acutally a communication. The preclear probably will not acknowledge the zuditor's statement beyond starting out on the origin of a new communication, cut the fact tnat he does originate a statement on the subjeet of what is the matter is, in itself, an acknowledgement of the fact tnat he nas heatd the auditor. This is so vital that many cases nave stimbled, tripped, and bogged, simply because the auditor did not encourage tine grealear to make a statement as to sometning wicin had occurred. Actually, the trore often an auditor can do tinis the better auditor he is; and the more good will be done by auditing.

Now of course there is an opposite side to this where the auditor can give eredence to an obsessive or compulsive cutilow on the part of the preclear to such an extent that the auditing is entirely interrupted. An example of inis occurred recently where a preclear outilowed at an auditor three days and three nients without the aliditor reoognizing entirely that this was simply obsessive communication in action. Dut tris is not cormunication. Tais is not pertinent to the situation, and the definition of compulsive or obsessive comunication is "an outilow vinicn is not pertinent to the surrounding terminals and situation". In other vords, compulsive or oćsessive commaication is an outflow whion is not in reality vith the existine reality.

We see, then, that an auditing session reajly does include two-way cycle of commincation, but it does not inciude it, ever, unless the auditor invites the preciear to comment unon what is going on as he does processing.

Just as a side comment inere, the way $t$ handle an obsessive or a compulsive cominnication is tc vait for a siignt break in the flow and interject an auditing command. Remember that an obsessive outflow is actually not a communicstion. A comurication is on the subject and is in agreement with the enviroment. It is also in agreement with what is occurring.

Now it doesn't happen to matter what frocess is being done, the basic of that process is two-way communication. In aliditing as in living, communication is existence. In the absence of communication we have silence, and where we nave silence we have no time. Time is manirested in communication lag to the extent tinat the preclear ix has been subjectod to silences, or such a thing as an cosessive on contuisive outflow wich had nothing to do with communcating on the subject at rand. Tinis is.again a sort of silence. Somebody taikirit obsessively ard continually about tinings winch might or might not exist, and to no one in particular with-
out expecting any cycle of comrunication to take place.
A communication lag is handled by an auditor by repetition of a question or command which elicited a communication lag. Here is an examole. Bill: "How are you, "oe?" Joe: silence; silence; silence -- finally a grunt. bill: "Hos are you, Joe?" Silence, silence -- "0.K., I guess." Bill: "How are you, Joe?" "I'm all right, I tell you!" Bill: "How are you, Joe?" Joe: Silence -- "I'm C.K." Bill: "How are you, d oe?" Joe: "All right, I guess." Eill: "How are you, Joe?" Joe: "All right." Bill: "How are you, Joe?" Joe: "Oh, I'm all right."

This is an exanple of flattening a communication lag. it first we have silence and no very inteiligible reply, then we have silence and a reply, and then other añanifestations, each one of which demonstrates a cinanging interval of time until the last couple of commands -- tinree, in actual auditine practice .where tine same interval of time was present.

Flattening a communication lag requires oniy that the preclear answer after a uniform interval of time at least tnree times. This uniform interval of time could, for practical purposes, be as lone as ten seconds. Tinus we get lengths of time reouired to answer an auditine question as foliows: answer requires tinirty-five seconds; answer reeuires twenty seconds; answer recuires forty-five seconds; answer requires twenty seconds; answer recuries ten seconis; answer requires ten seco:dis; answer recuires ten seconds. Tic ail intents and purposes, with these three last ten second intervals the auditor couli consider that - he has to some degres flattened this carticular auditing command because ine is fetting a consistent response. However, with such a lone lag as ten seconds, the auditor will. discover that if ne asked the oliestion two or three more times tie would recover a changing interval o.ce more.

This is the mechanical formula of flattening communication lag. Give the cruer as in Openitg Frocedure of $8-C$ or ask the question, as in Straightiwire: and then continue to give taat same order or ask that same cuestion until the preciear executes it after a short interval tnree times the same.

There is an entirely different manifestation for a completely flattened commanication Lag. We get extroversion. The freclear eeases to put his attention on his mind, but puts his attention on the environment. We see this happen often in tne Opening Frocedure of \&-C where the preciear as the room sudideniy become bright to nim. He has extroverted his attention. ie nas cone frec from one of these comarization taneles out of the past and has sudicnly lookei at the envirorant, Fhis is all that has
 preclear iz doine tite process vory wol, and then besins to remeater odis and ends of appointererts he nas, or sote sucn triag. Just because re doas cois is no reason the alidithe session snould
be ended. It simply demonstrates an extroversion. You have, in one way or another, pulled the preclear out of a communication tangle and put him into present time when he extroverts.

Communication lag as a subject could be a very large one. Wie have all sianner of communication lags in evidence around us. Frobacly the most interesting one is the snock reaction after an accident, which one occasionally sees. At tiaes it takes the body tinirty-six hours to find out and reply to the fact that it has reccived an impact. It is quite cominon for a body to sudjenly manifest the impact half an hour after it. This is communcation lag. There are many humorous angles to comunication lag. Sometimes you ask soi:ebo hy "How are you?" and you get a reply fro: his social machinry. H e says "I'm finu." Then, two or three hours later, he is liatle to say to you, "I feel terrible." Tnis was the preclear, hiaself, answering. This was the awareness of awareness unit awakening to this comunication lag.

This universe could be called a consistent and continuous communication lag. One is trapped in it to the degree that he is lagEing. If there were no remedy for communcation las I wold never bring up the sucject. However, there is, and it is a remedy winh is easily undertaken in auditing today.

Entrapment is actually communication lag. One has waited for communications which never arrived, expected som:etring to answer so long and so often that he becomes fixated unon so:ietning, or in sometrine, and so does nct beileve he can escape from it. The first and foremost factor in communication lag, of course, is time, and the next factor is waiting. This is also decenient upor time.

As has been commented carlier, the only things winich float on the time track are the moments of silence when no com:runication occurred. These are "no time" moments, and so have no time in which they can live, and so they fioat forward on the tiae-track. It is an oddity that an engram benaves in such a way as to put all its silent moments in present time with the preclear and leave its talking or action moments back on the track. when we took a person back to tirth and ran out birth, we took out the action m:oments. If we did not take out, as well, the silent mowents in birth, we dic not take out the very thin $\mathcal{E} \boldsymbol{S}_{\text {which }}$ pin themselves to the preclear in present time. In other words the birth engrasa did not move at ail, but tne silent rements in birth aifgt have a tendency to come up into present tire. These silent moments in engrams and facsimiles do, themecives, compose the matter extant in the preclear. This matter is not so ".uch composed of action mornents as silent moments. Thus we see that an indiviaual, the longer he lives in this universe, the more communication lag he runs into, the more usset he is abolt existence, the greater his cominication lag, the more ne is silent. Of course, obsessive or compulsive comunication is just one grade above silence. It is the last frantic effort to kenp teines iro:: goinz entirely euict. It is noticommaication and is actually silence of a sort, particularly
since very few poeple listen to it.
Now we are studying about communication, and we are communicating about communication, and you have every opportunity here to get yourself beautifully snarled, so I would ask you to look around your environment and check a number of manifestations of communication lag. Fou are not controlled by tine subject. You can easily control it. TEine dangerous tining is not to know the answers and simply go on in these consistent and continual communication laes imposed upon us by the lack of communication in this universe.

It is of great interest to note that imagination as a function of existence becomes drowned in an absence of communication origin. An individual can become so dependent ucon otners for entertainment and originating communications that he himself does not. Indeed, it is very unpopular in this society at tinis time to originate communications. One sinolid always say that somebody else thought of it first, or that it goes back to the ancient Ugluks, or that it's happened many times before, or that one has just dug up the information after it has been buried, or one is really taking directions from the Arciangel Smearel, rather than stand up and plead guilty to originating a communication. linless one ::an originate communications one's imazination is in bad snape. The reverse does not sappen to be trie. The imagination is not that thing winich is first incerilled and then results in failure to orisinafte communication. Failure of communication origin then results in failure of imagination, so the renabilitation of communication origin renaioilitates as well the imagination. This is very good news, indeed, for anyone in the creative arts, particularly, but who is not in the creative arts?

Examining the winole subiect of communication one discovers that tiere are very few people around nim in tinis day and age who are actively communicating, and there are a lot of people who think they are comunicating who are not. The A.iv. A. would like to believe that I $a_{m}$ in the latter category.

## CHAPTER X

## PAN-DETERMINISM

An entirely new concept in Dianetics and Scientology is that of Pan-Determinism.

In Book Cne we talked about Self-Determinism. Self-Determinism meant, in essence, control ty the awareness of awareness unit of that which it conceived to be its identity. Some effort was made in Book One to move Self-Determinism out into the remaining Dynamics.

Fan-Determinism is a word which describes determinism $x\{$ all along the Dynamies. Actually, Self-Determinism attempted to do this, and our earlier idea of Self-Determinism was a sort of FanDeterminism.

We have to remember here that the Dynamics involved in Dianetics are the first four. The Dynamics involved in Scientology are the last four of the total set of eight. The Eight Dynamics are as follows:

DYNARIIC ONE is the urge toward survival of self.
DYNAlitC fivi is the urge toward survival through sex, or children, and emiraces both the sexual act and the care and raising of children.

DYNANIC THREE is fie urge toward survival through the group and as the group.

DYNAíic FOUR is the urge toward survival through all mankind and as all mankind.

DYNA汭C FIVE is the urge toward survival through life forms such as animals, birds, insects, fish and vegetation, and is the urge to survive as these.

DYNARIC SIX is the urge toward survival as the physical universe and has as its components Matter, Energy, Space and Time, from which we derivie the word MEST.

DYNAKIC SEVEN is the urge toward survival through Sipirit and would include the manifestations or the totality of awareness of awareness units, thetans, demons, ghosts, spirits, goblins, and so forth.

DYNAíIC EIGHT' is the urge toward survival tirough a Supreme B Eeing, or :nore exactly, Infinity. It is called Dynamic eight
because it is Infinity turned up on its side.
The urge toward survival through self, sex, children, groups and mankind are the proper province of Dianetics.

Now let us examine the concept of Pan-Determinism. PanDeterminism would be the willingness to determine or control self and dynamics other than self, up to the eight listed above. Like Self-Determinism, Fan-Determinism is self-elected or self-determined, in that one does it knowingly and directly, not from obsession, compulsion or inhibition. An undetermined individual, of course, does not exist, but an other-determined individual definitely can extrst. - Finere we have Self-Determinism, and we interpret Sel $\hat{i}$-jeterminism as determinism on the First Dynamic, we have only willirgness to control self and no willingness to control anything beyond self. If this is the case, in Self-Determinism we have as otner-determinism sex, cnildren; groups, mankind, and going on into Scientology, animal life, vegetation, the physical universe, spirits, and God -- or whatever else might compose Infinity. In view of tie fact tinat Self-Determinism was interpreted in this fasion it left an individual in the state of mind of being willing to be determined on all other Dynamics and by all other Dynamics except nis own personal dynamic. In view of the fact that all auditing is the Tnird Dynamic, and in view of the fact that a personal dynamic cannot exist, and that an individual as we see nim, a man, is actualiy a composite and is not a First Dynamic but a Third Dynamic, we see we are in difficulty with this definition of Self-Determinism and continued use of Self-Determinism. It is necessary, then, to investigate furtner and to assign miore precision to this concept of willingness to control.

When we say control we do not mean the "control case" where control is obsessive or other-determined, or where the individual is controlling things out of compulsion or fear. We simply mean willingness to start, stop, and change. The anatomy of control is just that -- starting, stopping, and changing things. Now it is not necessary for a person to start, stop, and change things just to demonstrate that ne can control them. He must, nowever, to be healthy and capable, be able to start, stop, and cinange things.

Here we come immediately to what we mean ty ability. It would be the acility to start, change, and stop things, and if we have an atility to start, stop, and change things, we of course must have a willingness to start, stop, and change tinings. Those people who are unwillingly benaving in some direction so as to start, stop, and change tnings are very sick people, and in this last category we discover the bulk of tie human race at this writing.

Tne basic iifference tetween aberration and sanity, between inability ard acility, between illness and health, is the knowing-
ness of causation by self opposed to unknown causation by others or other things. An individual who knows he is doing it is far more capable than one who is doing it, but supposes something else is doing it. Psychosis is itself simply an inversion of determinism. A psychotic is entirely other-determined, a sane man is in good measure Self-Determined. Fan-Determinism would mean a willingness to start, change, and stop on any and all dynamics. That is its primary definition. A further definition, also a precision definition, is: the willingness to start, change, and stop two or more forces, whether or not opposed, and this could be interpreted as two or more individuals, two or more groups, two or more planets, two or more life-species, two or more universes, two or more spirits, whether or not opposed. This means that one would not necessarily fight, he would not necessarily choose sides.

This is in total controversy to some of the most cherished beliefs of Man, but may I point out to you quickly that lian is not an entirely sane person, and thus come of his belief's must be somewhat aberrated. There is such a thing as courage, but there is not such a thing as sanity totally opposed.

Feople who are afraid of control are liable to be afraid of Fan-Determinism but if they will see this as a willingness to start, change, and stop any Dynamic they will see that a person must be assuming the responsibility for any of the Dynamics. A conquerer, in his onslaught against society, is fighting other-determinism. He is starting, changing and stopping things because of an unwillineness to associate with or support other races or customs than his own. Therefore, what he is doing can be interpreted as "bad".

In support of tinis we get all of the earlier religious teachings, but these have been grossly disinterpreted. These nave been interpreted to mean that a person should not fight in any way, or defend anything, or have anything, or own anything. This is not kuxe true. A person who is willing to be other identities besides himself, other individualities besides himself, does not necessarily harm these other individualities. Indeed, we cannot make the complete distinction of other than himself, since we are saying in this that he clings to something he calls self and supports and defends it without being willing to identify himself with others.

One of the most maddening debaters is one who moves at will between tie viewpoints of nimself and those who have elected him as an enemy.

There is an important scale down from Fan-Determinism. It does not lead along a dwindling Dynamic path, but it could, of course. One could simply see as Pan-ileterminism dwindling the falling off of one Dynamic after another until one is down to first Dynamic, but that is aot a particularly workable picture and an auditor does not use it.

The Scale down from Fari- Determinism is: Fan -Teterminism;


These are actualiy processes. At the bottom we find an unwillingness to associate with anything. Just aoove this is an unwillingness to repair anything, but a willingness to associate somewhat. Above this is a willingness to associate and to repair somewhat, but no willingness to let certain EE. things happen again. Above this is a willingness to fight things, and above this is Fan-Determinism. These are arranged in this fashion because this is the ladder a preclear climbs if he is run on a certain type of process. This is something like the old Emotional Scale, which went: Apathy, Grief; Fear, Anger, Antagonism, Eoredom, Conservatism, and Enthusiasm, only in this case it is a scale of benaviour manifestations. Where an individual who is unwilling to associate with various things is certainly a long way from being Fan-determined and definitely is not even Self-Determined, he has to come up a ways before ne is willing to repair anything, but in this frame of mind he can repair quite generally but is unwilling or unable to create or destroy. An oddity here is that a person who is unwilling to associate is only able to destroy, and a person has to be very far up the scale before he can create. In fact, he has to be up around Fan-Determinism to adequately create. Above this level of repair we find an individual frozen in many incidents which he is preventing from occurring once more and is nolding the facsimiles or engrams of these incidents so that ne will have a model and so know what mustn't occur; and above tinis level we discover an individual fighting and being willing to fight almost anything; and above this level we discover an individual willing or able to be almost anytning and so may be at peace with things and does not have to fight things. An individual at tine Pan-Determinism level can create. An individual at Association, as I have said, can only destroy. An individual at riepair or Must and bust Mot Happen dgain is making a very, very neavy effort -- and I do mean Effort .- to survive.

Let us take for our example of Fan-Determinism the Second Dynamic. Here we 1 ind such a thorough effort to nave other-determinism that Freud picked this out as the only aberrative factor. It is not the only akerrative factor, but in view of tine fact tiat it is a desired inflow it can be considered with many other things to have some aberrative value. Let us look at it in terms of Self-Determinism and ran-Determinism. Here we have an individual believing himself to be a man, who believes that his only sexual pleasure can be derived from remaining very solidly a man and having sexual relationsnips with a woman and being very sure that he is not the woman. On the other nand, we find a woman determined to be nerself and experience as herself, and to experience a sexual inflow from a man. In the case of the man, as in the case of the woman, we have an unwillingness to be the other sex. This is considered natural, but do you know that when this is entirely true, when we nave complete determinism to be self and not to be to any slightest degree the other person, there is no sexual pleasure interciange of any kind whatsoever. die get the condition known as Satyrism and inymphomania. We get a tremendous anxiety to have a sexual flow.

Probably the only reason you can see the universe at all is because you are still willing to be some part of it. Probably the only reason you can talk to people is because you can be the other person you are talking to. Frobably the only reason you can really let people talk to you is because you are willing to let the other person be you, somewhat, and he is willing to let you be him to some degree. In view of the fact that space itself is a mockup, is a state of mind, it can be seen that individuality depends to some degree upon the law that no two things must occupy the same space. When we get this law in action we have a universe. Until this law goes into action there is no universe, and one would be hard put to differentiate entirely. Two things can occupy the same srace to the degree that you are willing to believe they can. It is a very easy thing to talk to an audience if you are perfectly willing to be an audience. It is a very difficult thing to talk to an audience if you are unwilling to be an audience. Similarly, it is : iry difficult to be an audience if you are unwilling to be on the stage. One could conceive that a person who had a considerable amount of stage-fright would be incapacle of enjoying a performance of actors. And so it is. We discover the person who is in the audience and has, himself, considerable stage-frignt writhing and feeling embarrassed for every actor who makes the sligitest slip on the stage. In other words, we find this person compulsively being on the stage although he is in the avdience.

Things of this nature have led more than one philosopher to assume that we were all from the same mould, or that we were all the same thing. This is a very moot question. Frocessing iemonstrates rather adecuately that we are all really individuals and that we are not the same individual, and indeed, peopie wno telieve we are all the sams individual have a very rough time of it. ECut evidently we could all be the same individual, at least if we were entirely sane.

The physical universe is a sort of hypnotic trance where tine individual believes hi:nself to be capable of viewing fro.it various points. The illusion is rendered very excellent by the fact that other individuals believe that they are viewing the same things from the same points as they occupy. Wie are all, as awareness of awareness units, basically different. We are not the same "pool of Life", and we are all evidently differently endowed, no matter what the Communist Party would like to believe.

One of the most significant differences from man to man is the degree to which he is willing to be Fan-Determined. The man wio has to forcefully control everything in his vicinity, including his family, is not teing Self-Determined, usually, much less FanDetermined. He is not beine ais family. If he were ceing nis family, he would linderstand winy they are doing what they are doing and he would not feel that there was any danecr cr menace in their going on executine the notions or emanating tne emotions winich they do. Eut, anchorej down as one person, ratier otsessed with the damage that can be done to him or those around nim, an Enjividual

trol of others. Now let's take the person who is Self-Determined and Fan-Determined in the same situation, and we discover that he would have enough understanding in the vicinity of his family and others' families, and witin this understanding would be willing to be and experience as trie remainder of tne family, and he would find out trat he actually could control tise family with considerable ease. The oddity of it is that force can only control dow into entineta - to enturbulation -- but tinat a Pan-Determinism controls ucward into greater iappiness and understanding since there is more ail present. You have seen individuals around whorn a great deal of peace and quiet obtained. Such individuals quite comonly dold into sanity and cheerfulnese many otners in tneir environment who are not basically stable or Self-Determined at all. The individual who is doine this is not doing it out of obsession, he is doing it siacly by knowing and being. Hive understanis whit people are talking aioout besause he is perfectly willing to te these peorle when fe falls away from understanding what they are talking aboui he nas also fallen away fro!r being willing to ke ther. 'l'he willingness to understand and tise willingness to be are, for our purposes, synonymious.

Liow how does this Fan-Determinism tie into commnication?
he have seen that difficulties arise on tne cycle of comminication ard on the two-way cycle of comininicition vinere origins of communication, answers and acinoviedeenents were scarce. it must be tnen, that the individual becoming acerrated tnrolign communication, must have conceived the necessity of anctier detarainisin. In otiner words, one ais to fall anay from Fan-Deterininism to get into any of the tray oí commanation at all.

It is a very fortanate thine for us that Fan-ictermiaishexists, cthervise there would be absolutely no way watsoever out of this maze of mis-commuication that a person gets into. The only way out of it wolild te to nave other people cone around and do enough tal:ing. and go to enouen movies, and seek out another Self-Deterninism viaicn colili commuricate and maice it comunicate until one vere sane. However, it deesn't nixve to te forked out in an unlimited sense in this way. The oddit; is tnat it works out in "mock-up". Furtier, it works out best in mosk-up, for in mock-up we introduce the idea of Fan-Deterinir.ism.
bhen we ask sowecodj to set the iden thit sor:ebocy else is present; who is not, and then have him make this cerson give nim answers, we discover after a winile that some major acerrations have blown out of our preclear. In tne first jart tne prealear is actually remedying tne scarcity of answers -- or, if these were teing rrocesミed, oriEiais or acknowledgeilunt -- ant jo so





minism. We are making the individual actually mock up somebody else and make somebody else say something. In other words,, we are making our preclear take over the control, the start, conange, and stop of another comunication medium. And with further test and experiment we discover that we can do this for all the Dynamics, and when we have done this for all the Dynamics we have brought our preclear lip to a point where he is willing to monitor communications on all the Dynamics. And when ne is willing to do this, and get origins, answers, and acknowledgements along all the Jynamics; we find that we have a very serene person who can do the most remarkable things. Anything you have read about conceríing the potential abilities of the clear, and a lot dore, come true when we follow this course. So it is a very fortunate thing for us tinat FanDeterminism exists. Otnerwise there would be no processing anybody.

Remember, that when you are explaining this to people, that it is willingness to control on any and all Dynamics, and that it is not an obsessive or compulsive control to own, protect, or hide on any Dynamic. All the ills of Earth come from an obsession to own, control, protect, and hide on otier Dynamics tinan Self. The true enlightenment of this world has come from willingness to be along any of the Dynamics.

One of the things which gives truth to Fan-Determinitism is the savageness with which the aberrated attempt to drive an individual avay from anything resembling Fan-गeterminism. Tais is simply an obsessive action on the part of people to climb lip to-Fati-jeterminism by force. Fan-Determinism cannot be climbed by force. the ladder to that height is not made of pikes and spears, spankings and police forces. It is made of Understanding, Affinity, Reality, and Communication.

## CHAFTER XI

## THE SIX BASIC. FROCESSES

Today's auditor must te conversant with six Rasic Processes and must be able to get results with these processes before he can expect to get results with higher levels of auditing.

These six processes form a roadway for more tinan the auditor: wie discover that they compose-a tone-scale. This tonescale is as follows: at its lowest and hignest reaches, whether by mimicry, words, or mock-up, we have two-way comunication. Next above tinis, occupying a position from about l.l to l. É on the Chart of Human Evaluation as given in "Science of Survival" we have Elementary Straightwire. Above tinis we nave, from 1.8 to 2.5, we nave Opening Frocedure of $8 \mathbf{8} C$. Above tisis, from 2.0 to 3.0, we have Opening Frocedure by Duplication. dicove tais we have Remedy of havingness, Irom 3.1 to 3.5, and above this from 3.6 to 4.0, Spotting Spots in Space.

CHART OF FROCESSES
Where they are on the ARC Scale

handle) the "subiective process" which remedies cominication, or the other one which is the "One-shot clear".

The problem of psychosis never riehtly belonged in Dianetics but it has teen solved tisere. Opening Frocedure of $3-C$ and the Mimicry rechniques aミ given in the FAE's resolve psychosis. They resolve it rapidly and care for it adequately, and we nave no real worry on that score. The only reason we would enter tae field of psychosis at all would be to find out how far Jouth our teciniques worked. These Six Easic Frocesses also resolve psycnosomatic illness and do other remarkable things.

As covered much mare fully in "The Creation of tiuman atility"; available from the HASI, these Six Easic Frocesses form the background to all frocesses. Tarough them we fiaj two-way comonication everywnere. It can te said with honesty that there is no auditing witnout two-way conrunication.

The process, Two-way Comemication itself, could be subdivided into verbal ani non-verbal processes. Tie verbal processes wouid include questions atout the present time environment and the freclear's life, interests, and so forth, and would eet a direct answer to every cuestion, no matter nov: leng the comnunication lag was. In other words a two-way comanication wotid ie entered upon so as to actually bring the preclear to taik to the auditor. In the case of people who have great difficulties in this line, we have non-verbal tecinioues such as himicry, wherein the auditor mimics tne preclear and persuades the preclear to minic tne auditor. Various processes are used, such as passing a ball back and forth bet:ecen thex, nodding, shaking hands, sitting down, standing up, wiclking across the roou and cack and sittine down, all of wich are effective.

Kuch of this kook, "Dianetics, 1955!" is on the subject of two-way communication, and the totality of auditing is bringing a preclear into excellent two-way comunication, and it is conceived a little difficuit by instructors to relay the"process" called Twoway Communication. However, it is actually simplicity itself, for all that is necessary is to get the preclear to actually volunteer communication and answer the communications volunteered to him. There is always something the preclear will talk abouc.

Mimicry, particularly when used on psyctotics, is a precision subiect. Wimicry is act a new process, it is alujst as old as psy-cio-taerapy, but it is scctty when used without an intimate knowledge of validation. Ii can be said that that wrich one validates comes true. The oniy force or strength life cas is tnat wnich derives directly from the urcer echelen of Understanding. when Life gets down to a point where it is incomprehensible it cannot relay any understanding. Understanding this is essential for an auditor. He must realize that he gives power to everytning ne valiagtes, we made sometining important out of tre engram, and ky validating engrams, we actuaily, where they wera auditea poorly, gave force and
power to engrams. Thus it is with the psychotic. To mimic the strange, peculiar, bizarre and unusual things he does is to give force and strength to those things. It cannot be said with sufficient emphasis that the auditor must never mimic the strange, bizarre and unusual manifestations of the psychotic. The only way that the auditor can make mimicry work consistently and continually and rapidly, is by validating what the environment considers the agreed-upon, the usual, the routine, the ordinary. Ferhaps the psychotic is twisting his hands, madly, and occasionally nodding slightly. The auditor, to mimic nim, would not twist his hands, but would nod slightly, since a nod is the agreedupon manifestation in the environment, not the twisting of hands. If the auditor does this, the preclear will begin to nod more and twist his hands less. If the auditor were to begin to mimic the psychotic by twisting hands, he would discover that the psychotic would probably stop twisting his hands, but would do sometning else much more bizarre. And if the auditor mimics this much more bizarre thing, the psychoiic will simply go on to sousthing even wilder or might become entirely motionless, for the one fear the psychotic has is becoming predictable. The psychotic is under the control of entities, demon-circuits. He does have a grain of sanity present, otherwise he would not be able to function at all. Therefore, those things which he does which are sane must be mimiced and so reinforced. If an auditor knows this thoroughly and practices it smartly he will discover that psychotics can be brought into two-way communication and moved imnediately into Opening Frocedure of $8-\mathrm{C}$, the proper process in psycinotics. 8-C, while not a psychotic process, does work on psychotics. However, in working Opening Frocedure of $8-C$ on the psycnotic, the auditor must be very careful not to go beyond part "a" for a long, long time,

From the process known as "Two-way Communication" we move on to the process known as "Elementary Straightwire". Elementary Straightwire as two basic commands. One of these commands is used continually, over, and over, and over, and over, until the communication lag is entirely flat on it and then the other command is used over, and over, and over until the communication lag is entirely flat, at which time it will be discovered that the first command will now give communication lag. And so it is used over, and over, and over, and then the second one is used over, and over, and over. In other words, what we do here is to use this process of Elementary Straightwire with just two commands, continuingly, one command at a time, flattening each communication lag encountered. while one is doing this of course one maintains two-way communication. He acknowledges the fact that the preclear has recalled something and is in general alert to receive from the preclear an originated communication, answer it, and give further orders. The two commands of Elementary Straightwire are: "Give me something you wouldn't mind remembering", "Give me something you wouldn't mind forgetting". This can be varied with: "Tell me sometning you wouldn't mind remembering", "Tell me something you wouldn't mind forgetting". Tinis Elementary Straightwire is a standard form. If it is varied it snould
be varied toward simplicity. A simple form of Straightwire is "Remember sometring", over and over, again, and again, and again, and again, and again. Do nzot use, however, "Foreget sometning", since this is far too rougn for the preclear. Another even simpler form is to apply "Remember sometning" to tine Dynamics, sucn as "lemember a nan", "ikemember a group". Tne only error tnat can be rade in Elementary Straightwire is to get too fancy, for one does not believe tnat an auditor who has advanced tnis far in auditing would make an error in communcation. There is an entire Eamut whicn we call "Tha next to the last list in Self'-Analysis" published in the original edition of "Self-Analysis" winch has many times keen known to break a person from a neurotic to a sane state. "his is: "Can you recali a time that is really real to you", "Can you recall a time when you were communicating well to someone", "Can you recali a time wnen someone was communicating well to you", "Can you recall a time when you felt Affinity for someone", "Can: ${ }^{\text {C }}$ recall a time when someone felt $\dot{\text { iffinity for you". by }}$ keepine this in the Understanding or Affinity line a case advances more rapidly tian if mis-emotion and otner factors are addressed.

Orening Procedure of $\mathbb{B}-C$ is one of the most effective and powerful processes ever developed and should be recosnized and used as suct. The main error waich is rade in the opening frocejure of 8-C is not to jo it long enough. It takes about fifteen nours of Openins. Frosedure of $\mathbb{Z}-C$ in order to tring a person into a completely relaxed and Self-Determined state of mind regarding orders. Cpening Erocedure of z-C is a precision process. Stap "a" of Upening Frocedure of \&-C is "Do you see tiat object?" the zuditor pointing. when the oreclear signifies tnat he does, the auditor says "'ralk over to it." when the preclear nas walked over to it, the auditor says: "'cuchit". inen tne preclear does, tiee inditor says: "Let go", and designates anotner object -- a wall, a lamp-calls it by name or not, and goes through the same procedure once more. It is important that the auditor specifically acknowilejge each time the preclear has executed the command given. sinen the preclear has seen t'ie object, when ne nas walked oveer to $\vdots t$, when he has touched it, :Hen ne has let go -- each time the aliditor signifies that he nas perceived and does acinowledge this action on the part of the preclear. This Step "a" is used uatil the preclear does it easily, smoothly, witrout the sligntest variation or introduction cf any physical communication lag, and has demonstrated completely that he has no lipset feeling about the auditor or objects in the room.
bihen "a ${ }^{\prime}$ " has been ruri for a length of time necessary to oring the case up tone, fart "c" is run. Fart "b" introduces the idea of decision. It is notable that the "one-shot clear" must be very strong on tinis power of decision. It is also notabie that a person in extremely bad condition has no power of decision. The commands of fart "c" are: "rick a spot in this room," and when ine preclear has: "iolk cuer to it", anc when the preclear does: "rut, ycur ringer on it", and wher the preciear nas: "Let EO". Each time, tie audi. tor acrecoiledges the completion of the command by the preclear, signifyine "ill right", or "O.K.", or "Fine", making it vary plain
that he has noticed and approves of kise and is acknowledging of the preclear in following each specific command. He approves of these one at a time in this fashion. The preclear is run on this until he demonstrates no physical commication lag of any kind in making up his mind what to touch, how to touch it, and so forth.

Fart "c" of Opening Frocedure of 8-C introduces furtiner decision. It goes as follows: the auditor says, "rick a spot in this room", and when the preclear has, the auditor says, "ivaik over to it". When the preclear does, the auditor says, "tiake up your rima wien you are going to place your fingur on it, and do so". Wher the ureclear has, trie auditor says, "Hake up your mind when you are going to let go, and let go". The auditor each time acknowledees the completion of one of these orders to the precleard.

In doing Opening Frocedure of 3-C the preclear must not be permittei to execute a command before. it is given; and a two-way commanication must te maintained. As I have said, Opening rrocedure of $\bar{z}-C$ is a very powerful process. If all auditors knew how to do this Opening Frocedure of $8-C$ and colili do this very well, we would right there have psychoti.erapy licked. Eut we are not tryine to lick psyciotnerapy. It nas never been a major croblem to us. We are tryine to krins people a long way further Nortn than psychotnerapy ever dreamed of, and Jianetics and Scientology ara not psycnotherapies, they are processes waich increase the abilities of people.

Opeaing Frocedure by Jupiication has as its goal the separating of time, moment from moment. This is done by getting a preclear to divilicate the same action over and over again with tvio dissimilar oojects. In England this process is called "Book and Bottle", probably because tnese tho familiar objects are tie most used in doing Opening rrocedure by Duplication.

The first step in Opening Froc-edure by Duplication is to familiarize tha preclear with both objects, as to tneir reality and his ability to own them. One makes aim handle them, and feel them, and accuaint himself with them, makes nim describe them as objects he is experiencing in present time, not as sometsing related into the past. A little time spent on this can be quite beneficial.

The auditor then begins what will become to the preclear before he is throigh with this some of the most nated phrases anyone could conceive, but wich, ty the time the preclean is finished with this, beccme iust like any other finases. liany people ielieve that Opening Frocedure by Duplication induces hypnosis. This is tecause in rumine it hypnotism runs off. The preclear, while the hypnctism is runing o me, may feel ouive hypnotized. It is the exact reverse of hypnotisin. a ypnotis... is an effort to persuade the individual to do notaing, to sit still, ani to accert fully the infiow. Opening Frocedure by buplication contains
two-way communication, and indeed does not work unless two-way communication is done with it. The main liability in doing two-way communication on Opening Procedure by Duplication is that the auditor, in introducing two-way communication to it, may stray considerably from the pattern laid down. He must not do this. Although he is maintaining two-way communication he must adhere very sharply to the process. He can make the preclear tell more about them; he can make the preclear describe various things which are manifesting themselves to the preclear; he can be insistent the preclear really knows he has just picked this up, but he must stay with this sequence of auditing commands, and may not vary from them even vaguely. He can interject other conversation, but not other auditing commands into Opening Frocedure by Duplication.

The auditing cominands are: "Do you see that book?" says the auditor, pointing. dhen the preclear signifies that ne has, tne auditor says, "Walk over to it". When the preclear does, the auditor says "Yick it up". Winen the preclear does, the auditor says, "Look at it". When the preclear does (usuaily he was looking at it but now looks at it more closely) the auditor says, "Give ne its color". Vihen the preclear does, the auditor says "Give me its weight". when the preclear does, the auditor says, "Give me its temperature". When the preclear has, the auditor says, "Fut it back exactly as you found it". This action sequence naving been completed, the auditor points to the bottle. "Do you see that bottle?" khen the preclear does, the auditor says, "fialk over to it". When the preclear does, the auditor says, "Pick it up". when the preclear has, the auditor says, "Look at it". When tine preclear does, the auditor says, "Give me its color". when tie preclear has, the auditor says, "Give me its weight". When the preclear nas, the auditor says, "Give me its temperature". When the preclear nas; the auditor says, "Put it back exactly as you found it". Then the auditor says, pointing out the book, "Do you see that took?" and so on, back and forth, using this exact secuence of commands. The auditor can interject "jescribe it more fully". The auditor can sometimes, but not oftener than once every fifteen minutes, point to the book, have the preclear go through the full sequence witn the book, and then point to the book again, and have the preclear gim once more go through the full sequence with the book. This will break down the automatic machinery a preclear is bound to set up to compensate for this process. Vie want to keep the preclear doing it, not his machines. Ey asking the preclear to describe the object, or describe its temperature more fully in its proper sequence in these commands, machines are also broken down and the alertness and the awareness of the preclear is increased.

The auditor must not omit letting the preclear give him the preclear's reaction. The preclear will pause, seem to be confused. It is up to the auditor at that momert to say "inat happened?" and to find out what, hapeened, and then to continue.with tie process, naving acknowledged the comminication of the preclear. an auditor must never be afraid to let a preclear emanate a communication, and an auditor must never fail to acknowledge the completion of an auditing action, no matter how minute.

The Remedy of Havingness is an extremely effective process for it remedies the ability of the preclear to nave or not nave at will. Sometimes auditors interpret this process as inflow, only. That is because the physical universe is an inflow universe, and it is all too easy for an auditor to assign to auditing and all other actions inflow characteristics only.

The modus onerandi of the Remedy of Havingness is to have the creclear mock up sometning, pull it in, or mock up something and throw it away. It does not natter what you nave nim mock up. The item can have significance or not as the case may be. Freclears who are low in tone, if this is run on them -- and it should not be -- have a tendency to make everything they mock up very significant. It is not ti.e significance, it is the mass that counts. However, to keep the preclear interested, or to assist his mocking up an aucitor may designate speciric tnings, and does so.

It will be found that the acceptance level and expectance level of the preclear very definitely monitor what ne mocks up, and what he can pull in and what he can throw away. As covered in the Professional Auditors Eulietins, xxxuxxx acceptance level processes can be combined with the Remedy of ïavingness.

The commands of Remedy of Havingness are as follows: "riock up a (planet, man, irick)". "Vivake a copy of it". "rake a copy of it". "idake a copy of it". And when the preclear has from five to fifteen copies, "Fush them all together". "iiow pull them in on you". When the preclear has done this for some time, the last command is varied by saying, "Throw them away and have them disappear in tine distance". In otner words, we nave tne preclear mock up somethine, and when he has we have nim make a copy of it, make another copy, and anotier copy, and another copy, one at a time, push them together and ouil them in or throw tnem away. we keep up this process for some time until we are very certain that he can actually throw tinines away or cull them in on nimself at will. This is the Remedy of riavingness. Remedy of ianvingness does not mean stuffing the rreclear with energy. It means remedying his ability to have or not nave energy. run with particular significances such as money, women, et cetera, one could remedy specific scarcities on tne part of tie preclear. But remember that at first tney may be so scarce that at first ne may have to waste a large cuantity of them before he can have one.

On an awareness of awareness unit exteriorized we run Remedy of Havingness, cut a little differentiy. ere say, "rut up eight anchor points". Ne descrice to him now we want trese put up. He want them jut up in such a way as to form the corners of a cube. In otner woris tnese eight anchor foints are not put uip in a Eroup in front of or tenind the preclear, they are to be distributed around ain. binen tae preciear nas doze tais we say, "rull them into you". ne keep tris up for a loat time. ine also have the ortclear exteriorized mook up eight anchor points and send them away from nim. is sreclear exteriorized can be very un-
happy about his lack of havingness and this last process is used to remedy this upset,

Remedy of Havingness is an exteriorization technique. If it is run on an individual long enough, say eight or ten hours, he will probably exteriorize at the end of that time. If you kept on running it as an exteriorized process, given in the second part above, he would then have his visio clear up, and he would finally get into very excellent condition. This is quite a process. However, remember this process depends upon the preclear following the auditor's orders. Unless the auditor has guaranteed this by Upening Frocedure of $8-C$ and Opening Frocedure ty Duplication, the chances of the preclear's actually following his orders (although pretending to do sol are very slim. *ie discovered in old-time Dianetics that the breakdown was in the preclear failing to follow the auditor's orders. Preclears would pretend to follow an auditor's orders but actually would not.

The process known as Spotting Spots in Space is not to be attempted on somebody who is having a difficult time, and when it is attempted it should be accompanied with Remedy of Havingness. One makes a person spot spots in space for a short time, tnen rexedies havingness, makes them spot spots in space, then remedies havingness, then spot spots in space. These two processes, Remedying Havingness and Spot Spots in Space actually celong togetner, nowever tine preclear eventually emerges up into a higher band where he can spot spots in space without remedying havingness.

The auditing commands are, "Spot a spot in the space of this room". Wiken the rreclear has, the auditor says, "Spot another spot", etc. When the preclear gets well into the process in tais fasinion we say, "Spot a spot in the space of this room". "iialk over to it", and when he has, "Fut your finger on it". when ne does, "Let go".

The auditor should ask the preclear when ne starts tinis process if the spot has any mass, color, temperature, or any other characteristics, or "How big is it?" The auditor asks tnis to make sure that the preclear is actually spotting a spot, a simple location, not a soot that has mass, temperature, or characteristics. A location is simply a location, it does not nave mass, it does not have color, it does not have any temperature. \#inen we ask the preclear to spot a spot at first his spots are liable to have mass and temperature. ite do not object to this, we simply ask him freouently, once we have discovered that his spots do nave this, how his spots are getting along, and we remember, on such a preclear, that we must remedy havingness. Eventually he will move out to a point where he is simply spotting locations.

These are the Six Easic Frocesses that an auditor must know. They are all of then very powerful processes, and each and any one of them can accomplish tre goals whicn were envisioned in "Jianetics: The wodern Science of dental :iealih". The essence of these processes is to do them as siven, to do them "purely", all the while maintaining a two-way cominnication with the preclear. iuditors get
into minor variations on this set of processes, but these processes were evolved first in theory by myself, were developed in practice by myself, and were then given to many auditors to do, and many auditors were trained in them, and then these processes were refined and inspected, and refined and inspected until they represent a very brodd agreement, and we have found that these commands, as you have them here, are the xaxy best commands which can be used in processing a preclear. The failure of an auditor to duplicate, his unwillingness to duplicate, his upset about duplication in general will quite often lead nim up the blind alley of varying a process compulsively or obsessively. When he does ne can expect to lessen the results. Auditing today, by the experience of a very large number of auditors, is a very severe discipline on the individual. It is not an art, and it never will be an art. It is a precision science. In the old days, all this talk about art and intuition, and instinctiveness cost a lot of preclears the benefit of auditing. Auditing in the long ago was tremendously complicated but it was none the less precise. Now that it is very simple it is still very precise.

Amongst these processes an understanding of communication lag and Opening Frocedure of $8-C$ were chosen as the two processes to be taught to a very large area which contained a large number of auditors. This area had been notewortiny, heretofore, for the strange results "obtained" ky auditors and the strange tecnniques which were used in it. A couple of auditors were sent into tais area to teach everybody communication läg and Opening rocedure of $8-C$. Act:ally these two auditors were originally from this area. They did so, and several lives have been reported saved to date, and a great many cases have been salvaged, and the entire science is looking up in that particular area simply because the area was taught nothing but communication lag and the Opening Procedure of $8-C$, and did nothing thereafter but tnis. Out in the outskirts of this area a couple of auditors varied Opening Frocedure by Duplication and were reported to be naving very good luck witn the variation, but these two auditors were not part of the crew who were taught Opening Frocedure of 8-C and communication lag, and the results they are obtaining are very junior to the results obtained by their own fellows very close by.

It could be said that the only real danger in auditing was failure. duditing is the start, cnange, and stop of atarration, or the creaticn of aidity. Today creation of ability takes prominence to a point where aterration drops out of sight and is forgotten. Eut the auditor who does not obtain results is demonstrating to nimself that he cannot control human aberration and himan ability, and a demonstration of his failure to aimself is sufficient to make nia siightiy incapacle in handing ais own difficulties. Inus it is a tremendously imeortant tring that we have processes which, wher used exactly as given, ani used with skill, sroduce uniformly good resuits on oreclears. An auditor using these on preclears gets tetter, and tetter, and bet-
ter, and better even when he doesn't have any auditing himself -a thing which was not the story in 1950. When you can control aberration in others, when you can increase the ability of others, you certainly do not worry atout your own. An auditor who has consistent failures will eventually drop back to self-auditing, but these processes will cure even that. Self-auditing, of course, is the manifestation of going around running concepts or processes on one's self. One is doing this kecause ne has been made afraid, through his failure on others, of his ability to control nis own engrams, facsimiles, thoughts and concepts, and ne seeks to control them through auditing. It is not necessary for an individual to audit himself in order to control his own machinery.

Before anyone should adventure in the direction of testing the "one-shot clear" or doing anything about extericrizing the awareness of awareness unit and so making a clear, he snould be entirely conversant with tinese processes. Actually, any of tinese processes run long enough would probably result in an enteriorization. There are faster ways to achieve an exteriorization than these processes, tut these processes are preliminary to tinem. The preclear who cannot follow the auditor's orders will not sit there and do a subiective -- winch is to say, an out-of-signt, in his own mind -process without varying it. The trouble with the preclear is that he cannot duplicate, he cannot follow the orders of the aliditor, and when the auditor tells him to run a concept or a tiought, the preclear probably pays token nod to this and runs entirely sometining else. A very close E-ivieter review of a number of preciears wino were not advancing under "subjective processes" disclosed that each and every one of them had $n$ ever run what the auditor told tnem to run. They were afraid of oteying the auditor, they were afraid of what the auditor was doing, they vere afraid of nis skill. Upening Frocedure of $8-C$ remedies this fear and brings the inability and unwillingness of the preclear out into the open where it belongs.

In Opening Frocedure by Duplication we very often get a preclear "blowing the session" where the auditor has run ar insufficient quantity of Opening Frocedure of $8-C$. When a preclear "blows the session" on Opening Procedure by Duplication, tine auditor has missed. He has not run enough Cpening Frocedure of 8-C. How much is enough Opening Procedure of $8-C$ ? Until the person is in very good condition as homo sapiens.

Remember that whether the command is physical or mental, the auditor must observe communication lag. In Upening Frocedure of $8-C$ he simply repeats tie process comrand all tine way tarough, and then again, and again, and again in such a way trax flattens any lag that siows up. He does not repeat the comand on whicn tine preclear got the lag. It is easier to do this way, it is a more orderly process wren it is done tinis way. By very ciose tneory, tíe actual conmand on winich the preclear latged shouid te repeateci again, but this is not done.

These are tine six basic processes which we must know before we can constitute ourseives aiditors today. These are tne processes
which are getting results. These are the processes winich are making able men and able women

These processes can be varied into specific uses where ability is coneerned. One of the uses of these, for instance, would be to raise the ability of a pilot to fly a plane, or a person to drive a car, simply by naving nim approain, touch, and let go of various parts of the object to be controlled. The exact procedure as given above of i)pening rocedure is run, except that the object to ce controlled is used. Typists have learned to type better, baople have learned to irive aars better, and mary otner acilitics have ceen recovered simply by running z-C. One could envision a pianist vito was getting tired, run-down, or urset ty his musio, coming into fuht aranenesserit once more simply by runaing $\bar{\delta}-\mathrm{C}$ on his instrument or instruments.

If we vanted to increase ine acility of a salesman, it would only be necessary to run any of tie acova srosesses in treir proper position on tre tone scuie to increaze nis abivity. nbilities increase, in general; when these are
when does one run mat sooses? Ge shouti ciave a copy of the Chart of Human Evaluatioh Sece "SeEenee of Jurvivai" aik know that chart weil in order to understa rij exactiy wrere one starts. -In general practioe, hovever, an ausion siz:iy starts witr twoway commuieation, and when ae is exting answors to his cuestions and is taikine rather factivevith nis orsolear he goes into ilementary suraightwire, and from dleatatary straigatwire he goes into Openine frozedure of $8-C$.

There is a variation on two way commanization. If you have a difficulty in gettine a preclear started in two-way comminica tion it is a very easy taine to ret han taikite on probitms, and fromproblems to run tiis one "'rat protlem could iov te to yourself?" "Wat procier olid you be to ct.ters?" wining one and then the other ecen im? until the orecinor unserstoci he ould be an infinity of rroiens, iany peonie are so inorouzily scarse
 they can create prociems $\operatorname{Za}$ : incerseives. nicen a case is stailing, he is generaily ficing it very hari to give up a pet proble.. because he knows he can't have any more. Di course all this is basically situated on answers. He can:t have eny answers so ne has to have problems, then from prokinmi he finaily gets to a point where tee can't even have inese.
anyone desirine to be a good auditor showid zolloy tisis onapter very closely, siocuid provide aimself wita a soby oi that ircation of auman neizioy", and should also procure "Scie:ice oil Survivai" and staty taem. The best may te beecu:e an duditor is to




 suce yot.

CHAFTER KII

## THE PROCESSING OF COMRUNICATICN

If you will examine the Six Basic Processes you will discover that they are communication processes. The efficacity of $8-C$ derives from the fact that it places into the realm of knowingness communication with the physical universe. The physical universe does not give us back answers, but the Opening Procedure of 8-C remedies to a marked degree the liability of this no-answer situation by making the individual aware of the fact that walls are simply wa lls, that chairs are chairs, and floors floors, and ceilings ceilings. Opening Frocedure by Duplication is processing another facet of communication: Terminals, the object (terminal) at Cause interchanging flow with the object (terminal) at Effect. Elementary Straightwire is simply a communication with the past, and securing of answers from the past, in otner words, using the past as a terminal. Havingness, in itself, describes the mass at a terminal, or masses, ard Spotting Spots in Space improves the tolerance of an absence of a communication terminal.

These Six Basic Frocesses, as designed, bring an individual up a gradient scale of tolerance for more and inore commuication. Once a preclear nas been pressed tirough these he is ready for the direct processing of communication. tie is not ready for the direct processing of com:unication until he has been put through these Six Basic Processes.

The ability of an individual depends upon his ability to communicate. The first and foremost of mechanical abilities is this communication ability. An individual who cannot comnunicate with something will become the victin of that something. That which a person withdraws from in chis universe becomes, to a marked degree, his master. That which one fears becomes one's master. If an individual were willing to communicate with anything and everything in the entire universe the would then te free in the entire universe. Additionally, he would have an unlimited supply of distances and terminals. A barrier, perforce, is sometning which an individual cannot communicate beyond. When.we see space as a barrier its total operation as a barrier is the inability of the individual to be at the other extreme end of that space or outside that space. binen we see energy as a barrier, we simply see it as sometning which will not permit the egress or ingress of an individual. when we see mass walls or time as a barrier, we mean "imagined impossitility of communication". If you do not imagine that you cannot communicate, then there cannot be a barrier.

At the same time we are placed up against this conundru:n: in the absence of cominuication, in the absence of interenanges of communication, in the absence of other terminals, ilows, and terminals to which others can comsunicate, an awareness of awareness unit is
not, by its own consideration, living. Livingness is comrnunication. Communication is livingness. we add to this the variant degrees of Affinity. We add to it Agreements and attain Re* ality, but still these are only significances entered into communication. Any and all types of significances can be entered into communication in order to "give a reason for" communicatior., These "reasons for" are simply reasons for a game, reasons to have communication.

In the light of the concept of Pan-Determinism we see that an individual has to assume that he cannot know what another is talking about if ne wishes to communicate with and depend upon the communications of that other. In otiner words, ne nas to pren tend he cannot communicate. An individual who has some sort of barrier around him must pretend that he cannot comnunicate beyond that barrier. Actually this is nothing more nor less than a pretense. These barriers are the shadows through wisich the fish would $n$ ot move. They could have swum throusin tnese shadows except for the fact that they did not believe tney could penetrate beyond the shadows. It could be said that belief alone is the reason for any entramment.

However, there are the mechanics of entrapment, and we dis. cover that an entrapment must be a communication barrier. in individual becone entrapoed in sometning cecause se does not believe he can communicate outside of it or he becomes fixsted on a terminal as a terminal himself.

To be very precise the reason winy an individual is entrapped has to do with scarcity of communication. An individual is still waiting, is still looking toward sometning, expecting it to communicate to him. It has not, and he has eventually turned nis attention slightly off of this on to sometining else which ne ex. pects to communicate to him. And when this does not, he expects communication and so finds it elsewhere, but each time he sets up one of these expectancy lines he is to that tiny degree trap ped against the terminal from which ne was expecting out diu not get cominunication. Thus we have the entire bundle known as the reactive mind, the entire anatomy of ridges, and any other enturbulative mechanism, and even proolems themselves, ceing a seemingly endless chair of communication scarcities.

What are the specific scarcities in a communication line? There is no scarcity of silence. Anyone nas far toomin silence. Silence might be conceived to be the native state of a thetan -an awareness of awareness unit -- but it is not, for obviousiy a tinetan is alive only to the degree that he is communicating, is action -- concentrated only to the degree that he is living. we discover that tie tiny cells of the body considor themselves to be the very mirrors of trutn when they are tiee most silent. There is an interesting and peculiar test here where the autitor nas ine preclear mock up in any area which contains a somatic a ereat many answers or orizined communications from these "jead cells" ani $\because e$ discover this somatic-ridden area coming to life, waking u: ie -
coming active once more. This in itself is a specific for all types of somatics. all one has to do is have the preclear mock up answers in these dead cell areas. An ultimate truth which is studied to a far greater extent in "The Creation of Wuman Ability" is a Nothingness, but this ultimate truth is not Life. Life is composed of this pretense that one cannot communicate, that one must communicate. It is composed of this intricate tangle of communications and self-erected barriers which give us games. When we get too deeply immersed in this game, when answers get entirely too scarce, we forget that we were the one who interposed the idea that no answers were to be given.

Silences do not prosess. There is entirely too much silence on the track. Remember that: it does not process. You can fill silence, but silence itselE is death. when you process silence you process the preclear down toward death, not upward toward life. The way to process nim upward towerd life is ky supplying a scarcity of communication. We find the preclears who are in the worst condition are the preclears wio are the most silent, the most out of communication. These are the olosest to death, closest to aber. ration. The way to get them alive again is to supply some of the scarcity of comanication. For a preclear who is in very baci shape, or in cornion practice, any preclear you would encounter, you would use first the Six Basic Steps in order to kring the iadividual up to sonethine approaching a ivable commicatior. strata. And then you would go immeciately into the reinedy of scarcity of comunication by having him mock up himself, even if just as ideas, the various parts of a two-way cycle of comenication.

The parts of a comunication cycle that have to be remedied are: (1) originated commaications, (2) people to comanicate to. or other awareness of awareness units to communicate to, (3) answers, (4) acknowedgerents, and ajditionaily, but not as important, (5) arrivals, $(\epsilon)$ departures.

It is not necessary that the preclear nave the ability to mock un or out out and near back sound. In other words sonic and visio are not necessary to this process. The entirety necessary is the idea of communication. Y下ou might say you nave nim mock up a "verbalizing idea".,

A preclear will sort through, himself, parts (2), (3), (4), ( 5 ), and ( 6 ) if the prec iear is simply told to "nock up some people speaking". He will, in rotation, get people answering, poople acknowledgine, people grectine him, and people saying good-bye to him. Because the preclear is usually far down tite Tone scale on orisin and ideas, and because "necessity level", otner determined forces, have been necessary to get nim into commaication, it is iikely that he will not, himself, spot tie origination of cominuication; and the aditer will have to eal! his attention to this.
asmemter this is not done on a preciear who das not first ceen put throurk his pacer on the Six Easic frocesses, for an auditor sitthe there askiag the preclear to wock up answers, or acknowledgements, or originated co:munications could not otherwise be sure that
the preclear is doing this at all. Furcher, the preclear's attention is very likeiy to stray into various portions of his own bank, for his bank starts to come to pieces under the impact of all of these communications.

The preclear must be kept at his job. His mocking up of commications must be kept at a simplicity and out of deep significances, and if his attention seems to fixate upon flows and he begins to "wrestle with mass", the guditor should get him back into mocking up communication as fast as possible.

What degree of originality is required of a preclear in mocking up any of these originative communications, answers, or acknowledgements? The answer to this is "none". No variety is necessary whatsoever. Simply the idea of communication, with some sort of a specific idea being communicated is all that is necessary. Having tine preclear, silent himself, mock up before him something saying "Hello", and saying "Hello" again, and saying "Hello" again, and having aim mock this up beaind nim saying "Hello", and saying "Hello", and saying "iello", would be quite adequate for an originated communication. fiaving the preclear mock uf any banality such as "All right", or "U.K.", serves very well for both answers and acknowledgements. He are not at all concerned with the significance of the communication. we do not want long and involved communcations. The preclear will try to get off into them. He will also try to get into his prenatal bank, his early childnood, and eight lives ago. h'e do not want him to do this, we want him to go on mocking up originated communications, answers, acknowledgements. ve are valijating ability, we are not trying to get rid of inabilities in nis past. we are trying to increase nis atility to communicate in tne present, and originate communications, and take a Fan-jeterminism of all communicating terminals. we are not trying to get sim to run out anything in the past. I know that an old Dianeticist is going to have a ver:' nard time restraining himseif from running out the prenatal wiicn imiediately appears after the preclear nas made something say "Hello" to him fifteen or twenty times. It is the auditor's job today to make the preclear go on having the preclear or sometining say "hello" or "Okay", or "I did it", and to ignore that engran. The number of engrans wich will biow into view and beg to be run are countless. The auditor is not interested in these. Cf course, if the preclear wants to tell the auditor about tinese, the auditor must permit the preclear to originate the communication and must answer it simply to get the preclear to originate communication. He should not let tne preclear go on, and on, and on discussing what has occurred, once the preclear has told him the essentials of it. The auditor wants to get the preclear back on to mocking up originatine communications, answers, and acknowledgements. The auditor is also naking the preciear mock up somethine to talk to while ne is doing this, a point whicn is cared for automaticilly and vinic. is not addressed actually and actively in auditine. Naturally, if tnere is a spot in the air out there sayine "fielio", or "ukay", or "I did it", the creclear is assuming that there is something aive taere
tnat can say "Hellご Lo ais.
 white anl Ereen fire, pur ple spineres, falling stirs, shooting rockets, may appear in the oreclear's baik waile he is uniergoing this crocess. The auditor is not incerested in this faenomenon, ie is merely interested in getting tine preclear to mock up furtier communication.

It does not matter if the preclear says tnese comrunications ninself aioud or simply does tinem quietly to inimself. The necessity here is not sound. Jound is a by-product of commanication. It is the carrier wave of commication and is not tiself commu=nication.

Some interesting variations can te worked on this, but they are no ${ }^{+}$advised, and indeed they violate tise terms of this frocess, but they demonstrate now unch power this process nas. One has the preclear say aloud "Okay, diama" a few nundred times. He will be amazed at the amount of variation winics aill occur, the conmunication lags, the impatience, the anger, the amount of data which will iume up about bamma. But tinis data trat is jumping up is simply tne tank winich is triggered to agree with what the preclear is doing at this moment. In other words, tnat is stimulus resconse. Restimulation is stimulus-response and is covered in great detail in "Vianetics: The diodern Science of ivental Health". Vie could clear away an ally, we could do almost anything we wanted to do in Book Cne, with tnis process of renedying the scarcity of communications.

Another point immediately arises, as to whetner or not riavingness has to be remedied on the preclear. It has not been found necessary to remedy havingness on the preclear if one is actually remedying the scarcity of communication. This is a great odidity, for the preclear's bank, cieing composed of tangled and uníinisned communication lines starts to come aparat the moment you begin to remedy the scarcity of originated communications, answers, and acknowledgements. Some of these black masses wincn the preclear nas fondly neld before nis face blow into forever, and yet the preclear does not need his mass remedied. The reason why ne had to nave mass was to comensate for the lack of communication. fihere you have had a lack of communication you are liable to nave mass. As an example of this an individual loses an ally and tnen keeps close by him a ring which telonged to that ally. Tine ring is a suiostitute comrunication terminal for the ally. After a wile one begins to believe that re really has to have mass, he doesn't rave to have mass at all. The remedy of the scarcity of communication cures a person of having to have mass, having to eat obsessively, or do anytining else obsessively.

Along with the remedy of originated communications, the preclear's imagination rises quite markedly, and tnus ne js able to imagine new games and new ways of communcation with sufficient rapidity to compensate for the old games which you are iaking away
from him. Actually the preclear, being a preclear, is a game, pertaps even the last last-ditch game in which the individual could engage.

When the auditor has the preclear run acknowledgements, the wording is: "I did it". This will remedy responsibility difficulties. All automaticity comes about tinrough lack of acknowledgements (atsent players, secret players).

In view of the fact that Pan-Determinism is control on all Dynamics, and in view of the fact that control is start, cnange, and stop, one can have tine preclear stop making tinings communicate for a moment, and then change the communication, and tnen start anew. This gives the preclear practice in starting, changing, and stopping.

The auditing command which would go with this is simply, "liock up some answers". "Wiock up some original communications". "Wock up some acknowledgemerts", with enough guiding talk to give the preclear the id a that you do not want new, tartling, difficult action but only the simple placing of communication ideas such as "Hello" in the vicinity of the preclear over, and over, and over, and over.

The exact auditing commands to process communications are: Originated Eommunications: fuditor: "Have somebody out tinere", (indicating a spot in the air) "start saying 'iello' to you." The preclear does so, is himself silent, dinen the process is long run: Auditor: "Start saying 'Hello' to a live spot out there". The preclear aloud, or as himself, does so.

Answers: Auditor: "Have a spot out there start saying 'Okay" to you." The preclear does this many times. Auditor: "Start saying 'Ckay' to a scot out there."

Acknowledgements: Auditor: "Have a spot out there start saying ${ }^{\prime}$ I did it". When the preclear has, many, many times: Auditor: "Start saying 'I did it' to a spot out there."

The command thai tirns on a somatic, repeated often enough, will turn it off.

When in doubt, remedy navingness.
This is the processing of communication directly. femember that it is done after one nas already done tne Six Basic Frocesses. Remember that a two-way communication is maintained with the preclear wile it is being done, and remember tiat the preclear must be audited in full understanding and practice of tne Auditor's Code, 1954. If you do tinis, you will nave clears.

## CHAPTER XIII

## THE ONE-SHOT CLEAR

The goal of the "one-shot clear" has been with us since the earliest days of Dianetics. By "one-shot clear" we meant one phrase or one action given once, or repeated, which would bring into being the clear as described in "Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health", Chapter II.

It should be understood cy tinis time that the clear described in "Dianetics: The Hodern Science of ivental Health", Cnapter II is actually tine thetan exterior of Scientology. The way to clear somebody is to get him out of the influence of his reactive bank and his analytical machinery. When a person is so cleared, his level of knowingness is sufficient to overcome the nead of :achinery, and the need of stimulus-response mechanisms as contained in his reactive mind.

Long since we hafe had a "one-shot clear" for fifty persent of the human race. All we say to the individual is "Be tnree feet back of your head". If ne is, ne orients nimself, he knows that he is not his body, ne knows he does not have to be up against his reactive mind, he nas been gotten out of the trap. Of course there are many other things which you could do to further increase his ability and orient him in this position, but this is not immediately in our province in Dianetics. Winen an individual is so exteriorized he also can look over the body and patch up pinched nerves, black areas, rearrange the anchor points which create and nold the space of the body, and so repair a body quite excellently. However, it is not the purpose of exterio: ization simply to get a yerson to square away the machine known as the body.
"Be three feet back of your head" is a strange and interesting combination of words. Evidently this simple combination nas not been known before by man. It is notable that one does not say llove three feet back of your head", since an awareness of awareness unit does not move, it appears and disappears from locations.

If one uses this "one-shot clear" technique, he shoculd be advised that he aust not ask or expect of othe newly exteriorized person a ruanter of strange or impossible things. ie must not ask nim to go chasing around iinding things. ii e must not ask him to prove that he is exteriorized. The indiviuusl says so -- that's the grd of it. In Scientiology of course, on tube 1 , ar onntuined in "The Creation of Human ability", we go on to improve the ability of this exteriorized awareness of awaresess unit up to a poirt we call "Operating Thetan". We do this cy running many drills and exercises which improve his perception. However, the process of answers, or even the Six Basic Processes could be run on the indiviaual after he is exteriorized and nis exteriorization will markedly increase,
and he will get into even better condition as an exteriorized person. If you were to say "Be three feet back of your nead" to somebody, and he was, the next thing to do would be to go into Elementary Straightwire and then into Opening Frocedure of $8-C$, then Opening Frocedure by Duplication, then femedy of riavingness, then Spotting Spots in Space, and then Answers, or, as the last chapter gives fortn, "Remedy of Communication". If you did these things just as given in this book you would nave sometning like a stable clear. You would pay no at tention to the fact trat he was a clear. As a matter of fact, if you were to run any of these Six BEasic Frocesses long enoligi, and certainly if you were to run answers for any length of time after you have run tnese Six BCasic Processes, you would have sometody exteriorized. It is a peculiar tning that there is no argument about exteriorization. Any argument taxt सxexe wich ras been in existence was born out of the psychiatrist's observation of "cormilesive exteriorization" by an individual $x$ who so detested nis body that he stayed outside of it. Fsycriatrists have ceen kñown to give people electric snocks and otner "treatments" to get triem to get back inside their bodies. This level of punisnasnt, trying to get a person to accept something under duress, does not work. But then, nothing in psychiatry ever worked, except oank accounts. This "compulsive exteriorization" is a manifestation witicn we call in Scientoloy "doing a cunk", in otner words "running avay". You will occasionally encounter tinis, cut you will not encounter it if you run the six Dasic Frocesses cefore you go in for exteriorization.

There is, astonishingly enough, a "one-ccmmanc clear" for the refaining fifty sercent, even if it nas to be reveated finany times. I nave ceen jeveloping and uesting this for sone tiale, and have kept it back on the shelf against a tiae wrien we had enough competent aliditors to use the process inteliigently.

This is a one-shot clear technique in that one uses one command and so achieves clearing, and after clearing to tre atage of exteriorization has been accomelished, one sinnly goes on using the same type of com:und. It is a nignly effective crocess, a very violent process. Theoretically it shouid work on any level of case. In actual practice psycrotic, nelirctic cases, or people badly out of commuication receive it vith consideracle difficul. ty and it is not recommended for them, but it \#ould work on tnem if it covild be communicated to them. (Un sucn seople use Openirig Frocedure of $\varepsilon-C$, oniy.)

The basis for tinis process is the okservation tiat the biest universe is a game. One can have a game and know it. rie can be in a game and not know it. The difference is nis determinism.

Games recuire seace and navingness. A game rectires otner clayers. Games aisc recuire skijl and knowingness tant tay are games.

Havingness is the need to rave terainals and tiones to play for and on.

When a game is done the player keeps around tokens. These are hopes the game will start again. When that hope is dead the token, the terminal, is hidden. And it becomes an automaticity-a game going on below the level of knowingness. Truthfully, one never stops playing any game once started. He plays old games in secret -- even from himself -- while playing or not playing new ones. The only real game one can have is in present time. All others are in the past. Anxiety for a game takes one into the past.

The command is, "Invent a game" and when the preclear has, again, "Invent a game". Then: "Hock up somebody else inventing a game."

Having established the fact that an auditing session is in progress, and established some slight communication with the preclear, the auditor says, "Invent a game". When the communication lag on this is flat the auditor then uses the command, "hock up somebouy dise inventing a game". This is the only phrase he utters, but he of course engages in two-way cuilulunication with the prectear when the preclear has sometining to say to him. An auditor has to be a good auditor in order to use this process. just because it is a simple "one-command" process is no reason why it will work for an auditor who is not cognizant of the Auditor's Code, cognizant of a two-way communication, and nas some experience in more basic levels of processing.

We use this process as a remedy for the scarcity of games and we use it in full awareness of the processes involved in two-way communication.

It is a murderous process and recuires five or ten hours in rough cases to bring about an understanding of existence.

This is not necessarily a recommended process. It is a workable crocess, it does function, it is fast, but remember that it has the frailty of the ability of the auditor himself. It has the frailty of failing when a two-way communication is not maipitained with the preclear; it will fail if the preclear in volunteering infor mation finds no attention from the auditor; it will fail if the auditor does not acknowledge the fact that the preclear has done this. But, if these things are considered, it will work.

This process can be abused by the preclear. He can wander from it. He can sit there in the auditing chair doing other tinings, but we depend upon the skill of the auditor to see that the preclear is not doing otner things, and that he is a@tually doing the process.

The preclear will "pick his bank clean" rather tinan invent, he will have doubts that he is inventing. But we persevere -- and we win.

## CHAPTER XIV

## ARC PROCESSING.

If we examine communication we will discover that all communication lag is is the introduction of liatter, Energy, Space and Time into communication. The more time nas been introduced into communication, the less communication tnere is.

As an example of this let us say that a star in some other galaxy explodes, and then let us trace tine length of time necessary for a small amount of that explosion's particles to reach earth across great space. Almost countless lignt-years elapse before this communication line has been completed, Tinis is a very, very long communication. Not necessarily a communication lag since the progress of the particles is not interrupted. There are no VIAs. Actually, MEST itself does not have a communication lag, it is totally a communication lag.

The more of this sort of thing enters into communication, the worse-off is the preclear. Thus we can see that the subject of MEST itself is the aberrative factor.

As we examine barriers, we find that they are Viatter, Energy, Space, and Time. We discover that we can overcome the barriers of Natter, we can climb walls or go through them. ive can somehow or other brave or get on the other side of energy barriers. We discover that even space has limitations even when it appears as limitless as the space of this universe (and the space of this universe appears as big as a person supcoses it is big, whereas actually it is, to a thetan who can get outside of it, about the size of a match-bcx to a child). The one barrier which we discover difficult to get around is Time.

The basic definitions and understanding of inatter, Energy, Space, and Time are not particularly germane in this place. They are taken up on a much higher theoreticai level in Scientology, but the essence of time is that it is measured or marked by the motion of particles in space. Space and energy particiea are necessary to have mecnanical time, but what is tine, basically? Tine is actually a consideration. There is time because one considers there is time.

You must examine the phsysical universe very closely to discover that tne reason it is always here is becalise it is, each particle of it, each cutic inzi. of space of it, in orefer, Oe physical minesrse is not movi: tinrolign time, it is stuck in timo. Eicit and every part of it is fixed in a now winch lasts forever. The only reai cianges winch take place in tae physicai universe are those Entroduced into it by infe. we can areue acout tris if we want to but we are interested here in a concept $\because$ inicn leads towarj a wiorkable process.

Ve discover that time exists for the individual to the degree that the individual makes time. Time is an ouner-determined ting to nearly everyone alive. rie depends on ciociss, he depends on the rising and setting of the sun, ne depends an all manner of mecnanisms to tell him what is the time. Actueiry the more a person is told what the time is, the more ne gets into a dependency upon some other consideration and so he drops into forever. when ne stops considerire that he is making time, when ae stops making time by considerations, he is dropping himself into a foreverness. He has less and less motion; he has less and less determinism. Time is a very insidious barrier cecause its arcarency would tell an indivicual that time is created by the movement of things. Actually ic is not. it is created by a consideration that things are moving.

The remedy of the barrier of time produces an astonishing effect uran a preclear. wnen the auditor is auditing one of these two "one-shot clear" commands (the one given in the last cnapter and the one riven in this chapter) he will stumble across quite a bit of complication on the subject of time. An indivicual told to have some complications by decision will eventually move out into the fact that the most complicated thing he cann eet into is time, and so this is a very satisfactory game. jie can crocess this factor directly.

This process is the essence of simpliaity. It has one command. The command is "make some time". This is all the command there is. One does not advise or teach the preclear how to make some time. One accepts whatever the preclear decides makes $t i n e$ as the answer. One maintains the two-way communication with the preclear, and answers comments which the preclear has on it. Cne careíuliy does not evaluate for tne preclear and tell him now to make some time. One does not set an example in making time. One simply has the preclear make some time.

This process on some cases has to be run many hours before the preclear comes into partial control of tine barrier of time. Finen he does this he of course comes into some control of his engram bank and riis considerations.

The making of time naturally puts into motion all those silent or motionless masses which are ranging to the preclear and which actually pin together his reactive bank.

This is an enormous joke upon the preclear by nimself and the universe that te makes all the time ne will ever perceive. He cannot possitly get out of phase vitn "forever" if ree is in sontact witn the foreverness oi ine space andenergy masses of winich tris universe is composed. when he starts to protest against tíe universe at ヨaræe he starts to protest against the foreveraess winit. inciudes a! time, and so fe rifhdraws into eariier times winen he was maxine time in crier to have some time himself.
"Fiake some time" is a crocess of astonishing ramifiezticns.

But remember, time is a barrier. One could also say, "Make some space", "Make some energy", "liake some objects", "Make some terminals", and have gains in a preclear. But these are barriers. Although a game requires barriers, the preclear already has too many in the past, too few in the present.

Barriers are not life.
We must use three cardinal rules in processing: (1) Process toward truth; (2) Frocess toward ability; (3) Process toward life.

Auditing commands must emphasize truth, ability, life.
Don't process towerd entneta, enronic somatics, difficulties. Ignore them.

The orily thing wrone with the preclear is that nis attention is fixed on barriers -- 证ST. His Froodom depends upon futting his attention on freedom or present time. Here are two alditing commands. Which is correat? (1) "Find some things you can't do". (2) "Find some things you can do".

The second is correct. The first will almost spin a preclear. Winy? Because it concentrates on a lie. A preclear can do anything:

A preclear nas a bad leg. Which is the right process? (1). "IFuch the back of your chair", (2) "Recall a time when somebody hurt his leg".

The first is correct. It is faster. Why? Because it processes toward ability.

We have a preclear who is apathetic. Which process is the right one? (1) "Wino used to have headaches", or (2) "Feel the floor beneath your feet". The second is correct beca己use it processes toward life, not illness.

That which the auditor concentrates upon in auditing comes true. Hence, the processing of iEST gives us new barriers. Tne processing of life gives new life.

Prosessing barriers gives us limited processes. Frocessing life gives us unlimited processes. Life is composed of fiffinity, Reality, Communication. These make understanding. inodern $k i z$ processine processes communication as given earlier in tais volume. ARC processing includes the foilowing powerinl processes. (1)"Tell me sometnin? you might commaicate witr", "ell ze some-





in a simple process which does not dispense with them: "Tell me something (someone) you could understand". "Tell me something (someone) who could understand you".

Note-OfiCowise a very khasi precess which resolves carmen somaties, by $d$ fro (ire, an: specific item "to have $t$ il affeettet pa ty or bal ava bury say"
"Rffo"an:"rity and" "dell right" untitix is m good conlixhi-m $\times>\ldots x$ au audition Rximllather) spexitac conlixm:- -T

## Chater xv

## EXAERIORIZATIGN

The auditor will be confronted with a great many problems in exteriorization once he has exteriorized nis preclear. the thines not to do are as follows:
(1) Do not require the awareness of awareness unit to afain put its attention on the body.
(2) Do not make the cerson prove that he is exteriorizei.
(3) Do not make the newly exteriorized person discover, find things, read the future, or do other nonsensical iricks.
(4) wintain the iuditor's Code more severely than before.
(5) Continue the process on whicn the preclear extericrized.

If the auditor knows these tnings he will not $\varepsilon \in t$ the preclear and himself into troutile. The auditing comand "Ee tiree feet cack of your nead" sometimes gets the auditor into nore troukit tnan ne is equipoed to handle. Tne preciear may do a compulsive exteriorization, "do a bluk", and drop his body limp in tne chair and give from that body no sign that he is hearine any of tne auditing conmands given by the auditor. Cne such case was pleaded with for nalf an nour by an auditor along the iines tnat the oreclear should remember ner nusband, snculd think oî her cnildren, snouid cone back and live for tíse sake of her friends, and founc no response from the preclear. Finally the auditor said, "Think of your poor auditor", at which moment tne preclear promptly retirned.

A limited "compulsive exteriorization" is the preclear going out of the body and getting plastered against tine ceiliag, or falling in terror upward into tine sky (an inverting of grayity). Tris manifestation is equally upsetting.

If a preclear has been given the command "Be three feet back of your head" and if ne "does a bunk", or if he "falls out of his body upward", all the auditor has to do is to get into a two-way communication with the preclear. Actually, he snould rave, as an auditor, an excellent command of the Chart of Human Evaiuation and Science of Survival. He would not then tell a preclear below 2.0 on the Tone Scale to "Be three feet back of your nead", for wnen they do, at tinese lower levels of the Tone Sicale, it is on a compulsive or obsessive level, and all the preclear can think of is to try and get away.

Anotinegfemedy, if this untoward and strange occurrence napens, is to ask the presiear to "ieach from your gosition to your
body", "liithdraw from the body", "Reach for the body", "diithiraw from the body", or, "Decide to run away, and run away", several times. Remember, such things as tinis occur only when the auditor has not placed his preclear on the Tone Scale before hegan to audit him.

The way to get away from these entirely is to audit the Six Basic Processes on the preclear, and tnen audit eitner or both of the "one-shot clear" processes of Remedying Communication and Time Processing, until the preclear exteriorizes and then simply go right on auditing the process wich exteriorized the prerlear. Remember that a preclear exterioiized is simply an awareness of awareness unit which nas been taken out of a trap, and the awareness of awareness unit has not cnanged any from tie basic individual, but now recognizes itself to be out of the trap and is quite nappy about it.

A very funny manifestation occurs on some very low-toned préclears when they talk about exteriorization. They say "I'm over there". This, of course, is impossicle. An individual is always here. It is here winere you are. Lord knows what tinis individual who says "I'm over there" nas exteriorized -- a circuit, a mock-up, some such thing. He, himself, definitely is not. Anotner manifestation we have is "buttered all over the universe". A preclear who is tuttered all over the universe is one wio does not know where he is and if we asi him many, many times, over and over and over, each time making him get a spot vith certainty "Can you find a soot where you are not?" we will gradially narrow down hjs area. bihat has actually nappened in such a case is tnat the preclear nas used remote viewoints, and nas left remote viewoints located all over everywhere to such a degree that the preclear thinks ne is anyplace rather tinan where he is.

The main thing one has to know atout exteriorization is that it takes place. If one uses the Six Basic Frocesses, remembers the Auditor's Code, and the two "one-shot clear" processes, he is then quite safe on exteriorization, for it wil? occur when it occurs, and the thing to do after it occurs is to do the same srocess one was doing when it did occur. Of course one should acknowledge the fact of the preclear's mentioning it and one should certainly permit the preclear to discuss it, but one should continue with the process which exteriorized him, unless, of course, one is very weil trained in exteriorization exercises.

As exteriorization drilling, as an activity, is most germane to the realm of Scientology, furtiner inowiedge of it and about it is written ur in "The Creation of HYman Ability". iere is given the Route $l$ steps which snould te run after an exteriorization takes place.

The creation of a ciear undertaken in 1950 actually was tinis manifestation of extericrization harpenine at some randon monent and act being adecuiteiy carod for after it occurred. ivodody remarked licon the fact talat ne was a distance from trat bovy becalise most of the geople binc were thus exteriorized had very eood visio
on their own bank but very poor visio on the immediate envircnment. A little more exteriorization work and any one of these clears would have suddenly found themselves out in the room looking at the room directly without the aid of his eyes.

We wanted clears in 1950. We still want clears. This is the way to make them, the way to make them stable, and the way to make anybody you process far more abie.

The by-word on this is not to address specific errors or difficulties, but to validate abilities and process immediately toward the acquisition of further and higher abilities. we are not in there to pay attention to all of the bad tnings in the world, since these are composed only of the imaginings of tne individual. Let us increase the ability of the individual to create, to be, to perceive, and increase nis ability to associate all along the Dynamics. If we sould do this it wolid be a far, far better world.


