

## VALIDATION PROCESSING

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### Reinforcing the Preclear's Analytical Mind

I am going to go over a type of processing with which you may be familiar already, but I think the extent to which this processing will go might startle you. It probably won't startle you till you start to use it.

There is evidently a thing called theta. Theta gets enturbulated—gets mixed up with too much MEST and so forth—and becomes entheta. And theta has a very funny manifestation: A little bit of theta will attack entheta and try to drive it out. They are opposite polarities.

Entheta will try to attack theta and drive it out. This is actually a death mechanism we are working with, but it is also a survival mechanism.

If a fellow comes around who has a lot of free theta and sees things badly disorganized, his hands just itch until he can start bringing organization to it. That disorder, of course, is entheta. When it gets organized and nicely aligned it becomes theta.

Now, the amount of theta which that person tries to put into the thing gets kicked back against by the disorder, and he gets enturbulated too, to a certain degree. But theta will follow the natural law of attacking entheta. They attack each other, definitely.

In the business of living you will very often find a theta person matched up with an entheta person; they are partners in business or some such thing. Actually, they can be joined up in several ways. The theta partner, who is well above 2.0, is providing the amount of theta necessary for the below-2.0 person to survive. But the below-2.0 person is bringing death in small quantities and failures and so forth to the upper-tone-scale person. Furthermore, you will find the entheta person attacking, one way or the other, the theta person. There doesn't have to be any wide framework of cause or reason; there isn't any apparent cause to it. A lot of causes are stated: "I'm doing this because . . ." and then there are twenty-five specious reasons on the part of the entheta person. But the entheta person simply will attack a theta individual.

An entheta society will attack a theta subject—inevitably.

The theta comes in over an entheta area and tries to damp out and convert the entheta; the entheta will move over to a theta area and try to enturbulate the theta. There is a constant conflict going on between these two substances.

Naturally, if you take 1.9 entheta and 2.1 theta, they are so close together on the tone scale that they are practically mingling. But you take 1.1 entheta and 3.0 theta, and they will really come together and try to mix up—one trying to do one thing, the other trying to do the opposite. The entheta says "Succumb!" to the 3.0, and the 3.0 says to the 1.1 entheta, "Live! Get organized, get reasonable."

Most of the arguments that you will run into could be resolved—as far as you, who are wondering why those two people are arguing, are concerned—just by looking at the two people who are arguing and at how they stand on the particular subject about which they are arguing. You will find out that it is probably theta hitting entheta one way or the other, because theta will go into agreement with theta at its approximate tone level, and entheta will go into agreement with entheta.

Of course, it will try to go just a little bit further: entheta, being entheta anyway, turns all MEST into enMEST and disorganizes everything, and it is going happily down toward succumb

anyway. So theta and theta going together reinforce survival, but entheta and entheta going together, although they are in perfect agreement, agree that what we have to do is succumb. The only way they keep a balance, then, is entheta and theta going one against the other—an interactive principle.

This does not depend on reason; it can be demonstrated. There is almost a laboratory demonstration of this possible.

Someone asked a little boy, “Do you remember somebody in the fourth grade that you liked a lot?”

The little boy thought for a moment and said, “Oh, yeah—that Billy Jones. He’s a good boy; I had a lot of fun,” and so on.

“Can you remember somebody in the third grade that you liked a lot?”

“No, but I sure remember one that I hated. Oh! I hated that boy!”

This doesn’t become significant, perhaps, until you see the frequency with which it happens. You go into a deposit of theta and release a little bit of that theta and the next thing it does is attack entheta.

This is Validation Processing. What you are actually trying to do is build up a sufficiently high potential of theta in the case in order to get the entheta attacked almost automatically and knocked flat. The skill involved on the part of the auditor is in letting a high enough potential build up, and in working with the preclear until that high potential is built. He can build a high enough potential of theta on the thing to bring a person right on up the tone scale, and the person will get up out of the band where he will attack entheta. In other words, instead of 3.0, the preclear can get up to 3.5 or 4.0, and low levels of entheta which are very far down and close to death and so forth can then be ignored. However, if you take a normal and pick up just a little bit of theta here and a little bit of theta there, the next thing you know, he will crash right straight into the entheta of the case.

It is hard to keep people out of it. You watch this; maybe for the first session or two this person can run theta moments without skidding badly, and then he is liable to go straight into entheta.

Now, if you can build up a high enough bolt of lightning, a high enough “wattage” of theta, you can just knock the entheta on the case galley-west. But if you don’t build up very much theta, of course that theta that you have just gotten free from the case will tear right back in and get itself enturbulated again.

The most ambitious thing in the world is a little bit of theta. It sure gets ambitious. And it is a funny thing, but there has to be a considerable volume of theta before it can ignore entheta. So, if you get a considerable volume of theta it actually will ignore entheta, because if the entheta comes anywhere in its vicinity, the entheta straightens out and becomes theta.

Theta coming in the vicinity of a large deposit or a large amount of entheta will become entheta. Entheta coming into the vicinity of a very much larger amount of theta will become theta.

The reason you have to go over an engram time after time after time is that you have so doggone little theta to invest that it takes many times over an engram to erase it. You understand that your time span is stretched when you are running an engram. If you had a lot of theta available when you started to run that engram, it would go out quickly.

We are getting into something which has a measurable potential. I hope one of these fine days somebody measures it. It is sitting right there. Here is a whole universe full of stuff for somebody to look over. But regardless of that, we don’t at this time have to know that much about it, its structure and anatomy, to know how to do Validation Processing.

Most auditors go at a case as a theta unit, and what do they naturally attack? They attack entheta. The preclear looks like entheta to them, the preclear looks like engrams; they attack the engrams, the secondaries and the locks. If your auditor was up around 4.0 he wouldn't do this. He would sort of smooth out this preclear and all of a sudden dust him off and the fellow would be sane. They used to do this with faith healing—just say, “God bless you, my child,” and the fellow would stand up and walk away. We are not that good. So it requires a considerable amount of restraint on the part of the auditor—an educational restraint—for him to build up any kind of potential at all in the preclear, because the auditor will find himself sitting there with a sixteenth of an erg of theta, and he gets enthusiastic and takes the two cents' worth of theta he finds on the case and dives for basic-basic or a big secondary. That little bit of theta goes in there—it's perfectly willing—and gets crushed by an overwhelm of entheta.

After the auditor has done this a few times he starts to get a little bit leery of what he invests. Before this time, we didn't realize thoroughly what we were doing in terms of investment—and it is investment. An auditor has to be a very good investment banker if he starts playing around with Validation Processing.

Your preclear starts to get the idea after a while, but at first when he starts to run through some pleasure moments—just starts to run through some pleasure moments, scanning—he will go right off the line into entheta: “No, I can't remember a time when I was happy, but here is this time when . . .” and so on.

You say, “Let's remember something pleasant now.”

“Well, all right.” So he goes along and builds up a little more theta, and then he crashes into the entheta again.

You take a case that is pretty low on the tone scale and you have a terrible struggle. In the first place, it is an awful struggle trying to find what was considered to be a pleasure moment; that is a tough struggle right there. You will play around with just giving the guy the idea of what you want, and if you give him the idea that that's what he wants, he will invest that thought. It's not even his own theta, but he will invest it!

You never saw such profligate investment in your life as what a preclear will make when he is fairly low on the scale.

You will occasionally run into somebody who has terrific engrams on the manic level about being happy, and you start to scan pleasure moments and the whole thing will reverse on you. You will find yourself scanning over stuff that you shouldn't be monkeying with. You are really scanning entheta that has represented itself as theta, and you scan this for a while and the preclear gets unhappier and unhappier.

So entheta can be in many guises.

Validation Processing is called so for another reason. There is a principle of postulating a reality with creative imagination: That reality will come to pass which is most agreed upon and postulated for the future. If lots and lots of people agreed that something was going to happen in the future, the chances are it would happen. This is not very esoteric. If we suddenly agreed that the great thing to do would be to paint the front of the Foundation a bright purple—if we all agreed on it—one of these days I suppose that it would be bright purple. That is postulating a future reality.

Now, if you postulate a creative reality for the future, there is a better chance that the future will have in it a creative reality. If you postulate gloom, unhappiness and bad tidings or war with Russia for the future, chances are that is what is going to happen. If everybody in the United States agrees that the future isn't worth living anyhow and so on (this is lower-tone-scale

stuff), they are of course 0.5 and they are agreeing that the thing which is going to happen is death.

You as an auditor are really practicing and playing with this principle. You can say if you want to, and seem to feel, that your preclear is going to be sane, happy, cheerful and well and so on, and then all you do—doggone it—is pay attention to his reactive mind! You seem to be agreeing that sanity is what you want from your preclear, but what you are validating is his reactive mind.

Of course, you are playing the same trick of attacking entheta—theta attacking entheta—and you naturally attack the entheta and try to disenturbulate it.

There is nothing wrong with doing that unless the amount of free theta on the case is too slight to be invested. So Validation Processing actually occupies the sector up to about 1.5. Above 1.5 it starts to lose efficaciousness; it isn't as effective above that level. You don't get this sudden chain lightning response.

With very low-tone-scale people and people that are hard to work and so on, you really have gold in your hands with this Validation Processing—if you have enough restraint yourself to work it out. It requires restraint.

For instance, the fellow starts running into theta moments but then he says, "I've got a terrible headache."

Your immediate training-pattern response is to say "Who said that? (snap!)" But that is also your mechanical response as theta, tackling the entheta in him.

Now, on upper-tone-scale processing you have enough theta between you to really do something about the case. The preclear and the auditor, together with the group theta, can process the devil out of this case and just really roll it along. But down in the lower band of the tone scale, frankly, the amount of theta which has to be brought into being before you can do some good, effective processing is considerable.

So what do you do? You validate the analyzer. You refuse to have any truck with anything which is not accepted as good reality by the preclear. You validate the analytical mind, you validate the reality level. You don't want reality which the preclear does not accept as reality.

You notice in the lower bands of the tone scale that when you snap your fingers at him and he repeats a phrase he is not hearing this phrase. He does not even have a sonic impression on it. It just occurs to him, he repeats it sort of weirdly and maybe it turns on a boil-off, maybe it does all sorts of strange things, but he doesn't know where it came from. You can get a file-clerk response from him and he will say, "That's Papa," but that is not reality to him. So, in using Validation Processing, you maintain a level of reality no lower than that which is readily accepted as real by the preclear. You maintain this level of reality—"Does it seem real to you?" "Let's go to a moment that really seems real to you now," "Let's contact something which seems very right, that you know happened"—and he will start giving you things that he knows happened. Sometimes he even comes up to the point of knowing he is sitting on the couch. Sometimes that is where you have to start! "Let's find something real."

When processing present time for a very low-level, well spun-in case, you sometimes have to look around the environment and check various items in the environment until you find one item that seems real to that preclear. All of a sudden he is liable to say, "Why, yes, the light switch seems real to me. The wall doesn't, but the light switch—that's real."

You start from there. At that moment you have picked up a theta line, so you follow it through. "What else is real?"

"Well, your suspenders. You're not, though."

Now I'm talking about the extreme case; this is Present Time Processing. Don't plunge this case into something which he can't credit as real himself, because the case will stay static or get worse; doing that, you are just stirring up the entheta and making more and more entheta.

Your ARC with the preclear and the theta body which you compose as a group have been forgiving you a large number of sins. ARC—the theta of the auditor and the theta which is attracted into that group—has been masking by its existence a number of sins on low-level cases. In other words, you had quite a bit that you could get away with without recognizing that it was a wide latitude and that you were getting away with something.

If you really want this preclear up the tone scale, however, you just assume that this ARC is there and then operate as though it isn't—which is to say, you want levels of reality, levels of affinity and levels of communication which he knows were affinity, which he knows were real and which he knows were communication.

Understand that seeing a light switch is a communication. If he is really seeing this light switch—it seems real to him, there is something between him and this light switch—it is probably representative of some pleasant environ in his past and therefore is duplicating itself to him. So you have picked up just that much of some former theta incident in the present time environment and you start building up a potential.

One of the interesting things about this is your preclear is liable to break out in tears or something when you run it. You give him just a little tiny bit of theta and then with great ambition it goes right into the entheta, and he starts to cry.

Now, you have seen where you can't get the secondary off a preclear and he just sits there and so on, until you take him back to the time when he was really happy with Papa as a little boy. He has Papa's death sitting there on the track and you are not able to approach it. But we start running theta moments about Papa and we run more pleasant incidents about Papa and more about Papa, and all of a sudden, without any command or anything else, we go right straight into the entheta of Papa's death. It is almost a lead-pipe cinch that that is going to happen.

There is an example of this which you have seen, but believe me, that is a very limited scope compared to what this processing will do. You actually will have the feeling, after you have processed somebody for a while, that you really are fighting with the case a little bit, because this guy starts wandering all around Robin Hood's barn. He starts getting into entheta and you keep trying to pull him out of it.

Actually, the final definition of processing is that you are trying to get all these attention units up to present time. You are trying to get everything up to present time—that is, in the way of good, clean attention units. You don't want any entheta out of the bank up in present time, you want all this theta up in present time. How are you going to get it there? You have to pull it up, scrap by scrap, erg by erg, and you will finally achieve it. That, really, is processing. You can redefine processing with that definition: trying to get all of the theta attention units in present time.

If you are able to do that, by the way, you will notice some remarkable manifestations. Have you ever come into present time after blowing up a large amount of entheta and suddenly taken a look and had everything seem very bright to you? That is ARC up; your ARC is on much more heavily so your communication with the environ tunes way up. It gets very bright.

That is the way the world looks to a little kid. That is just simply the matter of having enough free theta in present time to make the proper connections. It is that simple.

If you tackle processing from this angle on low-tone-scale people, you will find yourself collecting some dividends. How far this will go, I don't know. I can't tell you that. I only know that it produces results. How many ways this principle can be used, I don't know. I do

not have large numbers of completed cases to show you on this, so I am offering you this—it is in advance of other methods—merely because it has proven very useful on low-tone-scale people.

I am not giving it to you as a technique which stands head and shoulders above this and that. Our new line of technique development may go out along this theta-entheta principle line, and it may not. But handling low scale people has been a terrific problem.

You can evidently damp out engrams in restimulation using Validation Processing without ever looking at the engrams. That is a nice trick. Of course, it requires from you an enormous amount of restraint. For instance, you are running a preclear on an analytical-incident chain about cars and he says, “Oh, I’ve got this terrible backache.”

And you say, “Let’s go back to the last time that you had a nice ride in the car, and so on; you’re enjoying the scenery.”

“Yeah, I see one.”

“Remember the time you kissed the girl in the car?”

“Yeah! Yeah, gee, I was happy that day!”

“Now, remember the time you got the new car?”

“Yeah.”

“Remember the time you gave a car to somebody, or gave them a ride.” “Oh yeah, I remember that time.”

“Where’s your backache?”

“Gee, I don’t know!”

You don’t either! But I will tell you this: You could really fix him in this backache. You are running him on theta moments when all of a sudden he starts to get this backache, and you say, “What’s the phrase connected with this backache? (snap!)”

So he says, “Ah, ‘I have to go back.’”

“Now, who’s talking?”

“Oh, I don’t know; it’s a phrase.”

“Well, just go ahead and repeat it.”

Then he repeats himself into a heavy boil-off that lasts till the end of the session. You are running him at zero reality level and he will probably have the backache from there on out! He might not have; it might go away and merely leave a great big lock on the time track.

So check your cases sometimes and find out how many of these enforced boil-offs have left locks on the time track, which, when your preclear runs through them, will boil again.

You may think you are producing a tremendous amount with a tremendous amount of boil-off, but you may just be littering up his track, too. If the case is pretty entheta and you keep insisting on running entheta, there is no theta present to knock that stuff off the track and disinturbulate it, so you just deposit it in various portions of the track. You just keep placing it here and there on the track and spread it around and get the backaches on and the headaches on and the chronic stomach somatics on and so forth. You can keep that up for a long time.

Now, two things could actually be happening on this Validation Processing; maybe both of them happen, maybe only one. You are searching for a tone level which is above the tone level of the somatic, and you manage to finally, one way or the other, establish the tone level. That is one explanation. That tone level is above the sympathetic vibration level of the engram. This engram could have a 1.1 tone, and your preclear is in its sympathetic band of 1.1 so he gets the backache. But if you can somehow or other bump him up the tone scale by running theta moments, he will just climb out of the resonance area of that backache and it will stop.

The other thing that may be happening is that the theta is tackling the entheta and actually knocking it flat—actually kicking it off. One or the other is happening. I am sure that one of these fine days somebody will be able to stand up and say with certainty which it is. These are two perfectly good postulates and two perfectly good explanations for the same manifestation.

It so happens, though, that the alertness level of the person comes up. But this could also be explained by the fact that you are turning on analyzer rather than turning on reactive mind.

What you are doing with Validation Processing is invalidating the reactive mind. So the guy has got phrases, so he has got engrams, so he has got secondaries, so he is sad—so what? We want to know how well he can think. All we are interested in is his analyzer, his good health, his agility, his cheerfulness, his happiness, his effectiveness, and that is all we keep asking for and talking to him about, and the only things we will buy off him are these things. The analyzer waxes fat on this; analytical power turns up and he climbs up the tone scale.

That is validation. Behind this is a very definite principle: That state of being comes into being which is demanded or commanded to be by the auditor. The auditor can call into being any state of being he wishes in the preclear; that would be another way of saying it. It may be too generalized—the auditor can't make him into an angel—but it is pretty much true.

In interpersonal relationships, if you validate the orneriness, crabbiness, meanness and ugliness of another person consistently and continually, he will be what he is validated to be. And you know that by experience, I know.

If you validate that he is happy, that he is cheerful, that he is sunny, that he is in wonderful shape and so on, those portions of his being which are those things will begin to manifest themselves. It doesn't necessarily mean that you have knocked out the other portions, but you have called into being and made predominant those things.

This could be explained simply and plainly on the postulate of resonance. You have just lifted him up the tone scale to a point where the lower-tone-scale manifestations simply don't resonate. The lower levels of the tone scale are very harsh and ugly and a lot of other things, but you don't pay any attention to those; you just keep putting out a vibration level which is in the upper band of the tone scale and asking for things which are high on the tone scale. The first thing you know, you have the upper tone scale in resonance, the fellow's analyzer goes on, he thinks and he is effective and happy.

That could be a full explanation for this, except for one thing—a manifestation of theta which you see in using Validation Processing. You try to keep the preclear on pleasure moments and you get just so many of them, and then the case dives.

You start this Validation Processing, getting up theta, and the fellow starts up the tone scale. You work him for two or three sessions, he keeps coming up that tone scale, and all of a sudden you have a 3.5. The next session you bring him up to 4.0, and for a whole hour after the session he is 4.0. Then all of a sudden he dives to the bottom; he goes down to his normal 0.5. That is no exaggeration; you can watch this happening.

The fortunate part of it is that if he starts out at 0.5 and gets boosted by Validation Processing, session after session, clear up to 4.0, when he does his dive he will come back to about 0.6.

Then you boost him all the way up to 4.0 again, and he spins again, but stops at 0.8. You finally get him up to a point where he will be covertly hostile toward you!

One could postulate that what is happening here is a very simple thing: The preclear is simply climbing up the tone scale and getting a big preponderance of free theta, and his present time environment is absorbing it all. Then suddenly in goes a valence wall, out goes a circuit. In other words, you get too much free theta on there and the fellow goes around feeling grand and everything; you have actually, by being very patient yourself, built up lightning in this person's skull, and all of a sudden it goes crash! What happens is that a whole circuit or a whole series of circuits will collapse and he just goes down because he is suddenly flooded with entheta. All of his thought processes go unclear, his analyzer shuts down and the reactive volume goes way up.

With Validation Processing you don't touch circuits and you don't touch valences. You don't ever tell him to get in valence because that would be to infer that he could get out of valence.

The preclear keeps saying to you, "But I'm way out of valence."

You say, "Okay, that's fine. Let's go to the time you had an all-day sucker."

"Well, I can't even taste the thing!"

"All right, all right. Let's go to a time when you could!"

There is the sequence of events. You can see this sort of thing happening, you can watch this sort of thing happening, and believe me, you can really get a preclear going over the roller coasters. Actually, with Validation Processing, you will see more changes in a preclear than you see in standard processing, and yet you apparently aren't hitting any entheta. You are trying to keep away from that.

If you get too much theta up there and the already existing valence wall gets this tremendous amount of free theta up against it, all of a sudden that valence wall crashes. (It has been a lot of trouble to you as an auditor, because every time you sent the preclear back down the track he went into a dog's valence and started to bark like a dog.) But all it is now is entheta; it isn't a valence any more. It is simply the entheta and everything connected with it, and it just floods. The preclear gets terrifically depressed; a lot of this theta suddenly enturbulates. But there was enough potential to knock apart the valence. So what you have now is a person who is just kind of occluded instead of supervalenced. Now you start back up the tone scale until you get him up to somewhere around 3.0. You can't tell when one of these things is going to explode either. They explode very remarkably.

Validation Processing requires an even lower level of authoritarianism in auditing than entheta processing. This is processing theta. It seems to set up a sort of an automatic cycle.

Frankly, I would like very much to have worked many more cases than I have worked on Validation Processing before giving it to you. I'm giving it to you here because it is valuable, not because it has been tested out to the degree it has. As a matter of fact, it has not been tested now on more than about fifteen cases that I know of, which is a very small series, particularly since those cases were not carried through a large number of hours.

But we know what it does to some degree, and we also know that you can really improve a case. For instance, take a preclear who is in terrible shape at ten o'clock; he gets Validation Processing for an hour, and at eleven o'clock he is sitting up and taking nourishment and ready to go. That is a heck of a thing to be able to do to a human being.

A person, to do good Validation Processing, has got to know and keep in mind more about Dianetic mental structure than otherwise. A person could do it blind; he could actually fumble through somehow and do it blind. But unless he knew thoroughly the behavior of locks,

secondaries and engrams, unless he could be prepared at any moment to pick one of these things up and discharge it in some fashion, and unless he could do something for this case, he really should not play around too much with Validation Processing because it is chain lightning.

It is not a process that you would turn over to a book auditor for the simple reason that it would perplex him so. He wouldn't know what he was fooling with! He starts auditing his mother on it, and he runs this and he runs that and he runs something else, and "Mama is so happy now after I've done all this, and isn't this fine, and look how happy Mama is!" So he goes out to the other room and says, "Hey, George, come in here and see how happy I've made Mama," and she is sitting there with tears streaming down. You wouldn't be able to put this processing across to somebody who didn't know his basics. It is very important to know them.

For instance, if you ever find a preclear who has suddenly dived into a secondary automatically and is busy running the thing, you had better run it out. If you can get tears off the case, real tears off the specific incident with the preclear going into it automatically, you run it out.

I'm talking now just about tears and terror and apathy as three types of secondaries that I would really dive for. If the preclear walked into one of those things automatically and he was there in the incident, believe me, I would run it! Because there is where you are going to get a lot of relief on the case quickly. That is really why you are fishing with Validation Processing.

But just because a guy goes into some yawns, just because he goes into boil-off, just because he goes into some other manifestation, or because he is merely angry is no reason to go after the entheta.

For instance, the preclear is sore as the devil, and the more of these theta moments you run, the madder he gets. And he can't tell you what he is mad about; you are not even asking him what he is mad about. He is obviously not sitting in a specific incident because he is not talking about a specific incident or specific thing.

As you build up more and more theta, though, you might get him to say, "Well, Uncle Bill was a dog—that's all there is to it—when he beat me with that club!"

So you would say, "And where did he hit you?" and you would run off this anger secondary. But the thing would be there and obviously ready to be run. You wouldn't have even asked him to go to the incident. If he will go to the incident automatically, if he is there, if he will run it automatically, gorgeous! You sit there then as a good auditor and audit it. You don't just let it sit.

Sometimes you will get line tears; don't mistake line tears for incident tears. You are running pleasure moments and this person can't tell you what he is crying about or anything and yet he is just crying. You are getting a grief line charge, and it will come off as a line charge; it will come off as tears.

I have tried to explain this several times and I have watched auditors work after it has been explained to them. They run pleasure moments, pleasure moments, pleasure moments, pleasure moments, and then all of a sudden the preclear gets an earache. Immediately the auditor says, "Where does it come from? How old are you? (snap!) Is there a phrase that goes with this? (snap!)"

That is wrong. You don't even run pleasure moments. You are used to running pleasure moments. Now change your mind about that. What you should be running is analytical moments. This gives you a tremendous scope of incident. You are running analytical moments, and you are running them by Straightwire, as single incidents, and as chains of locks; those are the three ways to run them.

You will find, after your preclear gets up to the point where he can lock-scan, that you will get the most free theta up the quickest with Lock Scanning. But on a lot of preclears down at the bottom of the line, when they start up that chain they just crunch into the entheta.

It is very interesting how fast they will stop on that. For example, take somebody who was ordinarily and daily beaten unconscious by Papa, and just start scanning Papa. We don't scan Papa doing something to him, because he is not sure that Papa ever did. Let's just scan the times when he knows Papa was there or he has some sort of an idea it was Papa—anything analytical about Papa: any time he was thinking about Papa, any time he saw Papa, any time he went on a trip with Papa and so on. What you do is just take the theta tied up in Papa and put it back into this incident and it will try to run itself. Now, how do you get him out of that? If he is too low on the tone scale he will latch up right there with Papa beating the devil out of him unless you can find some more Papa. If you go on and find some more analytical moments about Papa, this may merely dissipate as an incident and seem to just blow of its own accord. Only you have never gotten him spanked. This depends on your finding some more about Papa.

But if you get this fellow too low on the tone scale, his free theta/entheta ratio is such that he will actually hang up in the incident. Then you have to go looking for somebody who looked like Papa or you have to go get something that is vaguely associated with anything: "Let's take a look at your house when you were a boy."

"Well, I . . . you know, I never can see the inside of this place."

"Okay. I'm not asking you to see the inside. Let's just take a look at the shrubbery."

"Well, all right. Sure, I can see some of the shrubbery. There's a tree. Yeah, an old tree over there I used to crawl up in."

"What did the front door look like?"

"Oh, so-and-so and so-and-so."

"And where were the water taps located around it?"

"Oh, such-and-such, so-and-so."

"How many chimneys did it have?"

"Well, so-and-so" and so on. The first thing you know, the fellow is saying, "Yeah, and there was oatmeal paper in the living room, and Papa used to sit in that rocker. Say, its a funny thing, Grandma used to sit over in that rocker too."

Of course, there is just the empty rocker sitting there, and he wouldn't put Grandma in it—not now!

He goes on, "Yeah, and here's all the times I had to haul wood for the fire. And my father used to say to me . . . Boy! He was mean to me. Gosh! he's a . . ."

"Now, who else used to sit in the rocking chair?"

He is starting right into the entheta; you have just gotten up that much theta. Of course, he looked at that house many times when he was cheerful and pleased and so forth, and you get him to describe the confines.

If you find, for instance, that your preclear is unable to approach a telephone conversation which told him some bad news or something of the sort, just start running telephones. Get him

to spot where the phone was in every house or office he ever had. You don't run anybody talking on it; that is too dangerous. What you want is just where all the phones were.

Obviously these are analytical moments; you don't consider these pleasure moments. They are analytical moments of where the phones were. We pick up these phones, we pick them up two or three times, then we try to pick up a phone bell. Even if he doesn't have any sonic, we pick up "A phone bell rang there; and one rang there. Oh yes, I had a funny phone bell over at this other place," and so on.

Then you say, "Do you remember a time when you were a little boy and talked on the phone?"—sneaking it in.

"Yeah."

"Do you remember two or three other phone conversations?"

"Yeah. There was the time Aunt Mamie told me to come out to the farm, and—gee, my head feels awful bad!"

You would make a mistake at that point if you just started to grab for what you were after, because it has just come into view; the theta is too ambitious. You can make that as a rule; theta is going to jump before it is ready to jump.

So pick up some more phone bells, and pick up some more phone calls. If you do it well the incident will disappear and you won't have to handle it anymore.

The avidity with which a little tiny bit of theta will spring is tremendous, and that is where you have to exercise great willpower and caution about what you pick up.

You work with the file clerk and, in the absence of a file clerk, your own good sense on this. You don't start picking up stuff which is obviously on the aberrated line. You can be very selective with Validation Processing.

There is a patter which goes along with this. If you have a file clerk that you can work with, you ask, "Is there a chain ready to be run? (snap!)"

"Yes."

"What is the name of this chain? (snap!)"

"The cat-whisker chain," or something of the sort. This is just straight patter.

Now, ordinarily you would take off from there with Lock Scanning. You would simply take off from there and start to run all the entheta on that chain. Not with Validation Processing; you run everything on that chain which is analytical and which he knows has a good level of reality. You just scan, in other words, the analytical side of that chain.

You could postulate that, although this chain looks to you like a straight line of incidents, actually the chain probably is two broken chains of incidents. One line would be reactive areas, and the other one would be analytical areas.

If you keep paying attention to the reactive one, you are just going to bring him further and further into reactive-mind reaction. He is going to get more and more reactive about this unless he has enough theta available to run it, at which time he will run it right on out and desensitize it and feel much better for it. But that means he has to have enough theta to do it.

So, on a low-scale case, if you start chewing away and plowing away at this reactive side of the chain you will latch him up. Keep him over on the analytical side of the chain and start

turning his analyzer up further and further, and some of the incomprehensible problems on the chain that were incomprehensible before to a tuned-down analyzer will try to resolve themselves and try to pull over into the analytical side of the chain.

Your stunt as an auditor is to keep him over on the analytical chain and not let him go into the reactive chain. Willy-nilly, sometimes he will boil off; very often he will boil off. You let him boil off. Very often he will shed a couple of tears; he doesn't even tell you what the tears are all about, but he just sheds a couple of tears or he gets a little scared as he is running the thing. It is just line charge that you are getting; it is not from a specific incident.

You just start working with that, and he boils and he does all sorts of standard manifestations and he comes out of it. You don't put him into what he was boiling from. You don't ask him "What are you boiling off about? Where is this incident from?" You don't do any of that.

All you do is keep him over in analytical moments: "Are there other analytical moments in this chain?"

Now, the reactive mind can get validated up to the point where the whole case starts to look enturbulated and it does not start to rise up the tone scale. But, actually, you can start working on the analytical side of the ledger and the case will come up the tone scale. Day by day by day you can watch the difference.

You are not doing the spectacular, you are only doing the important. That is a nice differentiation. It is terrifically spectacular to get a screamers screaming, but it is not good processing.

If anybody is going to scream, they really have got no business running engrams. You will do better, according to tentative conclusions so far, to keep them out of and beyond their aberrative areas, and just try to pick up theta. Now, when I say aberrated areas, I mean simply chains of aberration. For instance, if we take somebody and we know that he is pretty loopy on just one subject, we stay away from that subject if he is low on the tone scale; we won't even pick up analytical moments about it. In other words, we get him out and away from the obvious entheta areas.