

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

A lecture given on
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Orientation to the Service Facsimile

It is a funny thing: I used to be able to remember everything I had ever written or read. Well, that is not so good now, but boy, I can sure remember every case I ever ran. Somebody shows up from Keokuk or something of the sort and they say, "You probably don't remember me."

"Oh, yes. Did you ever get that one resolved on the time when your mother was beating your father with a hatchet?"

He says, "Good heavens!"

"Yeah, and did you get that one — the reason why you couldn't stand to eat beans?" This always surprises them, but there shouldn't be any wonder about it, as I think I got all their engrams!

Well, the last half of the lecture tonight will be devoted to answering questions. It has been a long time since I had any question period of any kind.

"What about sedatives? What's the latest word on that?"

Well, the present attitude toward running a preclear: if you can't half kill him you're probably not doing a job! In other words, you want to get as much action as you can in a case. But there is a dividing line on sedatives, a very well established dividing line.

You look at an individual's eyes — the pupils of his eyes — and if the pupils of his eyes rapidly dilate and contract, this individual is not under sufficiently heavy sedation to influence the case under auditing. That should tell you quite a bit. It is a very simple test: you just take a match (careful not to stick it in his eye!) and you strike it and bring it from the back of his head around to the front of his head and watch the pupil of his eye. If the pupil of his eye does not contract swiftly, this individual is under sedation.

Now, sedation can be administered to a person up to a point where this will still take place, and it is a good safe auditing margin. It has to be beyond that, that auditing under sedation is bad.

The roughest deal I know is auditing people under the influence of alcohol. It is very, very rough. You should not audit preclears when they are very drunk. A drink or two doesn't matter much, but if you are auditing somebody who is inclined to be an alcoholic, there is no reason why you should knock off processing just because he comes in with a "morning after."

Another attitude these days is you take reasonable precautions with your preclear: you get your preclear enough food and enough rest. These are reasonable precautions. But if he just happens to be slightly unstable or maybe he has not eaten for only a day or something like that, go ahead, audit him.

There isn't any reason, in short, to hold up auditing, except deep sedation where the pupils of the eyes won't react, chronic sleeplessness, bad malnutrition and, of course, heavy drunkenness.

If you audit a preclear on an emergency assist who is in a state of anaten, who is quite unconscious (he is barely responding), you audit him through this session, be sure and later on pick up the session and audit him through it again, because you will find that you will have laid

in a new engram of much lighter potentialities than the first engram, but the second engram will be there and it will be aberrative, and you should knock it out too.

So you could audit, theoretically, somebody under fairly heavy sedation and then go back and audit them when they are not under sedation at all. But this is not so good.

By the way, there are several heart diseases and so forth: you will be auditing them under sedation whether you know it or not. Epileptics are usually under sedation — Phenobarbital. They can have a lot of Phenobarbital and it doesn't hurt them.

“In the handbook, you warn us about using Effort Processing casually. In relation to a nervous breakdown, would you treat that in Effort Processing very lightly?”

Let's take a look at that for a minute. You say a nervous breakdown. This would merely mean a preclear who was not quite normal.

“I don't mean a breakdown at the moment. Let's take it where the preclear comes in.”

A past breakdown.

You will find that you can process an individual below 2.0 on effort and stick them in it; they won't have enough force to go through. If you do such a job, they are only hanging up on regret; that is all they are hanging up on. The effort to turn time back is regret. However, the somatic or the effort can be very, very heavy, and that can be the effort to turn time back. You might theoretically run into one of these heavy efforts to turn time back, and the person will stick himself in the incident. If he is well below 2.0 and shaky, very bad. You will find, however, such people will run easily on emotion because they are down along the lower emotional bands. They will run grief fairly easily, they will run all sorts of easy things — except a 1.1, and the only thing a 1.1 normally runs, unless you really bear down, is he tries to run you down.

“You say in Advanced Procedure and Axioms to run an assist for some minor injury on perceptics. Is there any specific reason for not running it on effort and emotion and postulates?”

No, but you can run an assist on perceptics that will give a fairly rapid assist. Now, I spoke a moment ago of running somebody while he was still injured. The less you would lay into this or the less you would fool with this thing, the better. It is just to get the person conscious through it and get the shock off of it. That's what you want to do.

You will find out that auditing it through on perceptics will take the shock of injury off of it; it will leave the main injury there and latent and so forth, but the individual can recover and be fairly happy and cheerful about it. You start running it very heavy on Effort Processing and the person can tire, and when he has been injured he tires much more rapidly.

So, just as a precaution to the field, I said run on perception, which takes off, also, the emotional reaction on it. Of course, a good auditor can get the blame and everything else out of one of these things and straighten out the fellow very quickly.

Assists are about the only direct address to engrams left — engrams as such, what has been done to a person.

“Running these service facsimiles, is it possible to work him chronologically from present time back, just pulling postulates out of these things to the basic incident? Or does it vary with cases, or have you got to run from the bottom up, or what?”

Oh, you enter a service facsimile chain wherever you can enter it. You want to know whether to run a service facsimile chain from back early up or down again. However, it still holds:

service facsimiles happen to be very heavy incidents, ordinarily — the real facsimile. It is not just an emotional wingding. It is an emotional wingding plus effort, plus postulates, plus,

plus, plus, plus, plus. A good, solid basic on a service facsimile will explode your preclear all over the ceiling.

You run this back early as you can get it, and run it on up the line. In other words, get the earliest you can get on this facsimile; it works just like engrams used to. We find out, however, basic-basic is some unmentionable distance back. Every once in a while preclears would turn up, you know, with conception and they would be stuck in it. So you start running back earlier than conception: they are stuck; you can't get reductions. Fascinating. So these days, if you run into a condition like that, you just go back and run the photon converter or something of the sort.

“What is a service facsimile exactly?”

A service facsimile is what the individual uses in life, what he is apologizing for and what he uses for an apology, and is, in fact, the total aberrative pattern of an individual. And it is contained in one chain of incidents, and any incident on that chain is representative of the chain. You understand what I mean?

There is only one real engram type on the case which is aberrative to the case, actually. The service facsimile was — at first it was merely figured out that there would be one. And then we found out there is one, and now there are some very fancy ways to run it. You have good enough ways to run it right now in your present knowledge of processing. It is how to run a service facsimile that is taught to auditors who still have their service facsimiles in place. That is an upper way to run it; that is a fast way to run the whole chain, but you are still just running a chain.

So a service facsimile is a representative type of incident. A person has gotten into a major maybe — was he to blame? wasn't he to blame? That's all — major incident, physical pain, lots of effort and so forth. Maybe one has a thousand locks on it, maybe one only has only fifty locks on it, one only has twenty locks on it.

That is to say, when I say “lock” that is an incorrect use of the word lock. It is a chain consisting of maybe only fifty engrams, maybe only twenty-five engrams, maybe only ten engrams, maybe only one, but they are the same pattern. And the individual gets to a point finally where he will cause the pattern to happen. And you get into this life and that is generally what you are getting: he is causing the pattern to happen; he will set up his life so the pattern will happen again.

“How is the life continuum connected with the service facsimile?”

The life continuum is a manifestation which occurs because of the service facsimile. The resolution of the service facsimile resolves the life continuum.

“Can you orient when to run a service facsimile relative to the chronic tone of the preclear rather than to what he has done in the book?”

If you have had your own run, all you do is take hold of the case by the nape of the neck and run the service facsimile. Otherwise, you unburden the case. That is to say, when to run a service facsimile: if you have had your own run and you are trained in the upper-level technique, you run it immediately; if you have not had your own run, you treat them with the handbook.

“You mentioned a while ago that you are running a number of auditors who know a great deal about Dianetics, with the idea of getting them up into this top level of efficiency in auditing.

Could you more or less organize here the sequence, somewhat, speaking on having people around for these new auditors to audit?"

I have to work out this program. I already have a couple of auditors. This is a new program of running the service facsimile out of an auditor and teaching him how to run the service facsimile out fast. I don't have — I should have — at this moment, this program organized.

Actually, I should be maintaining an office off someplace so it wouldn't get in the Foundation's hair and just keep this little project rolling. I probably should do that. I have to intersperse the auditing of such auditors with the processing of various other cases, because I am going in on a very heavy processing line. And I want to knock out very rapidly a half a dozen good handy miracles just so that people have them around, give them a little confidence in the situation.

The program is actually not organized any further than that.

"Have you found any examples of a past death being the service facsimile, the basic?"

A past death happens to you. You are asking if a service facsimile has ever been found to be a past death. Past deaths are very often on the chain when they happen to match up with the facsimile. But remember that a past death happened to you; that is not important.

"In my limited experience on past deaths, I find that it is always keyed in by a somatic in this lifetime. Is that always necessarily true?"

Sure. What are you running past deaths for? Why don't you run the service facsimile?

"If you get the service facsimile or think you have got it, and the computation is too hard to take — is it sometimes too hard to take for the preclear?"

Sometimes too hard to take? No.

"To recognize?"

No, he has been living with it. You can take anybody and just divert his attention from you to the service facsimile, and it is sitting right there. And all you have to do is shift his attention just that much and he is in it. And as far as being able to take it, he has been taking it all of his life.

"I was quite sure he was in it but he would not accept it. It was an AA. He was a minister's son; he would not accept it."

A service facsimile would never be an AA. There might be an AA on a chain but it just got there accidentally. The AA is not of any importance; birth is not important. None of these things are important. It is what you did to others that is important.

"Will you give us some specific incidents from exactly what the service facsimile has been in some specific cases?"

I will do so just as soon as I run yours! The first example you will really see of a full-blown service facsimile, I am afraid, is with you on the couch.

By the way, you ought to take a look at her now because the next time you see her — it will probably be three or four weeks before she has this done — why, she will probably be very hard to recognize.

People's faces change in shape most of the time. This is very interesting.

"Is there any possibility that there may be some people somewhere who have a faint idea of what their service facsimile is but don't admit it to themselves?"

Nobody admits it to himself.

“But they’re just on the verge of popping in or out of it?”

Yes. As a matter of fact, an auditor knows, really, the anatomy of a service facsimile — he can recognize his own, much to his own horror.

By the way, I ran an auditor before he went back to New York and — tears! He didn’t explode very loudly, so I wrote up the full directions to Lise back there so that Lise could finish running it. It was all located and he was sitting in it. So he went back to New York sitting in the middle of a half-run service facsimile. And I have had no wires to the fact that he spun or anything, so I guess it is safe to leave people halfway through them. Clinical test!

Boy, though, I tell you, beating that fellow into his service facsimile was almost like holding a shotgun on some bachelor. He was skittish — “Do I have to run this thing?”

“Is there any way that you have found to enter a case that is really hallucinating terrifically, that you think is the best way? I have been running ARC and raising tone and then after a while moving into other things.”

You are speaking about the entrance of a case that is hallucinating. A case passes through these stages: reality, blackout — that is the occluded case — into hallucination. The degrees of regret are these: no regret, visio and so forth in place and accurate; quite a bit of regret, blackout; an enormous amount of regret, a little visio, a dub.

Now, a hallucinating case is so filled with regret, blame and effort to turn time back that anything anybody has told this person comes to this person in terms of pictures. And then the person has a hard time telling whether the pictures are what happened or what. He can’t differentiate between these two things.

The way you run this case is merely to find moments of deep regret when he has offended against one of the dynamics — an overt act against one of the dynamics — and you run that and you run the grief of it off. And you run the grief off something else, and you keep asking him for “the effort to regret,” “the effort not to regret,” and so forth, and the case will blow up. But those are the stages of hallucination on cases. I am very glad we have solved this. Psychiatry has believed that we were all hallucinations of psychiatry for a long time, and I was anxious about this because they had been so “accurate” in the past! So finally to discover exactly what hallucination was and how it was resolved was a great relief to me, because frankly, in the past, to tell a wide-open, a dub-in or a black-out, occluded case was very difficult — to define them.

“Ron, how do you distinguish a wide-open case and hallucination?”

Is there any difference between a wide-open case and hallucination? No, there is not. Because wide-open case means all kinds of sonic and visio and everything else and well below 2.0. That is the definition of wide open. Wide open is a slang term.

Now, people who have natural visios and so forth are above that level and these are quite accurate. But you will find that sometimes a person has a bunch of accurate ones — real ones — mixed up with hallucinations and can’t distinguish the difference between them. And that is usually the wide-open case. A low-tone-scale case which has sonic and visio, as a slang term: wide open. This does not just mean a person who has good recalls.

But a person whose recalls are very, very good seldom recalls in this fashion. Now we have gotten up on a tone band with some individuals up to a point where they disregard this; they don’t think this way anymore. They don’t look at the past for data. The data is just there automatically; sonic and visio are of no benefit to them.

“If a preclear comes up to you and he is up to the point in the book where he needs his service facsimile run out, and you haven’t run yours out yet, is it best just to tell him to wait?”

I imagine the boys will get monkeyed with around and about the field and somebody will do them a little bit of good, but nothing compared to this concatenation that is going out. The best thing to do is wait till you have got an auditor that can really run a service facsimile.

“You ran an emotional curve on me last night that caused a picture. And the more that you ran the curve on me, the more the picture changed. Is that usually true?”

Why, sure. That is elementary. The only thing that kept that picture in place, actually, was an effort to stop time. And if you notice, the picture was a still picture, wasn’t it?

“Yes, Ron.”

And it was probably too small, or it was out of shape in some way.

“Now, there was just one picture, and the more I ran it . . . and then there were ten different pictures that I was running from this.”

Sure, you were running regret off. You were running regret. Regret is an effort to stop time, so of course the visio just starts expanding. You say to anybody, “Have you got a visio? Have you got a favorite visio you look at sometimes? Have you got a visio that you glance at once in a while?”

And this guy says, “Why, sure.” He says, “I often see the face of my dear mother toiling over the cook stove, and I have very fond memories connected with my . . .”

You say, “Run regret over that picture two or three times.”

He does, and he finds out that his mother is bending over the cook stove all right, but he has just been hit in the head with a soup ladle. Or, much worse than that, if there is real regret on it, he has just got through hitting her with a soup ladle. And he left a marker on the time track in the form of this little picture which says, “No, no, must not hit Mama with soup ladle.”

“Ron, it’s been a long time since I have heard anybody talk about hypnotism and the handling of one who has been hypnotized, especially if that hypnotism is based upon something really nasty — double deniers and so on.”

You know, hypnotism is a manifestation of an individual being slowed down and relaxed to a point where new words can be introduced into counter-efforts. That sounds complicated but it is not. You just sit an individual down, and if you sit him down and put him in a state of not-beingness — you say, “Just concentrate on not being” — he will sooner or later get hit with a counter-effort, some old latent punch that he never handled or something of the sort.

Hypnotism, you just talk to him while he is in this state, and of course these old facsimiles, these old painful memories and so forth, just wrap around the package.

The worst part about hypnotism is regretting that one has been hypnotized. One learns it is bad, regrets one has been hypnotized and therefore latches up the hypnotism in a black area. In other words, he can close up the hypnotism if he regrets having been hypnotized hard enough.

Now, the resolution of hypnotism is rather simple. All you do is run out all the times the individual hypnotized others, and his own will more or less fold up. And if it doesn’t fold up that way, just run it on Effort Processing and you will find the hypnotism is flying out of old engrams that were restimulated while he was sitting there in hypnotism.

But the resolution of hypnotism on a word basis is tedious and not very profitable. So that today, with Effort Processing, the running of hypnotism merely consists of running the effort to be hypnotized and the effort not to be hypnotized, getting ahold of a very definite incident and running that incident out with full emotion, effort and postulates. And the hypnotism will resolve.

Furthermore, the running of a service facsimile normally resolves most of the hypnotism anyhow, so it doesn't matter too much.

But hypnotism is a very, very bad thing and should not be indulged in nor combined with processing. Hypnotism takes the self-determinism away from the individual, places it in the hands of a hypnotist — the operator, so-called — and pushes the subject into the level of being just a subject. In other words, the operator becomes cause, the subject becomes effect. Hypnotism is pretty sour stuff.

It is a funny thing that every hypnotist who has come into Dianetics so far has looked at the phenomena and has walked around for three or four days thinking he ought to blow his brains out. And some of them have actually gone back to their home towns for the sole purpose of finding all the people they hypnotized and unhypnotizing them with Dianetics because they found out what it did to them.

Any time anybody is combining hypnotism with auditing he is going to get failure.

“There was something that happened here in town down at the theater, I think two or three years ago. I don't know how I happened to be in there: I just was on the street at the time and I overheard that something special was going on, so I went in. I was just curious. I found out it was a hypnotist, and during the process he had several school youngsters, high-school youngsters, up on the stage. Some of them he left with one foot fastened to the floor, holding one hand or holding a book, and they couldn't move. They could talk. How could he hypnotize one part of their body and the other part could be free?”

Oh, it isn't so much that. You get an individual very low on the tone scale — a hypnotist picks these out more or less instinctively. He finds people who are below 2.0, usually in the band of 0.5. These people are nearly all a lot of counter-efforts. They are very easy to talk to. And as far as keeping one foot rooted to the floor, there are many types of facsimiles which will produce this phenomena. The hypnotist does nothing. Actually, all he does is call for, in a person who is already bad off, the activation of certain facsimiles.

Aberration is simply the process of having the environment handle your memory for you. Stimulus-response is a very aberrated way of thinking. The environment handles the individual: he is pretty aberrated.

Well, when you've got an individual who can be slowed down by a hypnotist to a point where all the hypnotist has to say is a couple of words to him and he is completely handling the fellow, you can see that the individual is pretty bad off.

Now, we have had trouble with hypnotism — lots of hypnotism on cases and so forth. They have been fairly difficult to run in the past — half the time not so much because they have been hypnotized, but because they were low-toned preclears. That is the difference.

Very often hypnotism has lots of holders and back-ups and time louseups in it. They say, “You go down-down-down. You'll feel yourself going down” — the fellow goes back down the time track. Very simple stuff.

Hypnotism, by the way, is a very, very simple manifestation. You can do anything you want on the black side of the ledgers with hypnotism. A hypnotist tries to excuse it by saying that an individual becomes moral when he is hypnotized — will not do something hypnotized that he would not do when awake. Oh, bunk!

Any hypnotist alive who is a professional hypnotist is actually working pretty low on the tone scale. He himself has been hypnotized and he has been sold hypnotism; it is a sort of a contagion of aberration. They know very well that individuals will commit crimes under hypnotism.

What is an engram but a super heavy handling of the individual by the environment? And engrams make criminals and all sorts of things. So then how can anybody come out by saying hypnotism won't cause an individual to do a criminal act? It will.

"This seems a simple question, but it goes along with what you are saying. Sometimes you don't recognize that hypnotism is laid into children during a lullaby period."

Oh, yes. Yes — nearly all kids. Fortunately the kid is growing, he is usually very healthy and so on. When a child is very sick or very tired and the parent reads to him, however, the soothing voice of the parent will very often produce a hypnotic state in the child. You read to them such things as "When Knighthood Was in Flower" or something of the sort, and the little kid goes galloping around in his sleep — he doesn't quite know. You could restimulate a lot of his incidents. Sometimes the service facsimile itself gets restimulated just by this, but that is still not very serious, because that happens to the individual; it is not what the individual did.

If you want to really solve hypnotism, you get the times the person hypnotized somebody else, and his own hypnotism will fall apart. Interesting manifestation.

"What's the latest on drug hypnosis, such as nitrous oxide?"

The use of drug hypnosis? With regard to what?

"Let's say by a dentist — with all kind intent? What have you found, if anything, about the running of that out with current techniques?"

I usually don't bother to run it out, unless it is as an assist and it has just happened, or unless it comes on the service facsimile chain. Leave it alone; don't bother with it.

Now, you can run the emotional shock off exodontistry or drug hypnosis. There is emotional shock involved in these things; the individual is too quiet. But you will find out this facsimile will not stay around unless it measures up, in part, to the service facsimile. It will just go away. The trouble is, service facsimiles can be very broad.

"Will your technique bypass tons of past auditing?"

Oh, yes. It will bypass anything.

"You keep implying that stuff in this life isn't important at all, and yet you don't impart the new technique, which means that we still have to run the stuff in this life. Now, what gives?"

That is a point; that is definitely a point. You have a technique — you have your hands full of techniques — and you can do things to people. You have got more techniques now than imaginable.

I have seen somebody run out on this technique already; I have had experience with it. I have seen individuals quit the second that they started it. Because it is too tough, it is too tough on the auditor, unless he has had his service facsimile run out. So the auditor doesn't take it; he sits there and quivers and he says, "Oh, no!" and leaves the preclear alone. That is regrettable. That is why I am not imparting it.

I am calling that a day on the questioning period. But let me ask you if you happen to know of any badly crippled case, like a polio case or wheelchair case.

“A fellow I have been working with for the last two or three months had polio nine years ago. He is walking with crutches now. A very interesting thing is his background is not such that he has learned anything at all about anything; he has been a radio serviceman — Kansas background, high-school education. And he has figured out some things just on his own. It is very interesting. He has decided that there is nothing wrong with him now except that his muscle structure is just unable to support him. The original injury he thinks is healed. He says he has a plan, that one of these days when he gets a little extra money he is going to quit work for a year and devote himself to something, and he expects to be walking within a year. I asked him what it was. He said, ‘I’m not going to tell you. I haven’t told anyone, because I don’t want any doubt in my mind and I don’t want any doubt expressed to me that this will not work.’”

Well, get Jim to run your service facsimile, and you clean him up.

“There was an item in the local paper which we cut out a couple of weeks ago about a woman who apparently has had quite a bit of publicity on her polio. She is paralyzed from the neck down, but she is working. Her picture was in the paper; she was typing with a pencil between her teeth and making a big play for everybody to contribute to the March of Dimes and so on. Apparently she has been rehabilitated.”

She has been connected with the March of Dimes. It would be a dirty trick for me to take some of their publicity and resolve it. What? There is nothing wrong with the March of Dimes. They, of course, ought to be curing polio.

“I have a multiple-sclerosis case that is the guinea pig of the Boston Clinic. Now, he could fly in. He is healthy and is working just from the feet down. They have done every single thing that they could . . .”

They can’t stop it?

“No.”

Can he walk?

“Hardly.”

Is he walking with canes or anything?

“Yes. Yes.”

Because I’ve got to collect some crutches. I’m going to get an office out here somewhere, either here at the Foundation or out someplace, and I thought at first, just as a starter and so on, we would have to have a vacant lot alongside of there. I think it is too crass to throw in the vacant lot the beds that you get people out of — that’s too crass — but to throw the crutches and that sort of thing over there and get them mounded up a bit.

I did have an offer to start this out from a crutch-manufacturing company to advertise their crutches or something, but I think they got their wires crossed.

Right now, if you have any stock in “Crutches Incorporated” or something like that, please sell it — just as a good tip.

“You said something about a shock case being incurable.”

As a shock case? No, I didn’t say shock cases are incurable. They are not even very hard to work.

“I have a man that had a shock; he was completely paralyzed on his right side. He was lying there; I hit him on the arm once and he threw up his hand, but he can’t move his arm.”

Is he a hysterical shock case then?

“No, it was a stroke.”

He just got a shock about something then?

“Nobody knows what.”

How old is he?

“I would say he’s about fifty-four or fifty-five.”

Well, there is a possibility on this. I don’t guarantee to cure all of these cases. Would you leave his name and address? We’ll see what can be done. There is no trick to it.

All right. How many people here have half their faces gone — I mean, have a feeling like half your face is gone?

“What face?” (audience laughs)

How many people have a feeling that all their face is gone? (audience laughs)

All right. How many people have a feeling that they have no back on their head? (brief pause)

How many people have a feeling there is no top on their head? (audience laughs)

“Or no head?” (audience reaction)

How many people have a feeling their head is entirely hollow? (laughter; brief pause)

How many people have a feeling they have no nose? (brief pause)

How many people have a feeling their teeth are missing? (brief pause; laughter)

How many people have a feeling like there is nothing but emptiness inside the trunk of their body? (brief pause)

How many people have a live right hand but a dead left hand? (brief pause; audience reactions)

How many people are half gone from the top to the bottom? (audience reactions) That is very common, by the way.

So you say a stroke — that is where strokes come from, more or less. But actually, as I was talking there, did some of you notice this?

How many people don’t have any feet?

How many people have feet that tingle- all the time? (brief pause)

How many people’s ears are ringing continually? (brief pause)

How many people does it annoy?

How many people have a chronic little pain in their throat? (audience reactions)

How many people have a feeling that they are all swollen and poisoned? (audience reactions)

And they just name a few of the manifestations of a service facsimile; that's just a few of the manifestations of a service facsimile.

"When I was in the service I had an unfortunate accident: I got my eardrum blown out — left ear. I'm pretty well an idiot on some of this stuff; I mean, I'm brand-new. But somebody told me it can be fixed, can be cured. He said there could be something done to help that ear to either close or begin to develop again, as far as maybe closing up — not to hear out of it."

There is a possibility that a new eardrum would grow, yes. I don't know what the human body will do — neither does anybody else. One of the things that a human body will do, however, is lengthen a limb which has been shortened for many, many years. I have seen that happen now several times. It is very interesting. The last one I heard of had grown an arm two and a half inches that had been too short — two and a half inches too short — and it had grown even with the other arm. Not early in life, either — late.

"How fast could you heal up a broken leg, say, from a ski accident? I'm going up to Aspen, and I don't plan to get a broken leg, but you know . . ."

Does your service facsimile have a broken leg in it?

"No."

No. Well, then, you probably won't get a broken leg.

"But some of those other poor characters . . ."

Oh, some of the other people on this ski trip might? Well, about all you can do about a broken leg is run the shock of it off and patch it up and strap it together. There is where the doctor comes in handy: emergency, to keep the blood from flowing out on the ground and to strap together the bones so that they will knit, because there is considerable tension on bones. When they learn enough, they can even get babies born; we will give them a license!

As you go around through the streets of Wichita, you probably see an awful lot of people who are incapacitated. You know, you shouldn't be above mentioning it to one of these people that you might be able to do something for them. You might not succeed, but I tell you this: if you know the names and addresses of other auditors who are not operating professionally as auditors — you know to some degree what you are doing, and you are in connection with auditors who do know what they are doing — any case you can't resolve, you can always have Bill pitch in on.

And I am anxious to get, actually, some solidity and some reality behind this technique by doing a few offhand miracles. It is very simple to do and it will give you some reality when you see them. Then get this technique into the hands of auditors whose service facsimiles are knocked out. And this is the way we are going to progress.

Now, I know the bug that was in this with other auditors. A service facsimile actually doesn't permit a person to fix up a case; he will keep monkeying with a case and monkeying with it and monkeying with it, but he will even avoid his own good sense that tells him exactly what is wrong with this case.

People used to come in and they used to say to me, "Oh, how can you put your finger right square on the middle of that case?" Well, with me it was experience, and I had had quite a bit of auditing. Experience, I thought, or knowledge of the techniques or something of the sort, until all of a sudden, not too long ago, I was trying to put somebody's finger on a service facsimile and he was saying, "Where is it? I don't see it! I don't know how you can get that technique so fast."

Well, you take him by the ears and you say, "That's the service facsimile; now do something about it! Now, you see what it is?"

And they would say, "Whsssht! (gasp) No!"

So, the chain has to be blown.

Well, that was the bug. You had to be able to make a Clear in fifteen or twenty hours to have Dianetics spreading. You had to be able to do that, if you call this guy a Clear. We will call a guy a Clear if his service facsimile is out, and the devil with the rest of it.

Now, if you have to work on this person for twenty-five hours, you better go back to the auditor who taught you or come over to see me to find out what is wrong with your technique, because you should blow the service facsimile in a maximum of eight or nine hours. Then give them the handbook and let them polish up their case, and then finish it off.

We stalled around too long. Any time it took a hundred hours to deaberrate a human being, any time it took five hundred hours, a thousand hours to deaberrate a human being, the progress of this thing was almost stopped. If your technique is so slow that the individual gets out of your auditing room and goes home and sees Jasper or somebody else, or Grandpa, and gets all restimulated again, then they come back and you straighten them up again, you are just auditing day to day on them, actually. And you are like the frog that climbs up two inches every night and falls back one and three-quarters every day. What you have got to have is a technique where you take this guy in and you boot him up through the top to about 10.0 or 15.0 and you launch him.

Then he goes home and Jasper's reply on this is "Well, I suppose you had some more of that Dianetics. I heard it was a lot of quackery," and so forth.

And the fellow says, "Yeah, I did. It's pretty good!" and the fellow doesn't go down into apathy the way he ordinarily does.

And the other fellow says, "Well, I — r-r-rrrr!"

Then this fellow says, "What's the matter with you? You upset or something?" At which moment Jasper goes into apathy, and then he has to be helped.

Now, you had to get over, then, environmental restimulation. And furthermore, an auditor didn't have much time. He couldn't allocate time in all directions like this. Furthermore, if he had to carry a case for weeks and weeks and weeks in order to produce any result in this case, or if he had to work on this case for hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours and hours, he wasn't getting enough randomness. What you want to do is have them stacked up. I have done eight cases in about six or seven days, and I'm not counting today — didn't do anything today. Three of these cases are in very, very good condition. Their service facsimiles are out. The other five of these cases are just touched up for proof, as far as I was concerned, and one of them is in progress of having it out.

Now, evidently, a balance of maybe two or three hours per person on those remaining five cases is necessary. In other words, it is a double-session proposition. But the mechanics of doing this are — I don't mind telling you — intricate. They are very, very fast and they are very intricate, and it is like learning how to fly a jet plane.

I am not going to take any of these Piper Cub pilots and put them in the jet plane and say "Turn her on to full burn now. Good-bye." Then we start picking bits of engine out of them and seeing the young aviator lay dying over their corpses — more than likely over the corpse of the preclear.

So, the only thing that makes this technique slow to learn is just the fact the fellow's service facsimile is in place, and as long as it's in place, the guy just doesn't learn this technique. He just won't learn it, that is all.

As a result, we are right in here, actually, at the beginning of track again. People will probably start being nice to you any time now. If I get six, eight, ten more miracles walking around the society out there — nice, good miracles — and you say, "I'm connected with Dianetics," I don't care whether that stuff has been in the newspapers, it's been over the radio or anything else, people will start being nice to you.

One of these days you will say, "You know, I was sort of a charter member of that group." Everybody will say, "Gee!" No kidding. They won't say "Well, what I read in the Beacon yesterday was . . ."

Now, we have got to get the show on the road. And I am doing all I can do; the rest of the staff members at the Foundation are doing all they can do to get this show on the road. But this show has got to start and keep rolling. Probably there will be a lot of logs falling across its path in a hurry. Well, that is fine; it is a good thing I know how to blow up logs, too.

Maybe I am too optimistic, but I do not think there is anything powerful enough to stop Dianetics at this time and stop it from such rapid progress into the society, because it all of a sudden has built up an enormous amount of momentum. As a matter of fact, in the last week or two, good newspaper publicity — I have noticed from here and there across the country — has started to appear about Dianetics. Effort Processing started to rejuvenate groups. More and more stuff is coming out. I am told there was something in Winchell's column. I have heard of about four other papers at a distance from here.

Where we are headed is a very simple goal, and I just will mention that goal: We want a world without criminals, a world without insane and a world full of people sane enough so that we will never have any more war. We want a conquest of the material universe.

Various people will object to our making a conquest of the physical universe because they won't realize we are trying to make a conquest of the physical universe for them.

We are not so stupid as to think we are going to be helped. We are just going to help others. People object to you helping others, but that is all right. You go on anyhow.

The goals have been there for quite a while. Various reasons, various optimism's on my part — mostly optimism's and wonder about why auditors didn't audit swiftly and so on, have resolved themselves. We have even got a modus operandi to resolve this situation. So hold your hats; 1952 is already on the track and the locomotive is up there to about 70. As soon as it busts through at about 250, I will let you know. But it will be busting through at about 250 at the time that I set six, eight miracles out there and get four or five auditors squared around so that they can audit like the dickens too. And that is what I thoroughly intend to do during this next ten days. I want six miracles in this next ten days, and I myself am going out on the street and yank them out of their wheelchairs.