

DAVID MAYO

Advanced Ability: Section V

AA V #1: THE HISTORY AND THEORY OF	2
AA V #2: VALENCES.....	9
AA V #3: THEORY OF AAV.....	20
AA V #4: DEFINITIONS SHEET	22
AA V #5: DIANETICS AFTER CLEAR.....	24
AA V #6: ASSISTS.....	25
AA V #7: MISCONCEPTIONS	26
AA V #8: TIPS ON HANDLING BTS AND CLUSTERS	27
AA V #9: MORE HINTS	29
AA V #10: TIPS ON REPAIRING PAST AUDITING	30
AA V #11: OUT-INT	31

*Extracted and formatted from a RON's Org **Excalibur** pack downloaded in 2011.*

AA V #1: THE HISTORY AND THEORY OF THE FIRST STEPS OF ADVANCED ABILITY V

This is the history and a description of how Advanced Ability V came about.

In 1978 Ron was being audited on NED and he got ill. The more they tried to repair and handle with NED, the worse the condition became. The bank got beefed up, reads became smaller and smaller, then things stopped reading on the meter that should have read, his TA got high and stuck, somatics increased and the illness became severe. Sensitivity by can squeeze was very high and metabolism low. That was the result of trying to run engrams and engram chains with NED on someone whose case level was above Clear.

I was urgently called out to where he was as it was considered that his life was in danger and when I arrived there was a doctor in 24 hour attendance.

The first thing I did was to look at the folders to see what had been happening in the recent sessions to try to figure out what the main BPC could be. I did a little assessment, found what read and indicated it as by-passed charge. This produced a small F/N and some immediate relief. That was the first assist. From the assessment and from folder study it became apparent that the main error was that an OT was trying to run engrams as his own when, if a person was Clear then he would not have any engrams to run. It also became apparent from the way the engram chains had been running that there were indicators of jumped chains and the content of the incidents showed that these incidents belonged to different people or a different BT from one incident to another.

One of the early sources of BPC that I checked on a meter was whether the incidents that he had been trying to run were misowned by him as his charge when they really belonged to BT/Cs. That read and indicated and started to bring the TA down and produced an F/N. That's one of the basic principles of AAV, the idea that a person who is Clear or above, when asked to run something, especially a secondary or engram, will apparently find incidents and will often get mental image pictures or facsimiles to run. Thus you get the apparency that you can run Dianetics on a Clear or above. If they are not his own incidents, they are misowned incidents. So, one of the early steps of the rundown is the location of incidents, especially engrams, which the person has tried to run as his own when they weren't. Early on the rundown it's not as important to locate whose incident (i.e. which BT it belonged to), as it is to locate the fact and have the PreOT recognize that he tried to own it as his own when it wasn't his and tried to run it as his own when it wasn't his.

This goes back to the axiom about ownership and persistence; assigning other authorship to a picture or saying that one created it when he didn't, causes a persistence (and it causes an increase in mass and solidity). If it is somebody else's picture and the PreOT tries to run it as if it is his own, that will add mass to it and the more he tries to run and erase it, the more mass is added to it because it is furthering the lie that it is his picture or that he created that picture when he didn't.

Early in the sessions it became apparent that an early action that should be done on AAV is to date/locate the point when the PreOT went Clear. That in itself tends to blow off a lot of charge from the engram running after Clear. After having date/located the point when the person went Clear, you then ask the PreOT if he tried to run incidents after that point as if they were his own (when they weren't). The PreOT will usually scan up through his auditing track and blow off locks from his auditing track and will have cognitions about considerations he made in auditing and about why he had difficulty when he did and so on. It also clears up a mystery for him as to how come he "still had pictures after he was Clear." Very often you have to clean the button "invalidation of Clear" because the PreOT having gone Clear at a certain point and then later, encountering BT/C's pictures or masses, will have decided he wasn't or couldn't have been Clear after all. So there is often an invalidation or invalidations of his/her Clear state that need to be cleaned off. Sometimes there is also invalidation by others. Usually, almost routinely, there are invalidations by the PreOT.

Doing the above brings about a resurgence, a rehabilitation of the state of Clear, or similar. That's the essence of the first steps of the rundown.

One of the reasons why people who have completed III can get into trouble running engrams is because they thought that, having completed III, they must not have any more BTs/Cs. What a person achieves on III is not getting rid of all BTs/Cs. What they do achieve on III is that they get rid of those BTs/Cs who were:

- a) hung up in Incident II or I (which is not true of all BTs/Cs),
- b) sufficiently aware and awake that the PreOT could communicate with them readily and they could communicate in turn with the PreOT.

On III, PreOTs usually clean up the BTs/Cs that: are readily available and can readily go into communication and who have incidents II and I.

An early discovery on this level was that there's an earlier Incident I; there's an earlier Incident I that most PreOTs don't run on III simply because it would never occur to them that there was an earlier one and Incident I is labelled as "Start of track" in the materials. There's an Incident I which occurred in an earlier universe than this one. On the subject of earlier universes, this is the fifth or sixth universe and Incident I is at the "start of track" in this universe, so it isn't by any means Basic on the chain.

The PreOT on III actually only skims the fat off and leaves all the others. It's not that the PreOT didn't try hard enough, he just wasn't aware of them and there's no way he would have been aware of them. An error that has often occurred in the AOs is that of forcing a person to go on trying to find and run more III. That can cause a pretty heavy mess up because it results in restimulation of BTs/Cs that ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO BE RUN ON III. When that has occurred one must repair the BPC of having been forced to go on and other out rud type BPC and rehab their completion of III.

Another phenomenon relating to BTs is that they are very suggestible. If you ask a BT for something the BT will try to produce it. They are not aware of being so suggestible. You ask or demand and the BT will try to produce what you asked for. So, even if the BT didn't have an Incident II, if the PreOT demanded that the BT find it, the BT would produce something and even try to run it. It wouldn't be Incident II, it would be whatever the BT thought he should come up with. If you asked a BT for "jello" with some intention and

impingement, the BT would produce a picture – it wouldn't necessarily be a picture of what you or anyone else would think was jello, it would be whatever the BT came up with as "jello" although the BT didn't have a clue what jello was. Thus whatever a BT produces in response to a demand is not necessarily what one would expect, it is simply whatever occurred to the BT on your suggestion.

Obviously if you demanded of a BT an engram regarding a "broken leg" the BT would produce a picture or an incident. It may not have anything to do with a broken leg. It may not have anything to do with any incident that has ever happened. It is just whatever the BT happened to think of when you asked for it. Thus demanding incidents of BTs when trying to run engrams can result in false incidents, dub-in and the weird nonsensical pictures that pcs get when being run on uncharged chains, overrun or forced to run something that is not available to be run. These symptoms have often occurred on PreOTs trying to run Dianetics or engrams after they went Clear. The same symptoms can have other causes too; any of the usual Dianetic errors can produce the same symptoms.

The PreOT might have a pain in his arm; an attempt is made to run "pain in the arm." The auditor asks for an incident that could have caused "pain in the arm" and weird pictures, strange shapes, masses and pressures turn on and the "pictures" shift and change around. Sometimes it can make some kind of sense in a weird manner or it can make no sense whatever. But there are no runnable incidents and there is no resolution of the somatic that they were trying to run out – and there is usually an increase of somatics, at least temporarily. Those are the indications of a PreOT trying to run engrams when he has none and BTs are being restimulated (who also do not have those incidents). It is also the result of BTs mocking things up because they are so highly suggestible. They are highly suggestible because they are in such a low state of awareness. As a person goes lower and lower in awareness he becomes groggy or dopey, below that there is a sleep-like state and lower there are various hypnotic or trance states in which the being is very suggestible - and there are much lower states of awareness, too.

The point is that the lower the awareness, the more suggestible the person is. Suggestibility and other-determinism go hand in hand, also. The less aware a being is of what is going on, the more he responds to suggestion or command. In the "jello" example the BT is not aware that you said "jello" to him and that he mocked up "jello," that sequence just happens and the BT is not aware of it - except possibly in some very dim, distant, remote dream-like state. The mocking up of "jello" just happens automatically because the BT is way below awareness of what is going on. In summary, a BT will produce something (usually dub-in) when it is demanded that he do so. That is largely due to BTs being so suggestible and partly due to another factor.

The PreOT and the BTs are in contact with each other on a physical (body) telepathic basis. Telepathic communication occurs much more readily via a body than it does otherwise. In other words two people might not have enough power to be able to communicate telepathically but a PreOT can very easily communicate telepathically with a part of his body or with a BT in his body or connected to it. For some reason it puts them into direct contact via the body. Thus when a PreOT thinks a question such as asking for an incident, the BTs in or on his body will readily respond to the PreOT's think - they are in direct physical telepathic communication with the PreOT. This also makes it hard for the PreOT to sort out what thoughts are his and what aren't and causes other problems of confusion of identity.

When a Clear is audited on engrams there is another phenomenon that can occur. Sometimes the engram or incident being asked for just happens to exist on some BT's time track; it goes into restimulation and the picture/incident turns on. It apparently runs. But if the PreOT makes the mistake of thinking that it is his incident (very easy to do), there is a misidentification of the PreOT and the BT and misownership of the incident occurs. Furthermore, other BTs tend to copy the picture/incident/engram and misown it as their own, resulting in persisting pictures or masses - normally they fade out in from 3 to 10 days, but it can be pretty confusing.

The points covered in the above paragraphs explain why, when a Clear is audited on engrams, even though the Clear doesn't have incidents in engram form, the Clear readily "finds" incidents and pictures to run (even though these pictures usually don't make sense). The mere fact of the auditor asking for an engram to run, let alone insisting or demanding that one be found, might be sufficient for the PreOT to think there should be one and the BTs (in direct telepathic contact with the PreOT) obligingly produce their pictures or dub-in.

When you are auditing a case on AAV that has had engram running after Clear those are the symptoms and phenomena that need to be cleaned up. There is usually considerable relief in doing so - much mystery is resolved and there is usually a considerable lightening up of pressures and somatics and masses.

So far we have covered: date/locating the PreOT's Clear state and cleaning up any invalidation of it, cleaning up and repairing any misownership of incidents by the PreOT during Dianetic auditing subsequent to Clear and we looked at some of the theory and manifestations.

After the actions covered above, the next part of the program consists of getting into a more detailed repair of past auditing. Specific sessions or auditing by a specific auditor are taken up and repaired with the appropriate correction/repair/BPC list.

For repair of a Dianetic session or chain or a period of Dianetic auditing, the Dianetic repair (L3) list is used. For L & N, its repair list (L4) is used - and so on. The repair list is assessed and handled by indication - on a Dianetic repair, for example, no further engram running is done or attempted even if the BPC found is "incident left unflat." That is INDICATED, NOT RUN. But at this point the PreOT is aware of the mechanism of misownership and is able to differentiate between himself and BTs. He therefore won't misown these again. At this point of the rundown you aren't trying particularly to blow BTs, though many of them do blow during this repair. You are trying to repair the BPC of them having been messed up on running (or trying to run) false chains or false incidents, wrong items, uncharged items and earlier similars demanded when there was no earlier similar. That produces a considerable amount of relief and usually gets rid of a lot of somatics - especially the vague, changing massy variety commonly resulting from rough auditing.

How one should go about doing this repair could be made very complicated; it's usually very easy and simple. Often all one has to do is to bring the subject up and the PreOT will start talking about a rough session or sessions or a chain or engram that never resolved in auditing. This past auditing repair is NOT just repair of engram running after Clear; it includes any past auditing, whether it occurred before or after Clear, that is charged.

The usual procedure is to locate a rough session or chain and using the appropriate repair list, assess and indicate the first reading line, then have the PreOT locate the BT or cluster that has that BPC and indicate it to the BT/C. That will normally produce an F/N. There may be more than one BT so affected and other BTs may need to be located that have the same BPC and indicate it to them, too. Continue assessing the list and handling it as above until that session or chain is handled or the PreOT is no longer interested in.

This repair step could be overdone in that it could be done past the point where the PreOT is no longer interested in the action. PreOT interest is the major indicator and must be present. One always consults the PreOT's interest before and during this step. Very often during this step of locating and indicating BPC BTs will blow off simply on the correct indication of BPC. Although you can blow a lot of BTs, the main purpose of this repair action is to untangle the BPC due to auditing errors compounded by misownership. It's something like straightening out a tangled can of worms. Until the BPC on past auditing is handled there is a liability in proceeding on with other major actions on AAV. Auditing itself can be viewed as a time track and until earlier charge is handled, later charge will hang up and not blow. On AAV if there is BPC left on earlier auditing and one proceeds on with another or other major actions and then makes an error, the BPC can be pretty explosive or it can block progress. Thus there is a rule:

**ALWAYS FULLY REPAIR PAST AUDITING BEFORE PROCEEDING ON
WITH OTHER MAJOR ACTIONS ON THE PROGRAM.**

That rule is modified by not continuing to repair past the point of PreOT interest - which prevents one from overrunning the repair actions.

Should any later action or session bog, the first thing to suspect is that there is an error in the session and the next thing to suspect is that there is some unhandled BPC from earlier auditing that wasn't repaired and locate and repair it. Next to an error in the current session, an error in an earlier session is the most frequent cause of a bog or upset during AAV auditing. This is VERY useful for the auditor to know and will enable one to quickly and effectively recover from a bog.

Most of the somatics that come up were not charged in the first place (i.e. not charged as Dianetic chains), weren't reading, often register as wrong items. Part of the reason for this is that the PreOT was trying to handle somatics that had other causes than Dianetic engrams. They're often pressures or masses that were caused by BT/cluster restimulation. A pressure in the head, for example, is probably due to the restimulation of BTs/clusters in the head and not due to a chain of engrams relating to the head. Although the restimulated BTs are in the head and the PreOT's head is hurting, what is wrong with those BTs is not necessarily anything to do with a head or heads. Thus trying to run anything to do with "a head" or "pressure in the head" would be a wrong item/wrong chain. If they tried to find incidents on their tracks to do with heads, that isn't going to run or resolve the PT pressure and would only complicate the BPC. One of those BTs in the head might have "pain in the foot" or something else, completely, wrong with it. So there can be quite a tangle on PreOTs that have had a lot of Dianetic auditing after Clear. What you are trying to do at this stage of the rundown is to untangle the tangle.

A frequent source of BPC on PreOTs is when they were asked for an earlier similar when there was none or when it wasn't charged. Don't repeat this error during AAV. Questions

usually F/N rather quickly and often without having to go earlier similar. Most things blow on Clears and above by recognition or some brief discussion. Overrunning F/Ns, especially on ruds on a Clear or above, can result in the feeling that he/she can't blow anything/can't get rid of anything. Also asking for an earlier similar when none exists if pushed, can only result in a jumped chain.

Thus Clears and PreOTs frequently have considerable BPC on being asked for earlier similars. Usually it's just the PT occurrence that's charged. Asking for or demanding an earlier similar that doesn't exist is a frequently reading line and a frequent source of BPC that's encountered when repairing past auditing. And when you are doing a repair on past auditing and found a reading line, if it doesn't F/N on indication, there might be an earlier similar in an auditing session but it is unlikely that there would be anything earlier than auditing sessions that was similar. So if the PreOT goes BIs when you are asking for an earlier similar, be alert for and ask whether you are "asking for an earlier similar when there isn't any earlier similar?!" It will clean up and F/N on indication.

The most thorough way to clean up past auditing is to make a list of all the pc's past auditors (by name), noting the read on each as the PreOT names the auditor (or by assessing the list for reads). Include on the list "solo auditing," "self-auditing" and "ethics actions" - these often being heavily charged.

Start with the biggest reading name and repair that auditor's auditing, then take the next biggest reading and so on. This list could be made up from the PreOT's folders if these were available but that is factually not as effective as simply having the PreOT recall and tell you the names of his past auditors (which also gives the read on each as he recalls them).

You start with a reading/charged auditor, find out what auditing that auditor did and use the appropriate correction list or lists to repair that auditing. You might also need to additionally use an LIC if it was rough auditing.

There are two main indicators that you use during this action

- a) what the meter reads on and
- b) what the PreOT is interested in.

Using "Full Flow Tables" and FESes are mostly a waste of time and although that has been done earlier, it is not as effective as asking the PreOT and usually gets into a lot of unnecessary, uncharged and uninteresting actions - thus it tends to create BPC, rather than get rid of BPC.

As a note, when you repair a Listing or L & N action there frequently is no right item to be found because each BT would have had a different item for the list or no item for the list, or, any item found could be right for one BT but wrong for everyone else. So repairing past L & N usually consists of getting rid of wrong items/wrong indications, rather than finding new items.

When "self-auditing" or "solo auditing" read, simply repair them as above using the appropriate (or most appropriate) repair list or ask the PreOT what the BPC or error was.

Repair lists can be too heavily depended upon. Much of the time the PreOT can spot what the error was or what the BPC was. Always accept and go by the PreOT's data and consult the PreOT.

A special note regarding solo on III. Aside from the usual errors or sources of BPC one would expect on III, there are also sources of BPC that one could expect in view of the AAV data so far, e.g., trying to run a BT/cluster on Incident II or Incident I when it didn't have them, when it was hung up in some other incident entirely, or when it had an earlier Incident I or when it only ran copies of other BTs' Incident II or Incident I. Sometimes a BT has read on "trying to run Incident II (or I) when it wasn't reading?" and there is the additional question that came from original AAV research of "an earlier universe?" It turned out that some BTs were hung up in an earlier universe, not in this universe.

Mostly these BTs blow simply on indication of the right BPC without any further action being required. The reason for that is that the BTs that you are encountering at this stage of the rundown, although they are low in awareness, are sufficiently high in awareness that they could almost run whatever was taken up in the past auditing that you are now repairing. Or they were aware enough that they could at least respond to it in a kind of a way, even though they couldn't run it. So they're almost ready to blow and usually, for example, it's sufficient for the BT to realize he was trying to run one thing when he was actually hung up in something earlier or that he was out of PT and he wakes up and takes off!

Whether you have completed all the steps/actions of repairing past auditing or not, do not continue this step if the PreOT loses interest in it. That is an indication either that this step is complete or that you have made an error that you need to repair before continuing. When successfully completed this step of repairing past auditing usually results in a pronounced resurgence for the case!

A later addition to the beginning steps of the AAV program is the assessment and handling of a 53¹ as the first action and review and clearing up of any misunderstandings on III as the next action followed by repairing any BPC on III before actually getting into AAV.

That completes the theory and description of the first major part of the rundown. Doing these steps thoroughly and well makes it possible to go on to successfully do the following steps of AAV. Conversely any trouble later in the rundown will often trace back to another BT or cluster who was hung up in some BPC in past auditing.

With the advent of tremendous amounts of sec checking and heavy ethics actions over recent times, it can be predicted that there will be much to clean up on PreOTs who have experienced these actions. The amount of BPC that could result from a lot of accusative sec checking and the tremendous amount of misownership of overts, cleaned cleans, asking for earlier similars when there was none, degradation, wrong items/wrong indications, etc., could be enormous. Enough to roboticize many PreOTs. But it could be handled using these same past auditing repair steps and would result in a spectacular resurgence.

David Mayo

¹ C/S 53: Ed

AA V #2: VALENCES

The next thing that we need to cover is the subject of valences. Last time we went over the fact that a lot of these BTs and clusters are not up to running incidents I or II or they don't have any Incident I or II to run and that there were other things wrong with them. One of the most common things that's wrong with this type of BT is that they are OUT OF VALENCE and don't respond to normal auditing techniques.

It's already been covered in a lot of tech materials that the pc who is out of valence doesn't respond to auditing procedures which don't shift his valence and get him back into valence and that processing directed at the pc who is out of valence is really directed at the valence rather than at the pc. So, it's necessary to shift an out of valence pc back into valence in order to audit him or in order to do him any good. And the majority of these AAV type BTs or clusters are out of valence and have been for a very long time. So, that's the most common thing that needs to be handled on AAV: their out of valence-ness.

Now, a BT or cluster can be in the valence of anything, absolutely anything. He can be in the valence of a person, a group, a name, a body part, in the valence of any material object of any kind, he can be in the valence of anything to do with matter or energy or space or time. In other words a BT can be being anything. Or, they can be in the valence of nothing. And a lot of them are, because they considered at some point that they didn't exist and they were nothing. So, they can be in the valence of anything or in the valence of some kind of a nothing or they can be in the valence of a significance. A BT could be being, for example, happiness or sadness or they could be in the valence of a word or a phrase or a cliché or anything.

Actual examples of valences BTs were found to be in were things like "a man of steel," or "a man of his word." Another example is a BT who was in the valence of "nobody" and the thought he was nobody. A BT was in the valence of "a busybody." And you also get a dramatization by the BT of the valence that he's in and all the homonymic dramatizations that are possible upon that, plus any kind of alter-is of that dramatization due to the BT not understanding the word or phrase that he's dramatizing, and, but especially literal interpretations. BTs tend to be very literal in their interpretations.

So, a BT that's in the valence of "a man of steel" would not necessarily be a strong character. He would be being something like steel. He would think he was a steel man. BTs can be in the valence of body parts or organs such as skin or a foot or a leg or a hand or a heart. One BT was being a broken heart. Another one was being a weak stomach. A BT can be a condition, like a stomach ache or a sore gut or anything. The whole point on the subject of valences is that one has to realize that a BT can be in the valence of anything in the broadest possible sense and that includes not only things but significances and nothingnesses and so on.

Now, when it was discovered that what was wrong with the majority of these BTs is that they were out of valence, this actually was quite a breakthrough that opened the door to handling them. The handling for BTs out of valence is simply to have the PreOT first of all locate a BT by whatever means and to fix his attention on that BT, including right down to

naming the area of the body where it is, so you have the PreOT not only get in comm with or get in touch with the BT but also just to pinpoint down where it is, to sort of focus his attention on it and then the next action is to ask that BT a listing question, which is, "What are you?" and very often the first answer is the item. In fact, when you first start running this particular technique on AAV, it's almost always the first item on the list, the first answer to the "What are you?" question.

The question reads and when the PreOT states the answer it will read and it will usually give a small F/N. Sometimes it's necessary for the PreOT to acknowledge the BT's answer in order to get an F/N.

So, the steps are to ask to have the PreOT locate it, pinpoint where it is, put his attention on it and then ask it, "What are you?" The BT answers, the PreOT tells the auditor the answer or answers and then the auditor has the PreOT acknowledge the BT's answer or item. This item will read. It won't necessarily BD and very often doesn't BD. Usually it gives a fall and if there's no F/N, the acknowledgement will usually produce an F/N.

Now, at this point, the BT shifts back into valence or comes out of the valence that he was stuck in. Very often the BT will blow at this point. For example, say you ask "What are you?" and he says, "leather boots" (the statement of the valence that he's in), then the BT very often realizes, "But I'M NOT LEATHER BOOTS," or some version of that. It's a type of cog. He says what he is being and at the same time or right after, realizes he's not that after all and very often he will blow at that point. If the BT doesn't blow at that point, the next question is "Who are you?"

The theory of this is that you've now shifted the BT out of the valence he was stuck in by finding it and now you ask him "Who are you?" and the BT, in answering the question, cognites "I'm me!" When he cognites, "me" meaning "me" for the BT, he goes Clear and blows. That's another discovery on AAV, that you're actually Clearing BTs, they go Clear and they blow. And this particular procedure of asking "What are you?" and "Who are you?" in AAV is called the valence technique.

Sometimes you ask the BT, "Who are you?" and he comes up with some answer other than "me" or "myself" – he might say he's a great warrior or John Jones or something like that and what he's doing is simply answering you with a valence or entity off his track. One acknowledges it and then asks him "Who are you?" Sometimes they come up with "me" or "myself" very quickly and sometimes they'll give other answers, which you acknowledge and you ask the question and they answer and you acknowledge and you ask the question and acknowledge and at some point they'll either blow or they'll come up with the answer "me" and blow. It's not so much an answer as it is a cognition. The BT cognites. He either cognites that he's not what he was being or he cognites he is himself. Either of those cognitions will produce a blow.

Sometimes the BT will go as far as cogniting that he is himself but may need to have that acknowledged by the PreOT in order to get an F/N and a blow. On rare occasions, it's possible for the BT to be asked "Who are you?" and answer "Me" without blowing. The PreOT acknowledges the answer and the BT might still not blow because he hasn't quite fully cognited on it. And the handling for that is for the PreOT to ack him encouragingly when he says "Me," and then to say something like "Your answer was fine, but I want to repeat the question again and when I do you can give the same answer again." Ask "Who

are you?" and the BT says, "I am me," and then comes to realize, "Oh! I really am me," and will either blow then or blow when the PreOT acknowledges it. And that's the extent of the valence technique and it's the most commonly used technique in AAV. It's not necessarily engaged in at the beginning of the rundown. In the actual development of this level, the valence technique was developed after all the past auditing repair steps were done. The way that AAV is currently being run at Flag and in the AOs is the auditors tend to jump in and run the valence technique right from the start on anything and everything that they lay their hands on. That's actually a departure from the research and development of AAV and in my experience, it's not as successful. It's better to handle the repair of past auditing purely as what it is. By then you've handled all the BPC on the cases and now you're starting in on new BTs and clusters that haven't been audited before or messed up and you handle them with the valence technique.

Q: *Does it sometimes happen that a BT who has been contacted on the repair of past auditing but who doesn't blow causes trouble?*

No, I've never seen that happen. The only time I've seen any trouble occur is when you haven't cleaned up the by-passed charge on a BT. You may have only found some of his BPC, but not the rest of it, such as having repaired a list error on a BT or an engram running error on the BT but he also had out ruds in the session or some other charge on the L4 or the L3 or whatever.

Now there's a danger in the valence technique or in all of AAV there's a danger and that is that the PreOT has to limit his attention to one BT at a time and run one at a time. If, for example, he had his attention spread over two or more BTs at the same time and they all got the question "What are you?" you could get a multiplicity of answers, each of which is right for one individual but not right for the others. So, it's essential that the PreOT be able to limit his attention to one BT and run one at a time. And I think that one of the things that's going on in the sort of squirrel version of AAV in the field is that they're running them sort of wholesale and en masse, willy nilly. They're just telling pcs, because one of the things they've found out from debriefing PreOTs is that you ask them "What are you?" and "Who are you?" and all that. What it can do is it can stir up a whole lot of them at once and not handle – or maybe handle one and not the rest or whatever.

So, it's a liability. The PreOT has to be able to limit his attention to one at a time and audit it to a blow before taking up another one. If the PreOT is weak on this, the most easy and simple handling is for the auditor to give him an R-factor to limit his attention to one BT and repeat this from time to time, as necessary just to ensure that the PreOT is limiting his attention to one at a time. Most people can do that if they know that's what they're supposed to do. If the PreOT is weak on it, there's a remedy which is to do the TR8Q drill from the assessment drills bulletin. It's actually a modification of the TR8Q drill from that bulletin. It's simply a matter of drilling the PreOT to put his attention on one spot at a time. The drill basically is a matter of a coach placing his finger somewhere near the PreOT's body and asking him to put his attention on his finger, and acknowledging it and moving the finger and having the guy put his attention on the finger. It's simply an attention drill. After drilling the guy on locating his attention in one spot for a while, his ability to do it improves and this boosts his ability to run AAV.

That's not routinely done in audited AAV, but is a possible remedy.

Clusters can also be handled with the valence technique very often. In other words, often a cluster is stuck in a valence and will respond to the "What are you?" question. Sometimes it's necessary for the PreOT to concentrate his attention down to one part of the cluster and ask it the "What?" and "Who?" questions of the valence technique to blow it and sometimes he has to blow the cluster bit by bit. Sometimes the cluster will be stuck in one valence which is common to them all, come out of that and then when he starts to ask "Who are you?" it starts breaking up and he has to ask the individuals "Who are you?"

With a cluster you sometimes get what's called a partial blow, which is part of it will blow, some will partly blow and some will not. It's just a matter of picking up the individuals and handling them one at a time with the "Who are you?" question. Sometimes a cluster will blow part way out from the body on the "What are you?" question and the PreOT has to reach out from his body to where the cluster now is and ask it, "Who are you?" in order to get a further blow. Another phenomenon that can occur with a cluster is that on the "What are you?" question or on the "Who are you?" question, the cluster will start moving out from the body and then will just sort of suddenly blow explosively and the whole thing will just sort of explode apart and break up and the individuals will start flying off in all directions and the thing just sort of blows up and it's kind of described as an explosive blow. That'll usually be accompanied by a big BD on the TA or a series of BDs of the TA and shouldn't be interrupted.

A similar phenomena is what's called an automatic blow. There are times on AAV when you get an automatic blow. It's a cyclic phenomenon that occurs as you're doing audited AAV and you start running something, it's often slow or sticky on a one-at-a-time basis and you handle one and you get a blow and it may go on like that for a session or for several sessions. Then it'll suddenly start going easier and faster and easier and faster and this will often culminate in what's called an automatic blow when you just suddenly start getting BTs and clusters blowing off all over the place. You get this kind of automatic blow phenomena and it can go on for a very brief period of time or it can go on for a long period of time. The reason it's important is because once an automatic blow starts, the auditor should do nothing. He should just sit there and let it occur. On the meter, it's very obvious when it's occurring because the needle will start surging. You may get a series of falls or long falls, but the needle will start surging downward across the dial, time after time and the TA, if it's high, will usually start pumping down. It will BD and BD. Sometimes the TA goes into a sort of pumping action. It will BD down and move up and BD down and move up and BD. You'll see the TA doing a sort of pumping action. So you have the meter firing off and the TA moving and the PreOT talking about things blowing and so on. All the auditor should do, if anything, is to encouragingly half ack, very lightly and just let it go on. You don't do anything because you don't want to interrupt an automatic blow. When you get an automatic blow, you wait until it's ended and when it's ended, you simply end off the session. You DON'T DO ANOTHER SINGLE THING. And you usually end either on a dial wide F/N or a floating TA after such an occurrence.

Now, it's also true that after an automatic blow very often in the next session or sessions, you'll start out again having to handle individual BTs and clusters and it may proceed pretty slowly to start with and then the momentum will build up and you'll get another series of blows or an automatic blow.

Q: *What causes that?*

Basically it's because BTs and clusters tend to come in layers like an onion, is one reason and having taken a certain amount off, then the rest of that layer starts disintegrating and blowing. Another factor that influences it is that the mass of the banks of the BTs and clusters tends to hold BTs and clusters together and as you reduce that mass, then there's less to hold them because they have their banks in common and mass tends to stick to mass. Another thing that can influence it is that there is a certain type or category of BT or cluster, which, by its nature tends to actually hold on to others. Sometimes they even prevent others from blowing. An example of that could be a BT or cluster in the valence of a magnet and when you blow the BT or cluster being the magnet, then the others tend to fly off because there's nothing holding them. Another example would be a BT or cluster being a vacuum and other BTs and clusters being sucked into the vacuum, or for example, you might have a BT or cluster being sticky paper and others sticking to it and so on. And then there's a whole category of things on the whole track, usually connected up with implant stations, such as pole traps and other gadgets that were used to trap thetans or to make thetans stick to them, such as electronic ribbons, pole traps and so on. If a BT or cluster is being a pole trap or is mocking up a pole trap, very often other BTs and clusters who have some incident regarding having stuck to a pole trap at some time will see this picture of a pole trap and will automatically go and stick themselves to it. Those aren't by any means the full extent of the categories of BTs and clusters that tend to hold onto others. There are many types of things a BT or cluster could be being that by its nature tends to hold on to others. If you blow the BT or cluster that's holding the others stuck together, then the others tend to fly off.

Also, as a tip for the auditor: If he's having undue difficulty blowing BTs and clusters, he can suspect that there might be a BT or cluster that's holding the others or sticking them or preventing them from blowing. You can ask the PreOT if there is such a BT or cluster and if there is, audit that one and blow it. Either you'll get an automatic blow or the others will now run much more easily.

Now that covers the automatic blow phenomenon, and we've largely covered the valence technique. There are a few other little oddities that go along with it. One of these is when the BT says, "I'm me," sometimes he's operating on an MU on the word "me." He says, "I'm me," meaning the PreOT and he doesn't really mean himself. Sometimes you might have to get him to repeat the answer to the question again.

That brings up the subject of a misidentification. The word misidentification is pretty common in AAV. The concept of it is going back to the theory of the valence technique, when a person is out of valence, he's misidentifying himself with an identity other than himself. If the person thinks he's a cook, then that's actually a lie. He's not a cook. He's a being, basically. He can be a cook and if he's doing it knowingly, that's fine. That's usually considered to be his beingness. When he's doing it unknowingly, it's a valence and is aberrative. That's a misidentification of himself with a valence. A BT or cluster – or any thetan for that matter, can misidentify himself with anything under the sun. That's a mistake and needs to be cleared up. Clearing it up usually brings a big resurgence in any person or being or thetan. Likewise we covered the fact that earlier in the AAV theory the point that a person who's Clear, when audited on engrams, tends to misown the charge or the engrams as his own. That's a type of misownership of charge or picture or incident. Now we're talking about misidentification which is identifying oneself with something which one is not and that's another basic error a thetan can make and it will hang him up. It's what's hanging him up, undoing it sets him free.

These two things of misownership and misidentification are actually two aspects of a more general term, which is called MISCONCEPTION or misconceptions.

There are several basic misconceptions a thetan can make. These are primarily a misconception of matter, energy, space, time, form, event, location or identity. All misconceptions could be classed under one of those with a possibility that you could add a misconception of thought or significance as well. Examples of misconceptions that we've already covered are the misconception of misowning an incident as one's own, when it actually belongs to a different being. Another example: the BT or thetan thinks "I am Mamie Glutz" and he is not Mamie Glutz and never was Mamie Glutz. Mamie Glutz is the identity or valence of some other person and that will hang him up. Hence, the importance and workability of the valence technique, because it separates out false identities or false valences and returns the person to his own identity.

This goes so far that a BT, being very, very suggestible, can form a tremendous number of misconceptions. An example is that a thetan or BT could run into another thetan who received an implant and on simply perceiving that this other person had received this implant, could assume that he'd received that implant and would try to run it as his own if he's audited on it or if he's asked for one in auditing. This also explains why the running of uncharged items in auditing causes so much BPC because it actually makes thetans or BTs form misconceptions about their own past. The auditor will often encounter this when he's trying to handle a BT on AAV. He may also run into it on the valence technique or anywhere else and when something isn't running or it's getting more solid or he runs into difficulty, the first thing that one should suspect is that he's running into a misconception. that he's trying to handle isn't what it appears to be.

There are other things that hang up BTs also. There are overts, there are motivators, there are engrams, etc., all the things that are common to a bank can hang up a BT and be the things that are wrong with a BT. In other words, anything that can be wrong with a preclear's case can be wrong with a BT, because, after all, a BT is a pc with a case. When it doesn't resolve, you have to assume that it isn't what it says it is or looks like it is.

If a BT is running a motivator and it doesn't resolve, you'd immediately suspect either that he didn't have that motivator and it could be somebody else's motivator or a totally dreamed up motivator and that what he really should be running is an overt, or, conversely, you could be trying to run an overt and it doesn't resolve and gets more solid and that's not what's wrong with the guy. It's a misconception and you should actually be running the motivator. That can have any number of variations. Anything that a person could think up could be what you run into, because after all, you are dealing with anything they could think up in the past.

So, those are the misconceptions. The subject of misconceptions is actually the very basic principle of AAV; it's even more fundamental than the valence technique.

The most fundamental thing that you're doing in AAV actually is you're straightening out misconceptions. They're usually misconceptions of time, place, form and event; more broadly, matter, energy, space and time and identity.

That's useful to know as theory because then no matter what the auditor runs into, he can straighten it out if he knows he's trying to straighten out misconceptions. Also BTs have false data, which is simply another misconception and they can have anything else wrong with them for that matter. But I mention false data because the discovery of false data and the handling of false data actually originated in AAV. It was something like trying to handle a BT and the BT thought that blah blah blah and it had this as a sort of fixed idea and it was necessary to find out, "Well, when did you get this idea?" or "When did you start believing that?" or "Where did you get that idea from?" at which point the BT would kind of get some sort of recollection of how he came by that idea and would shift off of being so stuck on the idea that it would then be possible for auditing to occur or to continue.

They might blow on cleaning up their false data but usually cleaning up their false data makes it possible to do something else with them. I could make up an example of how that would be for illustration. The BT had a false datum, "I can't talk," or "communication isn't possible" or "questions can't be answered." Any of these might block the PreOT from asking the BT "What are you?" and getting an answer to the question. Just shifting that false data enough without even necessarily blowing it or doing much about it would make it possible to audit that BT and get him able to answer the question and then to proceed on and blow him. That's another point, with regard to AAV: while a BT can have anything at all wrong with him (all of the things that cases can have wrong with them); the auditor's job is only to shift or unburden what's wrong with that BT's case enough that he can get to do a technique on the BT which will blow it because it's the blowing, the clearing and blowing of the BT that's the real target, not trying to run up hours on the BT. So, that needs to be watched out for.

As a caution on that, auditors shouldn't get so fixated on relying on the simple valence technique of "What are you?" "Who are you?" that they just do that exclusively. If a BT does run into trouble on it, then of course they have to resort to other auditing tools. All the usual things can apply, out ruds or anything else. Most generally speaking, the things that can be wrong with a BT or any other case are all the things that are listed on a 53. One doesn't normally jump to a 53 at the slightest hint of trouble, but if all else fails, you can have the PreOT put his attention on that BT and you can assess a 53 on it, find out what's wrong with it and handle it and then back to your technique and blow it. That's a "when all else fails".

There again, if you're doing a 53 on AAV or any other prepared list on AAV, it is very essential that the PreOT concentrate on having his attention on one BT or cluster, because as is obvious, a 53, having many things on it, could apply to many, many BTs and you don't want to go into stirring too many up at once.

The next subject heading is what's called over-restimulation and cross-restimulation. Over-restimulation is the condition or situation of having stirred up too many BTs. That's all it is. It's too many BTs in restimulation at the same time. When over-restimulation has occurred, it can become impossible to audit. In other words, there are too many in restimulation, there's too much charge in restim, the PreOT's ability to handle and blow things goes down and simply with the numerical factor of too many different things in restim, it's impossible to handle anybody. For that reason, sessions on AAV are generally fairly short and are never carried past a win or a good win and certainly never carried past a big win.

Another thing that will bring over-restimulation about is rough auditing on AAV. If the auditor is out of ARC or choppy or breaks the Code, that can bring about over-restimulation very quickly.

About the only handling for over-restimulation, really, is to end the session and let some destimulation occur. It's better not to get into over-restimulation in the first place. A type of remedy that one can do – and should try if he gets into over-restimulation – is to indicate over-restimulation has occurred, and that'll tend to start cooling if off right away. Sometimes it will handle it and keys them out. Often it will just start them keying out. The other thing that you can do is say, "Come up to present time," and that will often bring a bunch of restimulated BTs out of what they're in and up to PT. That will kind of brighten them up a bit. And you should at least, if you've got over-restimulation going, indicate it and that will cool it off and then you can do the "Come up to present time" handling before ending the session.

What will handle it is ending the session and letting them destimulate before trying to audit again. That will usually occur within a matter of hours or a day and maybe as long as three to ten days for it to key out, but I haven't seen it go to actually more than a day.

Q: *How common is that?*

Well, it depends on the roughness of the auditing. It can happen to any auditor sometimes because often the BTs and clusters are so entangled and so enmeshed that when you start in a handling, no matter how good you are or how well you do it, it just stirs everything that's tangled into that mess together.

You should try to handle but if the TA starts going up and isn't coming down and the needle is packing up and the PreOT is starting to LOOK less sessionable, his indicators are going more out, things aren't blowing or it's getting grindy, you know it's happening and you should never force on a session or try valiantly to pull it off. You should realize that, hey, it's gone into too much restimulation and we'd better get out of this before it gets worse. The only thing you do is to try to cool it off. Sometimes simply two-way comming with the PreOT about what's happened in the session or what's gone wrong in the session or what's occurred, is enough to start keying it out and brightening him up right there and you can end the session off on a much better note. So, that's over-restimulation

I mentioned the word cross-restimulation and that's very much connected with the meaning of over-restimulation and it explains what happens. Cross-restimulation is when a BT goes into restim and another BT copies what that BT is mocking up or is in restim on. Another BT noticing this going on, jumps in, starts copying the first BT and the second BT and another one start copying that. It's called cross-restimulation because the restimulation starts going across, from on BT to another.

Sometimes it's called cross-copying, but it's generally referred to as cross-restimulation. That explains why over-restimulation is rough. You get too many in restim and they all start copying each other's restimulation and their own restimulation and it becomes an accelerating restim, plus, they get so confused that everything that each of them had in restimulation is in restimulation at once. That could be a whole series of pictures, fifteen or fifty thousand different engrams, any number of ARC breaks and ser facts and overts and everything else that is in the bank. These things are all going on at the same time and

they're all copying it and they actually become so confused about which is whose or what's theirs that it's impossible to audit any of them. That goes back to the basic misconception (confusion of identity).

So, anyway, we were on what happens in over-restimulation and cross-restimulation and the point that there are obviously a lot of misconceptions flying around about what belongs to who and it's impossible to audit under those circumstances. Now, many of these errors that I've mentioned are the subject matter of the AAV Repair List and when all else fails, the auditor can do this list and it has things on it like "Over-restimulation," "Cross-restimulation," "Copying." Another example of what it has on it is "What was correct for one was incorrect for the rest" and it would be obvious when you look at it that BTs and clusters can easily get wrong items by copying other BTs and clusters' items. If you ask one BT "What are you?" and he says that he is a sword, another BT, if the PreOT has his attention spread too far, might get the item "a sword" and start going into some sort of protest of, "I'm not a sword," or he may go into the idea of "Oh, that's what I am, a sword." But it doesn't blow anything for him because actually he's in the valence of a rat or a cow or a broken pipe or whatever he happens to be being. So, wrong items, of course, is another source of BPC. Sometimes it registers as "What was correct for one was not correct for another."

If you got into trouble, you would assess this prepared list and then find out whose charge it was. And generally you don't have to do much with it, unless you've got a very heavy restim going on. What you would do in that case is assess the list and get "Cross-copying" and the PreOT says, "Oh, yeah," and then all of a sudden it starts clicking, like "oh, yeah, no wonder. That's why there are a whole bunch of pictures flying up. Oh, yeah. We were doing one in my elbow and my knee started acting up - oh..." and it just starts untangling. The auditor should, throughout the whole of AAV, and especially when handling prepared lists, the auditor should only do what's necessary for him to do to start something unravelling and keep it unravelling.

The auditor doesn't need to be that active. He can easily be over-active or over-talkative in the session. It's very bad for an auditor in an AAV session to start firing off a whole bunch of questions like "Is it this?" or "Is it that?" and "When was it?" and "Where was it?" and "Tell me about it?" and this and that and the other, because each question he asks could be answered by an awful lot of BTs. That actually could be a cause of over-restim. The handling generally is simply just to indicate the line on the list and let the PreOT spot what's there or whatever. You may have to do a little something like say, "Well, acknowledge the BT's answer" or "Indicate to him that wasn't his item" or "that wasn't his valence" or whatever. If the BT wanted to originate, okay, let him originate and he originates and then acknowledge his origination. And that's generally what handles.

So, to sum up, we've now covered the valence technique, misownership, misidentification and misconceptions (which is the very basic principle on which AAV is based).

Another common error on this level is an error in Listing, as the questions "What are you?" "Who are you?" are Listing questions. Any question with the word "What" at the beginning of it is a potential Listing question. This doesn't mean that it's bad or dangerous or anything else, it just means you have to realize it's a potential Listing question. Sometimes it doesn't even act as a List, but it could. What happens then is and how you recognize it is, - the PreOT asks the BT "What are you?" and the BT says "an animal" - no read, then

"some kind of nasty animal" - no read, "a skunk" LF. A skunk is the item. Often and usually it is the first item, and there is no problem.

The only time it's a problem would be if the auditor did something sort of forceful, like he prevented the PreOT and the BT from going on answering the question until he got the item. What we call forceful would be an actual thing that the auditor pushed off on the PreOT or on the BT and made him do.

Knowing that these questions can be a List, one can easily spot the indications of an out-List if it occurs and simply ask "Have we got a wrong item?" and if so indicate it was wrong. You usually ask: "Okay, what was the wrong item?" and you get, "Well, skunk was the wrong item." "Well, okay?" and the handling will very often simply be "What's the right item?" and the guy will say, "Actually it's a polecat" and you now have the item and the F/N.

But there again, when all else fails you use the short L4 as a correction list and it's not very common to have to assess an L4. Sometimes you can get into a sort of Listing on the "Who" questions and it's very obvious because you ask "Who are you?" and you get the BT saying something like "a royal person," "someone in a royal family," "a daughter of a royal family", "a princess." And that would be a List on the "Who?" question. It's not a great danger, it's just something you have to realize can turn into a List.

Earlier on when discussing misconceptions, an example was given of a BT giving off a motivator when what is really wrong with him is that he has an overt. If the BT is hung up in the motivator, and it isn't resolving or it's making things worse, you would simply ask the PreOT to ask the BT if that was somebody else's motivator or not his motivator and that might produce a response and a cog or you can have the PreOT ask the BT if there's really some overt that he's hung up on and it will read on the meter and usually the BT will instantly recognize it and start talking about the overt straight off. If you have to, you'd ask, "What is the overt?" and the BT would say, "Well, I did blah, blah, blah, blah."

There again you don't really need to go into a whole bunch of handlings on it. It's usually, "Oh, well, I was actually responsible for such and such happening," or "I murdered the priest and hid his body in the grove," or something, and boom! There's an F/N, and the BT may blow on that alone or you'd go into the valence technique and blow him. So it's just the simple, obvious question that one would ask. It comes back to this idea of simply undoing the misconception. In other words, you're not trying to sec check the BT, you're just trying to un-do the misconception.

The reason these BTs are not available to the PreOT on III is that he just doesn't perceive them. There is a reason for this, which is that Incident II, in terms of the BTs' time track, is a pretty recent occurrence. For those that are hung up in it, it's like the last major incident on the track for them. And you have to view it a little bit from the BT's viewpoint, which is that some of these have been BTs for a very long time. In other words, they went down the tubes as thetans way back and they've kind of been out of it, dead and gone and out of it for a long time. They're just sort of existing but not aware and so to them nothing has happened since. So Incident II is pretty common and because it was recent in terms of their time track, it gets restim'd when the PreOT starts on III. That's the last, latest big incident for most of them. They are all run on it and everybody that has an Incident II will run it and that sort of takes off a layer of fat. It goes back to the telepathic factor. The

PreOT has the concept of Incident II and I and that picks up all the guys that are available for that. He finishes III because he can't find any other BTs or clusters that respond to those incidents. When he knows the AAV materials then he has his attention on a concept which the remaining BTs will respond to.

The BTs and clusters on this level are dormant. This does not mean that they don't cause the PreOT any trouble. Quite the opposite. The more dormant a BT is, or the more unaware a BT is, the more trouble he causes. This is because the lower his tone level or awareness level, the more he has approached the state of an object and total reactivity and bank. If you look at it in terms of the tone scale, or the chart of attitudes, the further down a being is, the more he approximates all the things along the bottom of the chart of attitudes or the bottom of the tone scale. In actual fact, a BT that's way down scale would be very, very unaware of anything and is very very solid and massy. His bank has gone totally solid maybe. And that impinges on the PreOT's body and causes mass, pressure, somatics, etc , plus, because he has become a solid bank or solid cases or whatever you want to call it, he is very much stimulus-response. The degree of stimulus-response of a being is proportional to how far down he is.

The more aware a person is, the less likely they are to act on a stimulus-response basis; and the less aware they are, the more likely they are to. For example, maybe it's a hot day, it just happens to be hot weather and that might restimulate heat and a fire and for a BT very down on the scale, that just automatically turns on all the times when he was burned, or fires, and it's an A=A thing. You know if a hot day equals being burned, equals a fire, equals the time his house burned down, equals when he got too close to a hot sun, equals a hot poker, equals everything else in his bank and they just automatically go into restim. So for the PreOT, it's a hot day and he turns on a rash and his skin starts itching and then he feels burny and then he feels like he's been branded by a hot poker and just goes on and on and on. The worse off they (BTs) are, the more trouble they cause for the PreOT. That's part of the reason why you get a lot of gains on AAV; as you get rid of these things, the PreOT is much less subject to the kind of trouble that they can cause and do cause routinely.

There are a lot of different sort of levels within the whole scope of AAV and sometimes you'll handle a whole level or band of BTs that affect the PreOT's personality or personality characteristics, and when you have done that, you may suddenly encounter a whole band of things that affect his body and somatics and that sort of thing. Then you may run into a whole band of them that affect his intelligence or his stupidity level. Another band may affect memory. In other words they come in different layers, or bands, or levels, that affect different aspects of the case.

David Mayo

AA V #3: THEORY OF AAV

AAV was developed to handle PreOTs who were audited on Dianetics after they had gone Clear.

The end phenomena of AAV is cause over life.

This level deals with BTs and clusters who are below the level of being able to run Incident II and I. These beings are dormant. They are dead, really dead, like pebbles on a beach. When you encounter a dormant BT you actually have to put some life into it to bring it alive.

The phenomena one encounters on this level may not be one's own but may be the difficulties of a BT or cluster.

The difficulties they have are in running their own life, or in trying to run yours. We ran into this in the 50's, running "not-there," "doesn't exist" type chains. It was a dormant something, a dormant channel that was better left alone at that time.

When a PreOT tries to run out a somatic using Dianetics, it is the somatic of a BT or cluster that he is trying to handle. For example, if a PreOT has a somatic in the forehead he may occasionally get a blow of the somatic by running it out on the forehead. But it may be a BT or cluster in another part of the body putting the somatic there on the forehead. There is another situation where the PreOT is mocking up the somatic, but that is something different.

Beings are handled on this level by telepathy, a mental transmission from the PreOT to the BT or cluster. The BT or cluster is impinging on the PreOT or the body and the PreOT can get impressions, communications and can blow BTs and clusters.

Another principle is what is called the "can of beans theory." BTs and clusters respond willy-nilly to a PreOT's intention. If the PreOT thinks "can of beans" into his body, BTs and clusters will mock up a can of beans. This can get quite confusing to a PreOT if he doesn't know about this mechanism.

The only situation where a PreOT is seemingly viewing pictures through his own viewpoint is where he's looking at the pictures of a shell BT. A shell BT is a BT which surrounds the PreOT's body. The PreOT misidentifies with the shell BT and thinks its thoughts are his own. Hence there can be confusion of viewpoint and an invalidation of the PreOT's Clear state. This is possibly what mystics were referring to when they talked of an aura, a collection of BT's and clusters and their pictures and incidents surrounding the person's body.

A PreOT may think he was in the Spanish Inquisition and he will get a picture of it, only this won't be his own picture. It will be the picture of a BT or cluster. Now it may be true that he was in the Spanish Inquisition, but these aren't his pictures. This is a way a PreOT can invalidate himself after he goes Clear. He goes Clear and erases his pictures. Then he starts getting other pictures later on. He misowns these as his own and this invalidates his

Clear state. The difference is that the pictures he now gets are much smaller than his own were.

You are not likely to encounter beings like the ones you'll find on AAV in life, except for catatonics. They are not really dead, they only wish they were. They are in states of existence below death. The main point is that you are dealing with beings that hope and believe they are dead. They are revived in a past time and place.

They try to be helpful by mocking up what the PreOT thinks. They are mostly benign. They can, though, create bad effects on a PreOT's body and can cause somatics which make it impossible for a PreOT to go fully upscale until they are handled.

A reach out by the PreOT or an attempt to become causative can cause BTs and clusters to react and to mock up virtually anything.

They can be handled on AAV.

David Mayo

AA V #4: DEFINITIONS SHEET

1. Thetan –
 - i. the individual, himself or herself, who exists as nonmaterial, yet operates and handles a body in the material universe.
 - ii. the person, oneself - not one's body, not one's name, not the mind, not the physical universe.
 - iii. the individual who is aware of being aware. (A Thetan is not a thing, rather a creator of things.) Note: The phrases "I have a Thetan" or "my Thetan" are incorrect since the person is a Thetan. The correct usage would be "I am a Thetan" or "myself as a Thetan."
2. BT – a thetan who is stuck to another thetan or other thetans or a body but who is not in control. (BTs stick to pictures, other BTs and clusters. A BT can go into a valence of anything - BTs can be being anything at all.)
3. Cluster – a group of body thetans crushed or held together by some mutual bad experience; a group of body thetans believing they are one. (The mutual incident is an engram which happened to all the Beings in the cluster and is the exact point in time and space where they "became one.")
4. Cumulative cluster – a cluster within a cluster. (A cumulative cluster is made up of other earlier clusters. It is a cluster to which other BTs and clusters have been added by later mutual incidents, all stuck together.)
5. picture – see mental image picture
6. mental image picture – TD¹
7. revivification – TD
8. dormant BT – a being that is revived in a past incident. It is stuck in a past time and location. It is generally asleep, in a hypnotic state. When awakened or restimulated, it may copy some portion of the current environment (PT), although it "operates" from its past location. (Issues on drugs give examples of how someone in this condition thinks.)
9. copy – III pack
10. cross-copying – one BT copies another BT, an incident, etc., then another BT or cluster copies that copy and on and on. Copies of copies.
11. cross-restimulation – an incident in the present-time environment or a session error can restimulate BTs and clusters, who then wake up and restimulate other BTs and clusters, and on and on.

¹ See the Dianetics & Scientology Technical Dictionary

12. over-restimulation – TD
13. misconception – standard dictionary. Also, an incorrect idea about time, space, matter, energy, form, location, event or identity that hangs up a thetan.
14. shell BT – a being that surrounds the PreOT's body. Due to the similarity in position of viewpoint, the PreOT can misown a shell BT's pictures as his own.
15. misownership – Axiom 29 "In order to cause an As-is-ness to persist, one must assign other authorship to the creation than his own. Otherwise his view of it would cause its vanishment." This axiom is especially relevant to auditing at the level of AA III and above because at this level the PreOT is handling other beings than himself (BTs and clusters). It is necessary to establish correct ownership of charge in order to get an as-is-ness. Furthermore, incorrectly assigning charge to the wrong Being can cause by-passed charge (BPC) as it is now misowned. Hence the instruction in the III materials that one must use a narrow attention span so as to handle one BT or cluster at a time and so as not to restimulate or confuse other BTs with the one being audited.
16. mis-identification – TD
17. mass – TD
18. ridge – TD
19. composite mass – a mass that is made up of several BTs, clusters, masses or ridges. The auditor has the PreOT separate out and handle one piece of the composite at one time.
20. layered cluster – just that. One cluster on top of another cluster. This is not a cumulative cluster. Each layer needs to be separated out by the PreOT and handled separately.

ATTACHMENT

1. zero attitude – This is the attitude the PreOT should have when handling AAV. This means a no-attitude. The less chatter that the PreOT gets into with this material the better.
2. Exteriorization only occurs fully when a PreOT has handled all BTs and clusters on this level. There is exterior visio which is caused by a BT or cluster who is only partially blown and who is looking at the environment from an exterior position. Actual Exteriorization occurs stably when all BTs and clusters are handled.
3. The body acts as a magnifier of the PreOT's perception.

David Mayo

JANUARY 1984

AA V #5: DIANETICS AFTER CLEAR

Running Dianetics on a Clear can worsen the case. As the person is Clear he doesn't have any pictures of his own to run, so, if he is run on Dianetics it is not his pictures that are being run, but the pictures of BTs and clusters.

Running chains past erasure will cause BTs and clusters to dub in further incidents giving them false incidents. BTs can actually create a whole synthetic track which will need repairing with a Dianetic repair list.

Mis-assessments and running unreading items will give BTs and clusters wrong items and these will need to be repaired on AAV.

The PreOT can misown and misidentify these pictures and incidents as his own when they are the pictures and incidents of BTs and clusters.

David Mayo

AA V #6: ASSISTS

When a Clear or above has had a severe secondary or engram an assist should be done. This is not done by Dianetics. The solution for a PreOT is to date/locate the injury which has occurred, checking for and handling any earlier mutual incident. Remember that a severe loss or injury is a restimulation of clusters with earlier mutual incidents which have been restimulated by the recent incident. These can be handled also. Then you handle any remaining individuals and copies.

There are other assist actions that should also be done such as a touch assist, contact assist, ruds and other usual assist actions. There are many assists that can be done – it is just any version of Dianetic auditing that shouldn't be done on a Clear or above.

David Mayo

AA V #7: MISCONCEPTIONS

The basic thing that can hang up a thetan is a misconception of time, space, matter, energy, place, form, event or identity.

For example a cluster can be considered to held together by a misconception of identity; they consider that they are one, i.e., they all "think" that they are the same being.

This rundown handles misconceptions of time, place, form and event. It could also be called the "I am you," or the "All is one" rundown .

There is an implant on the track which says that all is one.

In the past it was known that a being could be revived in a past incident or time, meaning that the being was so stuck in that past occurrence that for that being it IS present time. On AAV it was discovered that beings could also be revived in a past location.

There is a possible explanation of ghosts on this level. BTs and clusters can copy the beingness of a person that the PreOT has known and can act like "a ghost" of this person. The remedy is to intend the BTs and clusters back to a point before they knew this person. Most of the "ghost" phenomenon blows on this alone. Any remaining BTs/clusters can then be handled with usual techniques.

BTs can have the misconception that they're being held in when they're not. They can have the misconception that they're pushing up against or fighting a ridge which is no longer there.

They can think that they're in a different location or time than they are. Any or all of the above misconceptions can be present.

There are several common misconceptions: thinking that an incident occurred either LATER or EARLIER than it did; confusing own identity with that of another and thinking that one is that other being; seeing another being's pictures of an incident and thinking that the incident happened to oneself when it didn't (this can happen with either overt or motivator incidents, resulting in one misowning another's overt or misowning another's motivator as one's own when it wasn't); misowning another's pictures of his lifetime and thinking that one lived that life when one didn't; misowning whole sections of another's time track giving one a false track. The above are just given as examples and the possible misconceptions are too numerous to state; a being could have a misconception about anything!

Untangling a being's misconceptions is very rewarding and is the basic principle of this rundown.

David Mayo

AA V #8: TIPS ON HANDLING BTS AND CLUSTERS

When handling BTs and clusters be careful to keep a narrow attention span and only handle one at a time. Otherwise, more than one BT/cluster can be restimulated at the same time. This can prevent any of these from being audited (as each of them is trying to answer) and this easily causes over-restimulation.

Stress can be a heavy button. The amount of reaction that PT stress can cause the PreOT is explained as follows: BTs do a lot of copying of stress, so it becomes a recent mutual incident – sometimes compounded by copies of the copies! This can cause a crush-in, pull-back phenomena. BTs crush in and then pull back during moments of stress.

Back on the track, some BTs were implanted to be various body parts, organs of the body, etc. (Although that is not the only reason why a BT can be being a body part. Implants are only one reason and more usually a BT goes into the valence of a body part from having gone the effect of that body part too much or too often.)

BTs are not in the time stream, meaning that they are usually stuck down the time track and didn't move forward in time and aren't aware of present time. You can contact these BTs by shifting your attention out of present time, down the time track to find them. They are literally in a past time and place.

Dormant BTs also can cause the phenomenon of dreams or visions. A BT can be parked in the past looking at a "future" that has already occurred at some point in the past although he THINKS he's looking at the future.

Most BTs and clusters you encounter will blow on inspection. They blow simply by looking at them. Some handle simply by acknowledgement. Others may require "Hellos and Okays" to wake them up. But most will be handled quite easily by means of the valence technique. The valence technique is the major process that you will use on AAV.

The first step is to locate a BT or cluster and identify it as being either a BT or cluster and establish its location, i.e., where the BT or cluster is in relationship to the body. Then have the PreOT ask it, "What are you?" BTs are stuck in a beingness or valence. They are being body parts, pieces of the environment, or even significance and clichés or anything at all. Asking the BT the "What?" question causes him to shift out of the valence that he's compulsively stuck in.

The second question that is asked of the BT is, "Who are you?" This will run out the identities he's had until he realizes, "I'm me" and blows. If there is no blow on the first "me" answer, acknowledge encouragingly and have the BT repeat the "me" answer.

If you get a repeating answer of a valence or identity (for example, the BT keeps answering "Pete" over and over), ask "What were you before you became that?" This will shift the BT earlier on the track.

You may encounter a situation where you are dealing with an energy mass that's being put there from somewhere else. Track back to the BT or cluster and blow the BT or cluster. You might also encounter a ridge. If so, look behind it to see who's mocking it up. Blow the BT or cluster and then handle anyone who is stuck in or on the ridge.

Criminal BTs are ones that will not answer the "What are you?" question: they say, "yeah, I'm your nemesis," or whatever. The solution is just to apply the valence technique as usual, with good ARC and repeating the question as needed until you get it answered.

Rarely a BT might flash pictures at a PreOT in an effort to misdirect. Get the PreOT to shift his attention from the picture or mass to the BT. This is quite easy for the PreOT to do. But this doesn't mean that every time that a BT shows a picture (the PreOT also sees the BT's picture) that it is an effort to misdirect. Usually such a picture is the incident the BT is stuck in and acknowledging that is often sufficient to move the BT out of that incident and get him running again.

David Mayo

AA V #9: MORE HINTS

The theory of the rundown is not just to blow every BT or cluster around or influencing the PreOT. It is to resolve the misconceptions of identity – the entanglement of entities.

Body thetans and clusters can influence the PreOT's perception of the physical universe. The physical universe itself has no ability to do this.

They can impinge on the PreOT or his body and cause unwanted feeling and somatics.

An individual's awareness of who he is will intensify as he goes through the rundown.

As earlier mentioned, it could be called the "I am you" or the "All is one" rundown. What's amazing is that there are as many life units as there are.

The principle of misownership, misowning pictures, incidents, identities and beingness is what causes the BT to hang up. There would also, at the bottom of it, have to be a postulate by the BT or cluster to remain in or around the body. These BTs are in an uncleared state. When run on the valence technique they go Clear and blow. Misconceptions can be of time, place, form or event.

The beings that one handles on III are ones that have been with a guy since then or have been dumped on a guy. By the way, earth is a dumping ground to end all dumping grounds.

The beings one encounters on AAV are not in the time stream. They are out of present time, down the track. One has to actually shift his attention out of present time to locate them. You may be able to jolt them earlier on the track, which unsticks them from their stuck point. This is an additional technique.

Most blow by inspection or respond very easily to the valence technique.

David Mayo

AA V #10: TIPS ON REPAIRING PAST AUDITING

Many examples could be given which show how a case can be messed up by running unreading Dianetic items, wrong items or by going past erasure. Going past erasure will jump a guy into the chain of a BT or cluster who has been dead for a long time. BTs and clusters will unknowingly mock up the incident they're stuck in (or the incident the PreOT is intending them to mock up). Needless to say, this is not ideal. This is the bug one can run into on AAV.

The early steps of the rundown take up these possible errors, although at any point in the rundown when a PreOT bogs, the auditor should suspect that he's run into some more BPC on past auditing to be handled. It may be an obvious area of auditing or an auditor that the PreOT has brought up throughout his auditing, or it may require a reassessment of all the auditors the PreOT has had. Usually it is handled simply by asking the PreOT if "an error in earlier auditing has been restimulated?"

On the action of repairing past auditing, during the beginning program steps, interest is checked. The reason for this is that PreOT (or pc) interest is an indicator that charge is available and can and should be handled. By checking PreOT interest in the auditing action, the auditor can avoid over-repairing.

The steps for handling the repair of past auditing are:

- A) What was being run?
- B) What was the error (BPC) in the auditing? (or use the appropriate correction list to find it)
- C) Indicate the by-passed charge.
- D) Check to see if the BT or cluster that this was run on is still around (as it often will have blown by now), and if so, take the remaining steps to blow it.
- E) Check for any copy.

You can also check for a "BT or cluster messed up in running _____?" (whatever type of auditing is being addressed.) Then complete steps B through E on what is found.

You can over-handle past auditing to the point that what you are correcting on one will start uncorrecting on another; that is, BTs will begin to copy errors they didn't have, hence the rule about going by PreOT interest and not continuing on past the point where the PreOT ceases to be interested in the action being done.

If, later during the rundown, it becomes evident that there is more BPC to be handled on past auditing, the auditor simply takes up that subject again.

If one runs into a bog in a session later on in the rundown, first check for any error in the current session and if that doesn't handle the trouble, then check for a restimulated error (or BPC) from an earlier session or earlier auditing and repair that using the steps above.

Although the above may sound like a lot of repair, it makes the auditor's job easier and more effective. These repair actions are usually very easy to do and quite spectacular in result.

David Mayo

AA V #11: OUT-INT

If a body thetan or cluster the PreOT is handling has out-Int, it makes if very hard for the BT/Cluster to blow. This isn't a lack of intention on the part of the PreOT to blow the BT/Cluster, but an inability of the BT/Cluster to blow.

It is handled by finding the interiorization button that applies. BTs "go-in," this is a characteristic of body thetans. A shocking incident or whatever can cause BTs to "go-in." They also "go-on."

"Went-on" is a button that can be checked. BTs can "go-on" a body, a wall, or whatever, and due to misconceptions can consider themselves stuck. "Stuck-on" can also be checked.

One can check "Went-in," "Went-on," "Stuck-in," "Stuck-on" for a read and run recall on the times he went in or went on, etc., depending on what read. You can also ask, "When did you go in?" or "When did you go on?"

"Can't get out" is another button that can be used. You ask the BT/Cluster, "What couldn't get out?" (as the BT may be stuck in a valence that couldn't get out), the BT answers, giving the valence, the PreOT acknowledges the answer and the BT moves out of that valence and is then able to leave or the PreOT then asks the BT, "Who are you?" The BT cognites "I'm me" and leaves.

You can also have the BT point to which way WAS in. This has very limited workability but can work on occasion. It is based on the idea that if the BT is asked which way was in, the BT will recall the moment or duplicate the moment when it went in and thus as-is it. (Note, it's not IS in, but WAS in.)

In extreme cases of out-Int an Interiorization Rundown may be done - by assessing the full list of interiorization buttons and running the reading button by recall (not engram running). You locate the BT or cluster that has out-Int, assess the buttons on that BT or cluster, take the best reading button, assess the four flows and then run recall on the best reading flow and so on until it blows. Then, if there is another BT/cluster with out-Int, repeat these steps on it . Do this until all BTs/clusters with out-Int are handled.

Warning: whenever you handle out-Int, beware of over-doing this action as then you can get BTs/clusters copying or mocking up out-Int when they didn't have any trouble with out-Int. And, remember that many pcs have had overrun and unnecessary Interiorization Rundowns in their earlier auditing and the BPC may be restimulated or in restimulation whenever the subject of interiorization comes up.

Always check whether "out-Int" is a wrong item or wrong indication for other BTs who didn't have any trouble with it. Often, this is so and it cleans up on recognition and indication.

David Mayo