

# SCIENTOLOGY AND DIANETICS

BOOKLET 39  
of the  
PROFESSIONAL COURSE

BY  
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## DEDs and DEDEXes

Technique 88

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TO THE STEADFAST AND LOYAL SUPPORTERS OF  
TOMORROW AND THE THINKING MEN OF YESTERDAY

COMPILED IN WRITTEN FORM BY

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- ADVANCED PROCEDURE AND AXIOMS
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  - HANDBOOK FOR PRECLEARS
  - DIANETICS: MODERN SCIENCE OF MENTAL HEALTH (1950)
  - SCIENCE OF SURVIVAL (1951)
  - SYMBOLOGICAL PROCESSING
  - LECTURES OF L. RON HUBBARD
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## DEDs AND DEDEXes

1. The greatest claim to fame which the theories of Scientology have at this time springs probably from their simplicity. To what simple principle has all this discussion of hostility, guilt, repression, etc., been reduced? To the handling of motions.

A MOTIVATOR is an incoming motion.

An OVERT ACT is the same motion which has been turned and sent out against some dynamic.

A DED is a motion which has been originated against some dynamic.

A DEDEX is an incoming motion which is greeted such loud howls that attention is drawn to the existence of a previous DED.

A MAYBE is a motion which has come in but which has not been sent out again, because ANOTHER incoming motion has been placed against it to hold it in.

An UNABERRATED INDIVIDUAL is one who disintegrates incoming motions and originates outgoing motions.

An ABERRATED INDIVIDUAL is one who receives incoming motions and turns them and sends them out again.

A VERY ABERRATED INDIVIDUAL is one who receives incoming motions, pins them down with other incoming motions, and does not send them out again.

The above eight statements constitute a bird's-eye view of the ANATOMY OF MAYBE. They are simple and uncon-

fused, they are useful. They follow from previous theories of Scientology, and they lead to future theories of Scientology. They help the auditor to understand human behavior and to apply his understanding. They are basics from which individual cases may be predicted and by which individual cases may be understood. They are not absolute truth, but they are true enough to be useful.

When the auditor looks at the preclear, he does not say to himself, "I wonder if this preclear has ever received a motivator... I wonder if that would explain his green hair..." The auditor knows very well that the preclear has received a motivator and that the motivator does explain his green hair. That is not the point. The point is: What is the auditor going to do about it?

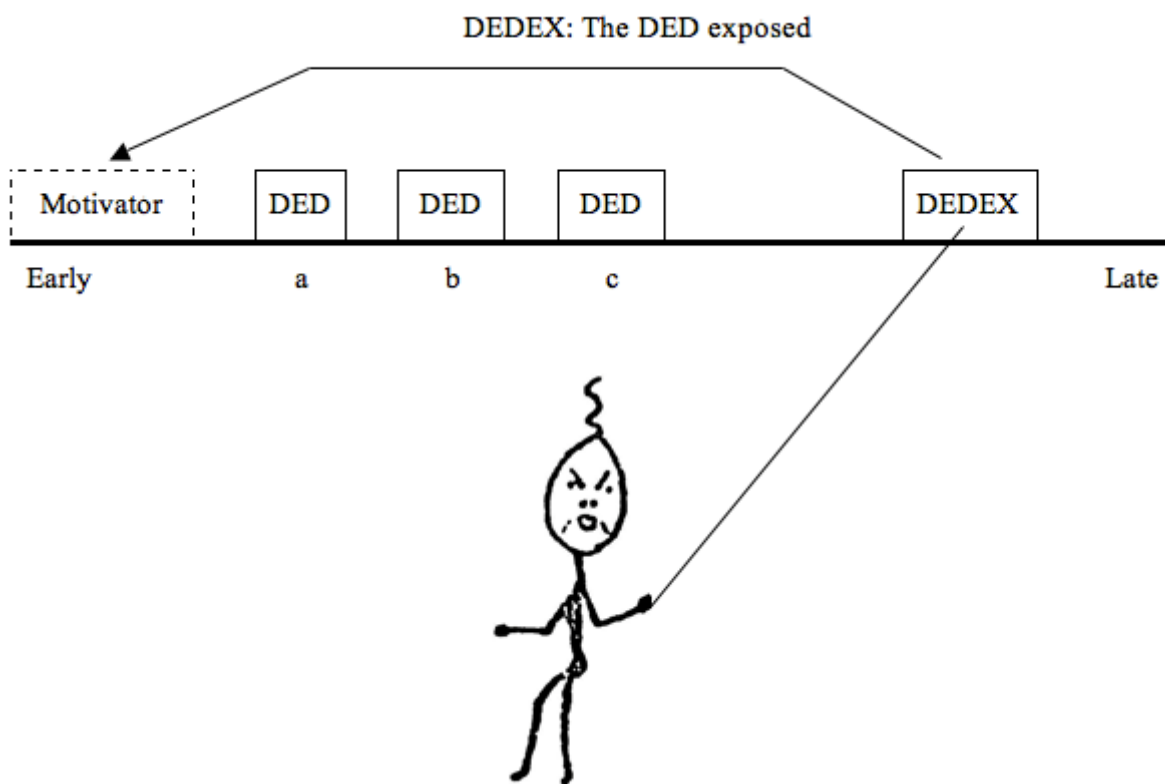
The auditor does say to himself, "I wonder if the motivator-overt or DED-DEDEX chain which is connected with this green hair is discoverable by me at this time... I wonder if this is the right approach to use with this preclear ..."

And what will decide for the auditor whether this is the right approach for this preclear? Just two questions: Does the auditor feel like using this approach? And is the preclear in good enough A-R-C with the auditor and himself to make this approach fruitful?

2. Figure I is a representation of what is meant by "DEDEX".

At times "a", "b" and "c" in the past of this individual, he has committed DEDs. He has originated actions (or thoughts) against some other dynamic which have caused that dynamic to succumb, to some degree.

When this individual finds that he has caused the death or failure of this other dynamic, he looks into his past for a time when the same thing was done to him. He looks for a MOTIVATOR. But he finds none. The particular action which he has taken against the other dynamic never has been taken against him. He has no motivator for this action. Therefore, he has no justification for this action.



The false "motivator" is played up by the individual because, secretly, he is using it to "justify" his unrevealed DEDS. Thus he unwittingly exposes the DEDS.

Figure I

Now, it is bad to have committed overt acts against another dynamic – acts for which there was a motivator. The existence of the motivator does not keep these overt acts from

aberrating the individual. But to have committed actions against another dynamic without a motivator is even worse, since there is nothing for the offender to point to in justification.

Consequently, the individual makes a substitution for the motivator which never was. This substitution is the DEDEX.

Some time after a long chain of DEDs, this individual has done to him something which is similar to what he has been doing to the other dynamic. If he has been chopping the hands off generations of captured maidens, then, when the manicurist jabs his finger a little too hard, he acts as though his own hands had been chopped off. His objections and accusations are out of all proportion to the seriousness of the injury.

In his mind, he is pushing this little DEDEX back in time until it precedes his chain of DEDs. He places it before the chain, and he labels it "MOTIVATOR", and he tells himself that he is now justified for chopping the hands off maidens consistently for 500 years.

He does not convince anybody by this, but he does accomplish two things: He exposes the DED chain, and he damages his ability to differentiate times, places, people, events, etc.

3. Figure II shows how the DED-DEDEX phenomenon destroys the individual's power to differentiate.

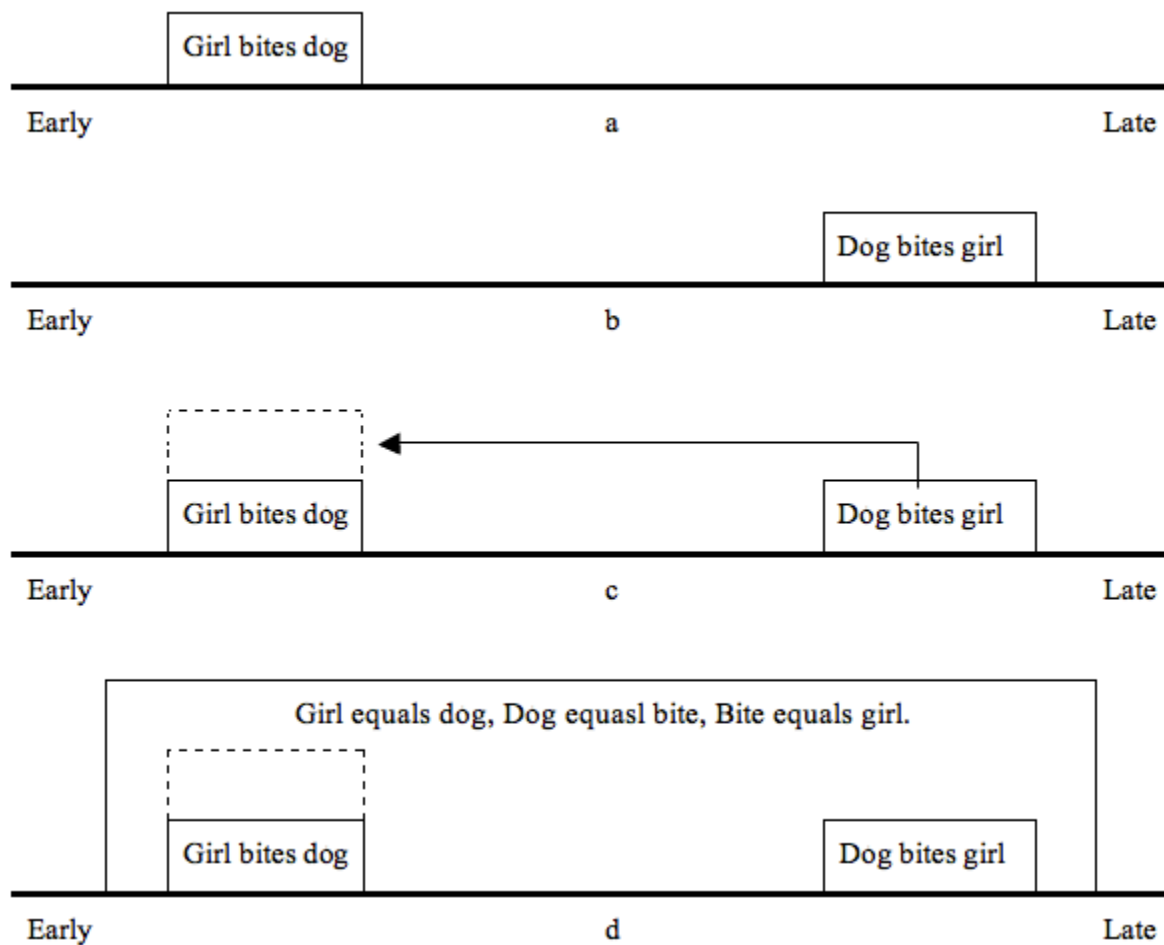


Figure II

In "a", the DED occurs. Girl Bites Dog. A little girl who never has been bitten by a dog, or any other beast, feels a desire to bite her dog and puts this desire into action. The dog yelps.

In "b", some years later, Dog Bites Girl.

In "c", the girl, like the individual in Figure I, sends the DEDEX back in time to do duty as a "motivator". In so doing, she merges identification of the two incidents. The time indexes of these incidents are hidden from view, and identification takes place.

In "d", we see the results of such identification. Not only are the times identified, but the personnel and actions of the incidents are identified. Dog<sub>1</sub> equals dog<sub>2</sub>. Bite<sub>1</sub> equals bite<sub>2</sub>. Girl then equals girl now. Girl now equals dog then. Dog now equals bite then. Dog now equals bite now equals girl now.

What is the source of this mix-up? Why should this individual do such terrible things to her own time sense?

We can say, without much hesitation, that this sort of thing means that she is low on the tone scale, but what do we mean by that, specifically?

Naturally, we mean all the manifestations which are found low on the tone scale, and particularly we mean CAUSE and EFFECT, RESPONSIBILITY and BLAME.

The individual brings about such a strange condition simply because she wants to make dog now cause for self then. She is saying to herself and to others, "I bit that dog back in 1924 because this one has bitten me in 1953. This dog now is CAUSE for what I did then."

As soon as she makes herself an EFFECT, she loses control of time and all her facsimiles. They become confused. She throws them all together in a big pile and says, "I am not responsible for those. They aren't mine. Somebody dumped them on me. Someone else is to blame."

By such methods, a complete identification with all other members of the human and other races can be easily achieved.

4. The same is true of the motivator-overt sequence, of course.



5. Counter-emotion is apparently a considerable factor in these confusions of people which take place in DED and overt chains.

Let us follow the progress of an emotion through a simple motivator-overt chain, to see what may be supposed to happen.

### **Part One**

One day, Spelvin is walking along a country lane, minding his own business, smelling the spring flowers, enjoying the warmth of the sun, thinking about those two recent absurd and impractical inventions of a pitiable and diseased mind, the wheel and the arch. He is just smiling to himself over the folly of the inventor, when Ogg his neighbor, steps out from behind a clump of frattiposia fronds and demands that Spelvin gives up to him (Ogg) his (Spelvin's) new headband with mother-of-pearl decorations.

Spelvin objects and Ogg reaches rudely for the headband. Spelvin punches Ogg in the stomach. Ogg puts his hands around Spelvin's throat and squeezes. Spelvin goes down the tone scale to 1.5. He kicks Ogg's shins. Ogg squeezes some more. Spelvin goes to 0.9. He struggles to get away. Ogg bears down. Spelvin drops quickly through tones 0.5, 0.1 and 0.0. Ogg releases him and takes the headband.

In a few minutes, Spelvin reaches -1 on the tone scale. Three or four years later, under a pile of rocks, his former body reaches -3 on the tone scale.

## Part Two

Spelvin is walking along a country lane, admiring the autumn leaves, feeling the nip of the September breeze, thinking about those two recent wonderful and useful inventions of a forward-looking people, the H-bomb and the guided missile. He is just pursing his lips in solemn contemplation of these marvels, when he sees Lucy, his sweetheart, his true love, the only girl in the world for him, pursing her lips also – but against those of his neighbor, Oggsworthy Snibble, and behind a clump of misodendron.

Spelvin rushes up to the distracted pair and tears them apart, with a cry of rage. Lucy screams, "He made me do it! He threatened to kill me!"

Oggsworthy says, "Why, you little liar, I..." but Spelvin is upon him. Oggsworthy swings at Spelvin and slips in the mud. Spelvin pounces upon Oggsworthy and begins to choke him. Lucy screams for him to stop, but he pays no heed.

Spelvin is at 1.5 on the tone scale. Oggsworthy soon reaches 0.5. Oggsworthy's ill-used throat is broadcasting a strong counter-emotion wave: grief, apathy, despair – just the things which Spelvin himself felt when he was choked by Ogg, so long ago. This wave is received by the angry Spelvin, and he records it in facsimile, along with Lucy's screams and Oggsworthy's shudders.

After Oggsworthy is dead, Spelvin looks about in triumph for Lucy. She is gone. He notices a piece of paper sticking out of Oggsworthy's pocket. He picks it up and reads it. It is a letter from Lucy. It says, "Oggsy-woggsy, I am wild about

you. I hate Spelly. He's smelly. Come quickly and get me. Lucy."

Spelvin drops to 1.5 again. He runs up and down looking for Lucy. Finally he sees her. She is standing on the greensward, pointing a slender white hand in his direction. With her are two men in blue uniforms...

Now, in the fighting, Spelvin has mashed his knee, sprained his ankle torn his coat, and bruised his ribs. But do any of these things hurt him? No. What hurts? His throat.

He thinks: Ogg choked me, and I died. I choked Oggsworthy, he died. The hangman will put a noose around my neck, and it will choke me, and I'll die. THEREFORE, I am Oggsworthy, and my throat hurts.

The "logic" of the situation calls into play all Spelvin's facsimiles of his own throat hurting and his facsimiles of other people's throats hurting (received by counter-emotion broadcast), and his throat hurts. He is apathetic. The police have no trouble with him.

In jail, Spelvin develops a severe infection of the throat, from which he dies, thus cheating the hangman.

### **Part Three**

Spelvin is employed as part of the ground crew at Western States Interplanetary. He has to do this kind of work, because it is outdoor work in a dry climate and so it is good for his chronic sore throat.

One evening, Spelvin arrives at his hut and finds Lucy, his wife, in the arms of a navigator named Oggron. Lucy and the

big Martian do not see Spelvin, and so he hides until Oggron leaves. Then he comes out of the shadows.

"Oh, hello," Lucy says. "Dinner's going to be late tonight."

"Was somebody here?" Spelvin asks.

"Just Oggron..." Lucy selects some food pellets from the drawer and drops them into the cocinator. "He wants me to go away with him."

Spelvin blanches. "And are you?"

"Am I what?" Lucy stares at him.

Spelvin grits his teeth. "Are you going away with him"?

Lucy laughs, but does not answer. Spelvin steps up to her, an evil look on his face. His hands claw the air, itching for her throat. Suddenly, his throat begins to hurt – worse than usual. He turns and sits down. A feeling of deep despair comes over him. He hardly knows why he is so shaken. A vision of two men fighting comes before his closed eyes. One chokes the other and snatches something from his head. Spelvin opens his eyes and tries to think of other things. He knows he must not let Lucy suspect that he is suffering from delusions. If she could get him put into the psychotron, she would need no further excuse to run off to Mars with that barrel-chested bug-man, Oggron.

By the time his thin soup is ready, Spelvin's throat is so painful that he cannot eat. He stumbles to bed.

"The Great Spirit is punishing me for wanting to choke her," he tells himself. He smokes an illegal Forgetto cigarette and loses consciousness. He does not hear Lucy pack her bag and go out the door.

## The End

In this story, we see that it is not clear at all times to Spelvin just whose emotions are whose.

The association of the motivator incident with the overt incident creates an aberrative identity.

The use of the motivator as a counter-effort to stop the choking of Lucy creates another identity, between the motivator and the last incident, the maybe incident.

All the personnel of these incidents become confused one with another.

6. From the point of view of auditing, the entanglement of motivator, overt, and maybe which is described in the story of Spelvin is really one "incident". Of course, in terms of facsimiles of MEST time, the three events took place at different times. But Spelvin has lost the time indices of these events, and they have been rolled into a tight little ball in his mind. When they are approached in auditing, they are a unit, one aberrative item.

Uncomplicating one of these tight little balls is an alternating process. It is the kind of operation which is used when one opens a sticking drawer with one hand. One pulls on the left side, then on the right side, then on the left side again, and so on. Each pull opens the drawer a little but also turns it, so that it is then necessary to pull from the other side. Any more pulling on the same side will not get the drawer open but will only stick it harder.

By the same token, the auditor need not expect to go on improving a case by running only overt acts or only motivators.

They must be run in alternation. In any chain of motivators and overt acts, the auditor must skip back and forth between the two elements – otherwise the case will stick, like the drawer, and will not become any more open, but will become harder and harder to work.

7. How is the auditor to know just when to stop running the overt side of the chain and go to the motivator side of the chain? Is this known by gazing into the crystal?

As in all other aspects of auditing, the auditor knows this by observing the preclear. The acid test is: does the preclear improve?

As long as the preclear is getting benefit out of the processing, and as long as that benefit does not slow or halt, the auditor knows that he is working on the right side of the equation. When the preclear's response becomes slow, it is time to change to the other side.

Of course, there are some who call themselves auditors who would not quarrel with this rule, but who would nevertheless continue to run motivators and never go to overt acts. Their reasoning is very simple. They say, "Whatever I do benefits the preclear – even if the preclear doesn't know it." This type of "processing" is easy for the "auditor", but it is not recommended to preclears.

There will be different signs which the auditor will get that it is time for a change to the other side of the chain. Each preclear will signal this in his own way.

One case will signal it merely by slowing down. Another may change automatically and accurately without prompting

from the auditor. Still another may, to the contrary, make an obvious effort to avoid the beneficial side of the chain.

This last case would act as follows. The auditor has the preclear run an incident of running someone through with a sword. The preclear may be hesitant and reluctant and fearful about running this incident. But he runs it anyway. After a while, the locks begin to come off the incident and the preclear is feeling much better about it. The auditor suggests that he remember being run through with a sword himself. The preclear becomes as reluctant and fearful as he was before. He tries to persuade the auditor that more is yet to be done on the overt side. But he runs the motivator anyway, and after awhile he feels better about it, too.

This is not to suggest that the auditor should always run the opposite of what the preclear wants to run. Just how far he can go in directing the session the auditor must decide in each individual case and session. It is to suggest that the processing will go faster if the auditor is directed more by basic theory than by the momentary whims of the preclear, basic theory says to alternate between motivators and overts, between DEDs and DEDEXes.

8. We may suppose that two different types of behavior might be produced by concentrating on the motivator and on the overt side. If the auditor processed a preclear only on motivators – as was done in early processing – he soon would reach a point at which the preclear would not respond any more to auditing. The preclear would be left, theoretically, with an overburden of overt acts, and he would go about seeking every sickness and misfortune in order to balance

these overt acts. By running out only motivators, the auditor will have made the preclear meek and damageable.

On the other hand, if many overt acts were run out but all motivators were left untouched, the preclear would find himself more sinned against than sinner, and he might become quite belligerent.

Actually, it is not possible to do much processing without hitting both sides of the chain. The skillful auditor will keep the case well balanced in this respect and will thus achieve the most rapid advance.

It is not, remember, as though the auditor had to leave, say, an overt act and go in search of a motivator. The motivator is right there, inextricably intertwined with the overt act. It remains only for the auditor to know this and to get the preclear to run both sides of the chain, alternating as the signs indicate.

A failure to alternate will tend to run the preclear into somatics (counter-efforts) which are severe and which do not reduce. This sort of thing used to happen frequently in the early days of auditing, and it was uncomfortable for the preclear and disquieting for the auditor. We said then that a period of two or three days might be necessary for this restimulation to "settle out". In those days, however, we were dealing mainly with incidents of the present lifetime. Auditors who have had some experience working with whole-track incidents agree with Mr. Hubbard's statement that nothing serious has happened to any of us in this life.

The magnitude and severity of whole-track incidents makes the harshest this-life misfortune seem pale and insignificant.



Preclears who contact the counter-efforts of whole-track incidents are not to be ground through them like pepper berries through a mill. They are to be run alternatingly on both sides of the overt-motivator or DED-DEDEX chain, so that the emotion and thought and some of the effort, if necessary, will be run out of the incidents without contacting any more counter-effort than is needed.

Now and then the auditor will encounter a preclear who refuses to co-operate unless the auditor will, once at least, demonstrate the actuality of whole-track incidents and recall in general by running the preclear into such a heavy counter-effort that he would have thought it would take the entire output of Hoover Dam to produce it. But usually the preclear will be satisfied with improved visio or relief from some allegedly fatal illness.

## **SUMMARY BOOKLET 39**

### **Seminar Questions**

1. Must a major DED have its DEDEX in the same lifetime? Explain.
2. Why must motivators and overts be run one against the other?
3. Give the eight degrees of motion that make up a maybe.
4. What is the auditor's position with a preclear?
5. What does an auditor do when he exposes a DED? A DEDEX?