

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Central Orgs.
Franchise

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ROUTINE VI
INDICATORS
PART ONE: GOOD INDICATORS

Note: No Auditor at this date is qualified to run actual GPMs regardless of any former training. The successful technology has not been fully released. There are no Class VI Auditors. If you were trained, run only Implant GPMs, the technology for which has been fully released.

An INDICATOR is a condition or circumstance arising in an R VI Auditing Session which indicates whether the session is running well or badly, and if badly what action the Auditor should at once take.

There are good indicators and bad indicators, but all of them are indicators.

The good indicators mean that the session is progressing properly and that the next routine action should be undertaken. Good indicators abound in a properly run session. Here are some GOOD INDICATORS:

PC cheerful.

PC cogniting on Items or Goals.

PC's Items found are the ones the pc thought they were on the list.

PC listing Items briefly and accurately.

Early Items on list turning out to be the right ones.

The right item reading on the needle with a ohg as though through a resistive wall and then heavily falling with Blowdown.

Items found not rocket reading.

Goals found rocket reading.

Short Item lists (1 to 15 or 20 items on the list).

Items being found rapidly without a lot of hassle even though the right item hard to make read.

Tone Arm continuing in motion. Not stuck (symptom of wrong goal or by-passed GPMs or RIs).

Needle active. Not stuck (symptom of RR gone off which means wrong goal or wrongly worded goal.)

PC not troubled with new mass appearing when item is given.

RI given pc blowing tone arm down when pc asked if it is it.

Further blowdown of TA with full dial needle slash when pc told it is his or her item.

Distinct needle slash, two inches or so, when pc asked if new item solves or is solved by RI found just before.

Full dial slash of needle when pc answers question as to what is the position of the newly found Item in the bank.

Heat on the Item list.

Heat on the goals list.

Heat on the RI found.

No pain on RI found.

Tone Arm riding between 2.5 and 3.75 (acceptable) or 2.25 and 3. (excellent).

Good Tone Arm Action on finding Items (about 125 TA Divisions per GPM in fast running). (About 30 or 40 TA Divisions down per 2½ hour session, minimum).

The right item reading with only some coaxing.

PC with no FFP about which really went where concerning goals or RIs found in earlier session.

PC with no question as to what was the right goal or item after it is found.

PC not critical or ARC Breaky.

PC not protesting Auditor's actions.

PC looking younger by reason of R VI Auditing.

PC without weariness.

PC without pains or aches or illnesses developing during auditing.

PC wanting more Auditing.

PC's confidence in finding goals and items getting progressively better.

PC's Itsa free but not so extensive as to halt session progress, giving no more than 30 seconds or a minute, usually less, to Itsaing a goal or item.

Auditor seeing how goals oppose goals.

Auditor seeing how RIs solve RIs or are solved by them.

The goals plot making sense to the Auditor.

The Line Plot looking proper, with correct gradients, to the Auditor.

No vast mental effort demanded of the Auditor to follow pc's logic in why something opposes something or solves something.

PC not developing heavy PTPs or somatics between sessions or in session.

The good indicator tells you things look the way they ought to look and are going the way they have to go to make an O.T.

When these good indicators are absent then is the time to start doing searches, repairs etc.

In actual practice you get so used to good indicators that you don't really think of them as indicators at all. Therefore you keep your attention alert for bad indicators and when these show up you have to act and promptly.

Like many other things in this universe you don't concentrate on the smooth, you stay alert for the rough.

But it is a great mistake for an Auditor to be so nervous about bad indicators that the pc is thrown into a Whatsit when nothing is wrong. Things will go wrong then for sure.

The rule is: Expect good indicators and go on with routine actions as long as they are present. Observe quickly and knowingly bad indicators and rapidly act with the correct response.

Every bad indicator is precise, easily observed and has an exact counter-action.

The speed with which a bad indicator is observed and the certainty with which it is corrected prevents the session from producing more bad indicators.

Observe the trouble sign instantly. Know what to do for that exact sign instinctively. Repair swiftly. And in these points we have the whole secret of fast progress.

It is not the pc who slows the session. It is the Auditor's lack of knowledge of bad indicators and their remedies. The longer a bad indicator goes unobserved and unrepaired the longer it will take to repair it. In R VI errors consume time far, far out of proportion to successes. One overlooked bad indicator can consume a month of auditing time. In that month three whole banks would have been run. But no. The month is consumed with unproductive wanderings, the pc and auditor torn to bits with stress and ARC Breaks.

It's all a matter of indicators and knowing what to do. If that knowledge is poor, then - well, no O.T., that's all. The road is traveled with total correctness only. It is never traveled at all when unremedied bad indicators are present. The auditor is either totally competent or totally incompetent. There are no shades of grey. One error unremedied puts the whole project on the dump heap.

So the auditor has to know his business. And so does the pc. And errors can't be let go by. This is the Routine of Perfection. Sloppy, hope it will get by, well it doesn't matter attitudes will not make O.T.s.

Any error passed up and neglected will within minutes or sessions wreck the lot. Miss a GFM or half a dozen Items and within two banks the pc will bog completely and hopelessly and never progress further until the earlier error is remedied.

It's like having a pc on rubber bands. The pc will go down the track from an error just so far and then, as though the bands tighten to drag him back, will run slower and slower and then suddenly one is faced with a pc who can't run at all!

But these errors are not undetectable. The instant they occur a bad indicator shows up. The speed errors are remedied determines the speed of advance of the case.

The don't-care, hope-it-will-get-by, why-repair auditor just can't audit R VI and will only seriously mess up pos. This is the condition of the final road out. I wish it were different but it isn't. It's that way.

An auditor can know his business.

There is a finite, specific answer for every bad indicator that shows up. Therefore an auditor, to succeed in R VI must:

- (1) Know Basic Auditing and meters and Itsa like an old smoothie;
- (2) Know the anatomy of GPMs, RIs, and the objects of the mind and all their possible combinations like a card sharp knows cards;
- (3) Know the techniques of R VI like a completely relaxed one-man band;
- (4) Know all good indicators at a glance;
- (5) Know every bad indicator and its response with a bang-bang, one-two certainty that never permits a moment's wonder as to what's going on or what to do.
- 5) Know the rules of R VI rat-a-tat-tat.

Given those six things, an auditor can make an O.T. in under a thousand hours. A weakness on any one of them will not only not make an O.T. but will fiendishly mess up a case. For even if you know R VI cold you will make enough mistakes to keep you very busy.

The pity of it is that one must become an expert before he or she performs on an actual case. But that must be overcome. I learned it from scratch. So can you with all the data now neat before us.

LRH:dr
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