

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex

Dianetics Course HCO BULLETIN OF 20 MAY 1969

DIANETICS

COURSE DATA

The following points have arisen from observation of the first Hubbard Standard Dianetics Course which, at this date, is nearing completion.

COURSE SECTIONS

The course is divided into four distinctly separate sections.

- (a) THEORY (including bulletins, tapes, and study drills)
- (b) PRACTICAL DRILLS (TRs, meter drills, etc.)
- (c) AUDITING
- (d) SUPERVISOR'S COURSE

The sections are done in the above order. No section may be started until the previous section is completed. A student may not audit part of the day and study the Supervisor's course the remainder of the day.

The three books are included as supplementary reading. They are read only once and can be read at any time during the course. The student should read them in his own time at nights and weekends so as not to use up valuable course time. A student requires such background data to comprehend the field of research and development of the subject. Without it an occasional student will 'discover' for himself such a phenomena as Bouncers and consider it new data Ron didn't know about and then go off the exact line of applied technology and set up a school of Bouncer Psychology or some such squirrel practice.

STUDENTS READY TO AUDIT

When a student has completed the theory section and practical drills and has passed his pre-auditing examination he wears a riband around his neck. A student who flunks during his auditing and is sent to cramming does not wear his riband until again ready to audit.

HANDWRITING

Auditor's reports must be clearly written. An illegible report is a No-Report and is subject to ethics action. The PC Examiner's report must also be legible. Without these case supervision cannot be done and the PC's progress hindered.

There is a handwriting drill. If an auditor's handwriting is too poor to read, have him write a few words then inspect the writing in detail under a magnifying glass. He then marks against the writing all additives. That is any unnecessary strokes or curlicues that add to or change the basic form of any letter. These additives slow down writing and make it difficult to read. The person then writes some more, this time eliminating the additives, and so on until the writing is clear and fast.

PRECLEAR ASSESSMENT SHEET

Some copies of the Preclear Assessment Sheet (HCOB 24 April 1969) were issued without a line for the date the sheet was filled in. This must be added as it is important for comparing later assessment sheets done on the same PC.

LOCATION OF LISTS

When a list is made or used in a session it is always done on a separate sheet of paper (not the worksheets) and is clipped behind the worksheets for the session in the PC folder.

It is not usually necessary to write out special lists in Dianetic auditing as the assessment is normally done against the items on the Health Form.

Each time the list is assessed it is done in a different coloured pen and dated.

AUDITING ENVIRONMENT

Auditing must be done in a quiet orderly environment where the PC or session will not be disturbed. A PC will not go properly into session in the face of distractions and it is a violation of clause 17 of the Auditor's Code to audit a PC in such an environment.

CONTAGION OF ERROR

On a course where the students audit each other a contagion of error can occur. For example, student A does a bad assessment on student B. Student B is then likely to give a bad assessment to his next PC and you soon have a whole rash of bad assessments. This is remedied by quickly remedying any auditing outnesses with re-study of the releveant bulletins and drills and clay demonstrations until the offenders wouldn't dream of doing it wrong again.

A similar phenomena occurs when students are permitted to get the answers to their queries from other students. This must always be stomped on hard and offenders handled by ethics. It can wreck a course.

DIANETIC AUDITING ASSISTS

When giving a Dianetic Auditing Assist after a recent injury always run out the incident of the recent injury and then go earlier similar if it doesn't erase. Do not find the somatic, then what it feels like to the PC and then look for incidents down that chain. If you do this you may miss the incident entirely and wind the PC up in some other chain, start running his whole Dianetics case (which is not the object of the assist) and finish the PC up in a mess because it was done by-passing the recent injury.

SENSITIVITY SETTING

In auditing you set up the meter at a sensitivity so it is easily handled and read. This varies with different PCs or even with the same PC at different times. Do not set the sensitivity so that the needle is too loose or too tight to observe the F/N.

During assessment it is important not to alter the sensitivity setting as this affects the size of read.

There is no clearing of commands in R3-R. You just do the steps exactly as given in the R3-R bulletin - nothing else.

The R-factor at start of session is very brief. It would be nothing more than saying you are going to do a Health Form, or an assessment, or continue with Dianetic auditing.

ATTESTATION

Before being permitted to sit the pre-auditing examination the student must attest in Qual that he has completed the checksheet three times including all study drills, practical drills and TRs, and auditing on a doll, and that he does understand and can apply the materials of the course.

When the student is sent to cramming because of an auditing flub he should concentrate most heavily on those aspects of auditing or the materials he has not mastered. The student must be well supervised and made to drill and demonstrate until he could not possibly make the same mistake again. It is a gross flunk for a supervisor if his student continues to repeat the same mistake when returned to auditing.

The cramming section is used to correct the course supervision. If students frequently flub for example assessments, then cramming, or the examiner, informs the course supervisor and instigates more thorough supervision and checkouts of the assessment bulletins and drills. On a new Dianetics course where there is not new Dianetics trained auditor in Qual, cramming is handled as a unit of the new Dianetics course itself.

FLUNKS

The supervisor must always tell the student why he was flunked on a checkout or drill. Failure to do so causes unnecessary upsets.

A dwindling spiral of coaching can occur when a student is doing meter drills badly. The coach, if not on the ball, tends to become sleepy, dope off and get upset, then ceases to be a coach and the student gets even worse. The supervisor must watch closely and step in on the first indication of bad coaching, get the coach being a coach, and get the drills being done crisply. The meter assessment drills are done fast. The student doesn't wait for the meter to react. If it is going to read on the item it will read immediately the item is called. I saw two students on the drill spending half a minute between each item carefully adjusting the tone arm to place the needle in the middle of the 'Set' area on the dial before calling the next item. This is wrong. The needle will read anywhere on the dial. You only adjust the tone arm when necessary to bring the needle back onto the dial and you never touch the tone arm while calling the item.

STATISTICS

Student must keep daily statistics of their progress on the course. These are posted by the course supervisor on a large board for all to see. An attested bulletin or policy letter is worth one point, a star-rate bulletin or tape 6 points.

A student should have a rising statistic. Each day he gets more points than the previous day.

Each day the supervisor looks over the students checksheet progress and sets him a target eg. "By tomorrow night I want you through the theory and ready to start the TRs". Always give the student a bit more than he expected to accomplish in the period. This gives the rising statistic. But don't push him so hard that he begins to study superficially.

CASE SUPERVISOR INSTRUCTIONS

When a student has audited ^A~~several~~ PCs ~~in a day~~, let him see the case supervisor's instructions and remarks on ~~all~~ his sessions before he continues auditing ~~any of them~~. This is to avoid him making a mistake on another PC that was corrected in the case supervision of a different PC.

The course is complete and contains all the data and technical information required to handle engrams. If a student has any confusion or thnks there must be other data, find out what part of the materials he is confused about and refer him to the relevant bulletins or policy letters and have him demonstrate the points in clay and look up any misunderstood words.

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for

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