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REPAIRING A REPAIR

When a pc is on a Repair cycle it is quite horrible to have a bad (goofed) session occur.

Why?

Well the pc is on a Repair Cycle because he is overwhelmable. A goofed session is more overwhelm. AND it was goofed on a process type which was already what you would use for Repair. So NOW what do you do?

The answer of course is to sort out the real error. If you can't find it readily in the worksheet have the Examiner ask the pc what the auditor did.

Then having found the actual goof, you have it repaired by rehab of the BP F/N or an LIB using "Method 3" in assessing the prepared list.

The goofs are fortunately few in type.

There HAS to have been a basic goof for a Repair session to have gone wrong.

So when one goes wrong, you really search the worksheet until you find it and if it isn't visible get the pc asked.

These goofs are pretty elementary. The auditor possibly doesn't know that a TA can go DOWN by overwhelming by overrun or way up by overrun. So a usual goof in Repair is overrun of an F/N or an item that F/Ned or a list that F/Ned.

Example: In a Repair Pgm a GF is called for. Auditor clears a couple items, suddenly hits a hot one, pc gets F/N, Cog, VGIs. Auditor (told to get all the charge off the GF overlooks senior data - let pc have a win, GFs often raise hob with the TA if run further than THE item) goes down the GF list past the F/N VGIs hunting for new charge. Pc's TA goes to 1.6! Pc cogs he has a stuck picture. TA 1.6. "End of sess."

Now what do we do. Well, a new factor now enters in.

C/S WANDER

The pc was on a precise Repair Pgm, is only at VI out of XVIII steps.

But the pc is rough. Rough running. Diverges, critical, boggy.

And now he is stuck into a goofed session and we have to repair a repair!

A C/S at this point can wander. He can Q and A. The WHOLE REPAIR PGM CAN GET DEPARTED FROM AND THE PC REALLY BOGGED.

When faced with Repairing a Repair Pgm session watch it! Don't wander!

The C/S procedure is this:

1. Find in the W/S or from the pc the exact goof.
2. Repair that goof by rehab, indicating BPC or two way comm, depending on the error.
3. DO NOT ORDER A NEW DIFFERENT NON PGM ACTION.
4. Continue the PGM.

It is here a C/S can go adrift. New actions crossing the original program can soon have a C/S, pc and Auditor chasing over hill and dale. It is a fatal pursuit.

About the only time you change a Repair Pgm once outlined is to extend it or lighten it. But in that case do a whole new Pgm.

You will find 2 way comm is lighter than a Prepcheck.

Let us say pc was doing great on 2 way comm. Gets into Prepcheck session and goes out the bottom.

In such a case the Prepcheck is repaired of any goof noted in it and 2 way comm that session - and it comes out all right. If no goof can be locate, 2 way comm it and it will be okay.

An Auditor can throw a list not ordered into a Repair Pgm by finding the TA high at session start and doing an O/R list and goofing the list. It would already be dicey to list a pc who is on a Repair Pgm. To then goof ordinary laws of listing and nulling can get grim.

The first C/S action to repair the repair is of course to get the list corrected with an L/A. You can often spot the listing goof as a C/S. It's usually an O/R of an O/R list or an incomplete list or an "unnecessary list". It's poison to list a pc on a Repair Pgm, however, 2 way comm it.

If a check for Exteriorization reveals it, you have no choice but to do an Interiorization rundown. That's the common reason. But if the pc is already flinching at engrams, limit the Interiorization to 3 way Recall and note it clearly that he's only 3 way Recall of Int.

#### AUDITOR FLUBS

Student or new Auditors produce the most flubs. It is therefore good to keep them off repair actions or Repair Pgm.

The commonest flubs are failing to trim the meter and ignoring the F/N at "3.1", yet sitting right there running the pc up to 4.0 without ever asking, "Have we by-passed a release point?".

Poor TRs, not having 2 way comm down, neglecting pc origin or chopping comm are probably next in order of frequency.

Remember that pcs who need lots of repair are DELICATE cases. Feather touch is the watchword.

They are not all that easy to audit. They can cause Auditors and C/Ses to disperse.

Such pcs are afraid of force and easily get engulfed if pushed hard into the bank.

So lightly, lightly.

And exact repair of any flub.

And get back to the program! Mid program is no time to become inventive.

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