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**C/S RULES  
PROGRAMING FROM PREPARED LISTS**

There are many vital prepared lists.

King of these is the Green Form. The additional no. 40 items are the original Seven Resistive Cases. The best way to do a GF + 40 is Method 5 (once through), lengths of reads and BDs marked and C/S to then write a C/S for it.

Hi-Lo TA is also such a list, also done Method 5.

Any such prepared list can be done Method 5 and the C/S to then write a C/S.

But L4B (lists correction), L3B (Dianetic errors) and L1C (ARC breaks and bypassed charge) are usually done Method 3 (auditor assesses to a read, gets the action done and/or earlier-similar to an F/N, not going on until his action has resulted in an F/N and then going on to complete, handling and F/Ning each read he gets).

When the C/S has a list assessed Method 5, he expects usually to get it back with the reads and then write the C/S for it. Sometimes he asks for a GF + 40 and a Hi-Lo TA both to be done Method 5.

Now the question comes up, which reads does the C/S write up to be handled first? And second? And third? Etc. In other words, how does he arrange the C/S the auditor is to do now? What sequence are the items handled in?

These rules apply:

Handle an out-Int RD first.

Handle anything connected with "lists" (meaning listing and nulling lists) first if Int isn't out. Like "Listed past right item" reads. The C/S would get that handled FIRST. Always handle list errors first. And usually do an L4B additionally, auditor to handle. A pc can get sick after a listing error and you can't get auditing done when lists are out.

Doesn't want auditing, why, is then handled if it read.

Next, C/S to handle anything to do with rudiments. ARC breaks, PTPs and W/Hs take precedence in that order.

(Listing errors are first, before ARC breaks because an apparent ARC break after a listing error can only be handled by getting the charge off the list.)

Anything that *looks* like a withhold comes next.

After that, one just takes the lengths or BD of reads. Take the biggest reads before you take the smaller ones, once you have C/Sed for lists, doesn't want auditing and ruds and evident other withholds.

The only confusion that one can get into is a very high TA. But list errors can cause high TAs. Next in frequency is withholds.

Never C/S to take a TA down with an ARC break rud or an L1C. *Never.*

You can C/S to “talk a TA down” only when there are no list errors or withholds reading on a GF.

Of course, an Interiorization Rundown error is a primary target. But you don’t have that once it’s handled. You will get a soaring TA if Int is out. L3B is a potent tool to order for Int outnesses, the auditor handling as he goes, Method 3.

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So the above gives you the rules by which you C/S from assessed prepared lists.

Basically—when Int is out, auditing will drive the TA up.

When lists are out, nothing will handle but lists, and L1C won’t nor will ruds.

When ruds are out, nothing else will straighten up and you mustn’t order auditors to audit with out-ruds.

Doesn’t want auditing can come from a bad L&N list. Or out-Int. Or out-ruds. Previous bad auditing can be cured by L1C on previous bad auditing. The craziest out-auditing I ever ran into was an auditor using reads and F/Ns when there were none and failing to take up or flatten reads he did get. So there can be variations on bad auditing and there can be, to our shame, false auditing reports. The best C/S is to find what auditor and find out what the error was. Bad TRs on a poor TRs Course where the pc was a student (false passes and invalidated wins) can also cause “doesn’t want auditing.”

“Protest” is a frequent reason for high TA and is a cousin to “doesn’t want auditing” and is handled by checking “lists” for read and doing an L4B if it reads or finding the out-ruds or other BPC as in L1C.

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As there are so many combinations of reading items from prepared lists, you have to C/S according to these general principles.

These rules serve as a steadying guide that you’ll find win for you.

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