

COMMUNICATION LAG, the length of time intervening between the asking of the question by the auditor and the reply to that specific question by the preclear. The question must be precise; the reply must be precisely to that question. It does not matter what intervenes in the time between the asking of the question and the receipt of the answer. The preclear may outflow, jabber, discuss, pause, hedge, disperse, dither or be silent; no matter what he does or how he does it, between the asking of the question and the giving of the answer, the time is the communication lag. The near answer, a guessing answer, an undecided answer, are alike imprecise answers, and are not adequate responses to the question. On receipt of such questionable answers, the auditor must ask the question again. That he asks the question again does not reduce the communication lag; he is still operating from the moment he asked the question the first time. And if he has to ask the question 20 or 30 times more in the next hour in order to get a precise and adequate answer from the preclear, the length of time of the lag would be from the asking of the first question to the final receipt of the answer. Near answers to the question are inadequate, and are, themselves, simply part of the communication lag. (PAB 43)

RECALL PROCESSES, processes which deal with the pc remembering things that happened in his past. (HCOB 30 Sept 71 V)

RECALL, 1. present time remembering something that happened in the past. It is not re-experiencing it, re-living it or re-running it. Recall does not mean going back to when it happened. It simply means that you are in present time, thinking of, remembering, putting your attention on something that happened in the past – all done from present time. (HCOB 14 Oct 68 II) 2. the process of regaining perceptions. (Scn 0-8, p. 85) 3. implies that you bring it up to present and look at it. (SH Spec 84, 6612C13)

RETURN, regression in its simplest form, hereafter called return is employed in Dn auditing. Return is the method of retaining the body and the awareness of the subject in present time while he is told to go back to a certain incident. (DTOT, p. 87)

RETURNING, 1. the word used to go back and re-experience an incident. (HCOB 14 Oct 68 II) 2. the technique in which the preclear is sent as early as possible on his track before therapy itself is engaged upon. (DMSMH, p. 225) 3. the person can “send” a portion of his mind to a past period on either a mental or combined mental and physical basis and can re-experience incidents which have taken place in his past in the same fashion and with the same sensations as before. (DMSMH, p. 11)

STRAIGHT LINE MEMORY, in straight line memory you don’t put the preclear in reverie or let him close his eyes. It can cure a person by remembering pleasant things in the past. You don’t want him to remember only the concept, but to remember the exact moment. (NOTL, p. 113)

STRAIGHTWIRE, 1. when we say straightwire, we’re simply talking about stringing a line from cause to effect through the past. (5410CM07) 2. straight memory is also called straightwire because the auditor is directing the memory of the preclear and in doing so is stringing *wire*, much on the order of a telephone line, between “I” and the standard memory bank. (SOS, Bk. 2, p. 64) 3. a technique of direct memory. (5009CM23B) 4. in 1950 in the early HDA lectures we described this as the act of stringing a line between present time and some incident in the past, and stringing that line directly and without any detours. (Abil SW, p. 11) 5. straightwire is – the recovery of the actual, time, place and object. (5410CM07)

