

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex
HCO BULLETIN OF 23 MAY 1971 R

Remimeo
Auditors
Supervisors
Students
Tech & Qual

Issue V
REVISED 29 NOVEMBER 1974

(Revision in this type style)

Basic Auditing Series 5R

THE COMMUNICATION CYCLE IN AUDITING

From the LRH tape 6 Feb 64, "Comm Cycle in Auditing"

The ease with which you can handle a communication cycle depends on your ability to observe *what* the pc is doing.

We have to add to the simplicity of the communication cycle OBNOSIS (observation of the obvious).

Your inspection of what *you* are doing should have ended with your training. Thereafter it should be taken up exclusively with the observation of what the pc is doing or is not doing.

Your handling of a communication cycle ought to be so instinctive and so good that you're never worried about what *you* do now.

The time for you to get all this fixed up is in training. If you know your communication cycle is good you haven't any longer got to be upset about whether you're doing it right or not. You *know* yours is good, so you don't worry about it any more.

In actual auditing, the communication cycle that you watch is the *pc*'s. Your business is the communication cycle and responses of the *pc*.

This is what makes the auditor who can crack any case and when absent you have an auditor who couldn't crack an egg if he stepped on it.

This is the difference, it's whether or not this auditor can *observe* the communication cycle of the pc and repair its various lapses.

It's so simple.

It simply consists of asking a question that the pc *can* answer, and then observing that the pc **answers** it, and when the pc has answered it, observing that the pc has completed the answer to it and is *through* answering it. Then give him the acknowledgement. Then give him something else to do. You can ask the same question or you can ask another question.

Asking the pc a question he *can* answer involves clearing the auditing command. You also ask it of the pc so that the pc can *hear* it and knows what he's being asked.

When the pc answers the question be bright enough to know that the pc is answering that question and not some other question.

You have to develop a sensitivity—when did the pc finish answering what you've asked. You can tell when the pc has finished. It's a piece of knowingness. He looks like he's finished and he feels like he's finished. It's part sense; it's part his vocal intonation; but it's an instinct that you develop. You know he's finished.

Then knowing he's finished answering you tell him he's finished with an acknowledgement, OK, Good, etc. It's like pointing out the by-passed charge to the pc. Like—"You have now found and located the by-passed charge in answer to the question and you have said it." *That's* the magic of acknowledgement.

If you don't have that sensitivity for when the pc is finished answering—he answers, gets nothing from you, you sit there and look at him, his social machinery goes into action, he gets onto self auditing and you get no TA action.

The degree of stop you put on your acknowledgement is also your good sense because you can acknowledge a pc so hard that you finish the session right there.

It's all very well to do this sort of thing in training and it's forgivable, but *NOT* in an auditing session.

Get your own communication cycle sufficiently well repaired that you don't have to worry about it after training.

L. RON HUBBARD
Founder

LRH:nt.rd jh