

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex
HCO BULLETIN OF 20 SEPTEMBER 1978
REISSUED 9 OCTOBER 1978

Remimeo

(Cancels HCOB 8 Apr 78, An F/N Is A Read)
(Reissued to delete an incorrect reference.)

AN INSTANT F/N IS A READ

Ref: HCOB 2 Nov 68R Case Supervisor Class VIII – The Basic Processes
HCOB 20 Feb 70 Floating Needles and End Phenomena

An instant F/N is an F/N which occurs instantly at the end of the major thought voiced by the auditor or at the end of the major thought voiced by the pc (when he originates items or tells what the command means).

It will most usually be seen as a LFBD/F/N or a LF/F/N.

So what does this mean, “An instant F/N is a read?”

A read means there’s charge there to handle. It means there is force connected with that significance which is available to the pc to view and run. It means that item is real to the pc.

An F/N means something has keyed-out.

Now a key-out is what we are looking for on many processes which are run. It means “Stop. End of process, end of rud, end of action.” So an instant F/N does not always mean you should take up that item.

To sort this out, you will have to understand the basic mechanics of key-out, key-in and erasure. It will then become clear why an F/N is a read and *when it* is taken up. To confuse this could really mess up a pc.

For example, on ruds, Prepcheck questions, protest, overrun, rehabs, to name a few, an instant F/N would not be taken up. The EP of charge keyed-out has been attained.

But to ignore an instant F/N on Dianetic items and certain correction lists etc., will leave the pc with bypassed charge and major areas of case unhandled. The key is “Is a *handling* required on the item or is an F/N the legitimate EP?”

You will also have to understand that we are talking about INSTANT F/Ns. An F/N which continues to F/N through an assessment means “No Charge.”

An instant F/N on an item means charge has just keyed-out on that item, and that it can key back in again. There are actions, as in Dianetics, where a key-out is not what you are going for. You want the postulate off the basic incident of the chain, which indicates you have an erasure.

In Dianetics an instant F/N takes precedence over all other reads. This is because, the pc, having just keyed-out the charge on that item, will find it most real. It will be the most run-

nable item. An instantly F/Ning item is taken up first. LFBD, LF, F and SF follow in their usual order.

The use of this thing is mainly a C/S use. A C/S can look down a column of two-way comm or look down an L and N list and spot what F/Ned. If the C/S doesn't realize that this was *the* item he can then take erroneously some LFBD item or F item out of the columns of two-way comm as the resulting item for that subject.

The use of an F/N as a read is almost entirely relegated to the next C/S except when used in Dianetics.

Example: A C/S is looking for the actual service facsimile in two-way comm. (You usually L and N to find service facs but you may have an instance where you found one in two-way comm.) The pc mentions several and finally one F/Ns. The C/S knows at once it is *the* service fac.

Example: A two-way comm has operated as a list and the C/S is trying to reconstruct it. Unless he knows that an F/N is a read he might overlook the actual item on that list which is the one which occurred immediately before the F/N. This is the item.

When used in the session itself the auditor has to know that an F/N is a read in doing L and N. The item which F/Ned is of course the item.

In a Dianetic session it is not uncommon to find a brief F/N occurring on a list or a pre-assessment. In Dianetics we are not interested in key-outs. We are interested in chains and erasures. So the "hottest reading item" on the list is the one that gave an F/N. Usually it will be a BD F/N. If the Dianetic auditor does not know that an instant F/N is a read he is likely to ignore the item that F/Ned.

In Dianetics, you will find that an F/N taken up again, will immediately key-in but this is what the Dianetic auditor wants.

The Scientology auditor is usually handling other phenomena and if he bypassed an F/N and kept on going the TA would go up and he would have trouble.

So the use of this principle is a very touchy thing and has to be understood.

Of course the first thing you have to know about is what an F/N looks like.

This tech fully understood and applied will mean the difference between a case being fully *handled* and "just doing better." Understand it and use it. You'll see the difference in your results.

L. RON HUBBARD
Founder