

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
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DCSI Delivery
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Qualified
DCSI C/Ses

C/S Series 112

Dianetic Clear Series 14

C/SING THE DIANETIC CLEAR

SPECIAL INTENSIVE (DCSI)

REFS:

HCOB 2 May 79R I Rev. 25.3.81	Dn Clear Series 4 DIANETIC CLEAR SPECIAL INTENSIVE
HCOB 2 May 79R II Rev. 25.3.81	Dn Clear Series 5 DIANETIC CLEAR SPECIAL INTENSIVE ASSESSMENT LIST
HCOB 1 Apr 81	Dn Clear Series 15 DCSI CASE HISTORIES
HCOB 2 Apr 81	Dn Clear Series 13 DCSI RULE MODIFIED
HCOB 31 Mar 81	"HEAVY DRUG HISTORY" DEFINED
HCOB 19 Jun 71 II	C/S Series 46 DECLARES
HCOB 11 Oct 80	DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON AUDITING GAINS

While the DCSI requires qualified auditors who have been brought up to full accuracy in meter reading and other skills, in the final analysis it is the thoroughness and the skill of the C/S that will ensure there is a successful resolution of the case.

By "successful resolution" we mean a person, Clear or not, who has had his correct case state honestly and accurately established with no invalidation or evaluation, who has been acknowledged for the gains he has made and who is reaching for his next step.

Achieving that result on DCSI pcs, one for one, is a matter of the technical integrity of the C/S as well as his exactitude and expertise.

PAST DIFFICULTIES WITH DIANETIC.

CLEAR ATTESTS AND DCSIs

With the issuance of the HCOB on Dianetic Clear in 1978 there followed a burst of Dianetic Clear attests, many valid, some not. The Dianetic Clear Special Intensive released in 1979 was designed to provide a standard set of steps for verifying the state more accurately to prevent any mis-declares of the individuals concerned.

Statistics examined within the next year revealed that while Dianetic Clears had been made in the thousands, the corresponding number of those actually moving up the Bridge was not in the ratio that would be expected.

At that point a fairly exhaustive study of the situation was undertaken, including pc folders from numerous areas. From this study evidences of quickied actions and False Declarations turned up.

Along with those who had been standardly audited and C/S others had been allowed to attest before the state was honestly verified or a full resurgence of the state attained. In some cases the Intensive was done over pc (or auditor or C/S) misunderstandings, or some parts of it were not done at all. Some who had obviously not made it were permitted to attest (by C/S auditors or Examiners) out of a compulsion or misplaced wish to validate. There were instances of feeding cognitions to the pc, inadvertently or otherwise.

In brief, where outnesses in past Dianetic Clear Special Intensives and Dianetic Clear attestations were found, these could be broken down into three categories: (a) C/S troubles, (b) auditor troubles, (c) pc troubles.

Under C/S troubles we have had in the past: (1) Misunderstands on the subject or procedure, and/or (2) in some cases out-ethics on the part of the C/S. Examples: C/Sing for the DCSI when not specifically trained or qualified to do so per HCOB 3 May 79, DIANETIC CLEAR SPECIAL INTENSIVE C/S AND AUDITOR REQUIREMENTS (which has now been revised), and/or not meeting all the requirements of that issue, knowingly going past misunderstands and operating over confusions on the subject of Clear, routing a person to Declare when there was no proper evidence of Clear in the folder, condoning or justifying quickied actions or the feeding of cognitions, etc.

Under auditor troubles we have had the same factors on the part of auditors handling DCSIs in the past: (1) misunderstands and (2) out-ethics as covered above, plus (3) inability to read a meter accurately.

Under pc troubles we have encountered case conditions that needed handling on some Dianetic Clears where the handling was not adequately covered in the original DCSI.

The proper verification and acknowledgement of the State of Clear or the indication that the person hasn't made it when he hasn't, are far too important to the individual's immediate and future welfare and the future of Scientology to permit an out tech to go undetected and unhandled on this line.

A sweeping handling of C/S and auditor troubles has now been done with the issuance of the Keeping Scientology Working Series, which re-emphasizes and demands standard technical application and technical integrity. KSW Series 21 through 25 in particular spell out further the existing tech on the subjects of quickie and False Declarations and the handling of these once they have occurred.

The KSW Series alone has largely reverted the difficulties C/Ses and auditors were having in many areas of tech, including the handling of DCSIs, and are a vital part of C/S and auditor training.

Additionally, training requirements for C/Ses and auditors on the delivery line of DCSIs have been toughened up.

The Dianetic Clear Special Intensive itself has been revised to provide a handling for any of the various case conditions that might present themselves in the individuals needing it.

It is now a matter of the C/S ensuring totally standard application of the technology.

KNOWING THE CASE

This is done by folder study. An FES is required, but an FES can have limited workability depending upon the technical competence of the FESer. A skimpy, incomplete FES that omits key data is useless. A faulty FES can give a false picture of the case. Even with a competent FESer, the C/S who thinks he can do an adequate job of C/Sing a DCSI on an FES alone and without a searching folder study is asking for trouble.

So for a DCSI, the C/S uses an FES but he operates off the raw folder data. He'd better demand that the FES cite the session date and worksheet page numbers of major errors and of all pertinent data. And he'd better demand that the FES be sent to him along with the appropriate folders, with these session and worksheet pages tabbed in the folders.

With the above done, he can now dig into the folders and review the raw session data himself to get an accurate picture of and gain familiarity with this individual case.

KNOWING WHAT TO LOOK FOR

What the C/S is going to look for first when C/Sing for a DCSI are those factors which, if unhandled initially, could throw the remaining actions of the DCSI off.

Needed Repairs

This would include flubbed or unhandled out-Int, out-lists or past rough auditing. If the pc has had repair actions, have these been ineffective "patch up" repairs or have the repair actions actually handled the areas terminatedly for the pc? If not, get them done correctly. Out-Int, out-lists and out-ruds would, of course, be handled first. Repair of past bad auditing would be C/Sed for next (unless the pc requires drug handling at this point).

Drugs

What drug handling has the person had? What drugs has he taken and for how long? Does he fall in the category of having a "heavy drug history"? (Ref. HCOB 31 Mar 81 "HEAVY DRUG HISTORY" DEFINED) Has he done the Purification Rundown? The Survival Rundown or Objectives? If he's had heavy drugs and hasn't had these actions, a DCSI could miss the mark completely as the pc will tend to have his attention stuck, in greater or lesser degree, in past drug experiences. He could also be confusing past "drug releases" for actual points of state of Clear itself.

On the piloting of the revised DCSI, one pc, apparently fairly alert otherwise, was actually incapable of sitting still in a formal auditing session. The pc had had LSD and had done the Purification Rundown but had not done the SRD. He was taken off the Rundown and programmed for the SRD before doing the DCSI.

Getting a pc with any kind of heavy drug history through the Purification Rundown and the Survival Rundown first unsticks the pc and gets him into present time, in an optimum state to be able to identify and recover any valid wins or release states he has achieved in his auditing. (Ref. HCOB 11 Oct 1980 DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON AUDITING GAINS)

Even pcs with light drug histories may need the benefit of these two Rundowns before any DCSI handling. For example, one aspect of the case the C/S would look for in the pc folders is: Is the pc capable of answering a subjective question? A pc recently put on the DCSI who had only a light drug history and who had done the Purification Rundown was not up to answering subjective questions. As a result, the pc was having difficulty on one of the DCSI auditing steps. He was being run on Recalls on an item that had read on the Expanded GF40RE and it was not resolving. The handling was to get the pc onto the correct gradient—the Survival Rundown for full Objectives, which he had never had. It may not always be possible to detect this factor in a pc, due to insufficient folder data, until you actually have the person on the DCSI. But where it is spotted in folder study, or where the DCSI is going nowhere as a result of the pc being in overwhelm (i.e. easily diving into the significance of it all and incapable of answering subjective questions), get him onto the SRD if he hasn't had one and get full Objectives completed on him. Even in some cases who have had both Rundowns, repair and/or full completion of Objectives may be needed.

Misunderstoods

With any needed case repair completed, the C/S then C/Ses the pc for the Scientology CS-1 if required. Has the pc never had a CS-1? (Or, if so, was it thorough?) Does the folder show evidence of misunderstands on Scientology and auditing terms or procedures? Are there indications of misunderstands on Clear? It's up to the C/S to ensure the pc is educated enough in the basic actions and terms of auditing to be able to handle the steps of the DCSI, and he programs for a Scientology CS-1 to be done accordingly.

Any one of the above factors, if present and unresolved, can throw a DCSI off and prevent its successful conclusion. Any one of them can obscure valid release points or the point of going Clear. A combination of them, unhandled, will wind a DCSI up in a snarl. So, where it's indicated, get the pc cleaned up in the beginning steps of the DCSI. But do it realistically—handle what's wrong, don't clean cleans, don't overshoot and don't undershoot. Know the case and program it correctly and you'll have a pc in excellent shape to proceed with the remaining steps of the DCSI.

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FORMER ATTESTS

With a pc who has formerly attested to Clear, included under the activity of "knowing the case" comes "knowing under what circumstances the former attest was done" and being able to detect from folder study whether or not the attest was accompanied by all the evidences of Clear.

The C/S in examining this would look for all the points of the End Phenomena being present in the attainment of Clear or a rehab of the point of going Clear. (Ref. HCOB 2 May 79R Rev. 25.3.81 II Dn Clear Series 4 DIANETIC CLEAR SPECIAL INTENSIVE, the section on "End Phenomena.") He's concerned with the following factors as well, however.

Does the pc still have his attention on Clear? Is he asserting it? Worried about it? Has he expressed any doubts or reservations about his Clear state? Such doubts on the part of the pc may be valid or they may be the result of flubbed actions on the case since the Clear attest, or the result of invalidation by others.

Mishandling of cases in auditing, ethics or cramming, trying to handle what doesn't need handling and neglecting what is really wrong (if anything) can make the person feel bad and think there's something out with his case when there isn't. This can lead to pc self-invalidation or invalidation of a valid Clear state.

The C/S is going to run into: (a) former Clear attests which are definitely and unquestionably valid and which were accompanied by all the evidences of Clear and full resurgence of the state and where the pc is now flying, (b) former attests which were unquestionably valid, with all the evidences of Clear, but the pc is now in trouble, (c) former attests which are questionable, and (d) former attests which are false.

In (a) above, a DCSI would definitely not be needed. In (b) above, the DCSI would not be needed but the pc would need to be given the R-factor that he is Clear, and then programmed to get cleaned up on any flubbed actions which have messed him up since. The C/S should not overlook the fact that such a case could have accumulated bypassed charge on Dianetic auditing that was received after the point of going Clear but before a Clear attest was actually done. (The ref. for cases (a) and (b) is HCOB 2 Apr 81, C/S Series 111, Dn Clear Series 13, DCSI RULE MODIFIED)

In (c) above, this would be resolved by doing all needed steps of the DCSI. In (d) above, a false former attest would not usually be finally determined until Step IV of the DCSI (Rehabbing of Former Releases) had been done. In some cases it may become obvious earlier.

DEMAND ACCURATE METERING

On the DCSI, flubless metering is required. The auditor must be able to do flawless assessments in order to accurately find the areas of bypassed charge to be handled. He must be able to Date/Locate with precision. A C/S can't get the job done using auditors who are flubby on their metering. Thus, he must demand his DCSI auditors be skilled at metering, and he must be able to detect missed reads or reads taken up un-

(and get the auditor corrected fast when this does

Charged areas missed on Assessment A of the DCSI (Expanded GF40 assessment) or charged areas missed on the subject of Clear in Assessment B will result in a flubbed DCSI.

REHABS

Some pcs may feel the rehab of former releases step is unnecessary for them and where this validly is the case the step can be waived. But the C/S should not overlook the importance of this step, particularly the rehabbing of releases in life on fairly new pcs, as these "in life releases" can be one of the reasons a pc might consider he went Clear in life, prior to auditing. Thus, these and other release points should be handled before attempting any rehab of Clear, so there is no confusion between such releases and the state of Clear itself.

DATE/LOCATE

All the earlier steps of the DCSI are designed to prepare the pc who has gone Clear, for the Date/Locate step—where the exact point of his going Clear is finally established.

With all the case outnesses straightened out and handled, with any inval or eval or other bypassed charge cleared off the case, and any confusions between release states and the state of Clear fully resolved, the Date/Locate can then be taken swiftly and accurately to its conclusion.

The C/S MUST have ascertained from all earlier folder data that the pc has actually gone Clear before Date/Locate is undertaken. The meter phenomena will not necessarily be present before the Date/Locate is done, but the pc must have voiced the evidences of Clear at some point and the C/S must be trained to recognize such evidences when they are given. Otherwise, if the pc is not Clear there is no point when he went Clear to be Date/Located.

This is NOT a step on which the state of Clear is determined. This would have to have been established in the previous steps of the Intensive. It is the step on which the point of the pc actually having gone Clear is precisely Date/Located in order to bring about full resurgence.

C/SING FOR THE PC WHO HASN'T MADE CLEAR

The C/S must give particular attention to the handling of the case of a pc who is found not to have attained Clear. The handling steps for this are clearly outlined in Dianetic Clear Series 4 (DIANETIC CLEAR SPECIAL INTENSIVE).

In the majority of cases where the pc was found not to be Clear and then given the R-factor on this, the correct indication did not result in serious upset on the pc's part. There may be some loss to be handled, but a correct indication of the case state will not cause an actual worsening of the pc's case.

Where the pc caves in heavily as a result of this indication, it requires a very thorough re-study of the folders and a review of all the actions taken on the DCSI. Invalidation of the state of Clear where it genuinely exists could cause such a cave-in. The C/S must determine accurately whether or not this is the case. There may be bypassed charge that was not picked up and handled during the DCSI due to an auditor's faulty metering, or other unhandled outnesses that could have submerged a valid Clear state.

• Note also, that the pc getting into ethics trouble during or immediately after auditing usually indicates bypassed charge or out tech on the case.

Therefore, where the pc who appears not to have made it goes into heavy and serious upset at this indication, or gets into ethics trouble, a very full review of the DCSI steps must be done, and any outnesses or omissions corrected, at which point the whole situation will resolve.

The decision regarding whether a pc should be declared or not, is a vital C/S action. (Ref. HCOB 19 Jun 71 II C/S Series 46 DECLARES)

ETHICS AND TECHNICAL INTEGRITY

With all the tech that now exists for the handling of Dianetic Clear, there is no reason whatsoever for a mis-declare or a false declare of the state of Clear.

A C/S who maintains a high level of ethics and technical integrity, who does not justify or permit quickie actions, who stamps out any Q and A or the feeding of cognitions to a pc, who handles cases with no invalidation or evaluation, who gets all the needed actions of the DCSI done and done standardly, and who demands the same high level of ethics and technical integrity from his auditors, will be able to produce shining results with this technology.

With the DCSI the C/S is, in the final analysis, establishing TRUTH and helping the pc to do the same.

With your own ethics and technical integrity well in, establishing truth for the pc in the matter of Clear becomes a straightforward action.

L. RON HUBBARD
FOUNDER

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