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GROUP PROCESSING

(Editorial Note: In view of the fact that this PAB is very short,
could we invite you to read it twice.)

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Group Auditing is as effective as we can continue control over the group.

Control can be of attention, person (body) and thinkingness. Should any of these break down, auditing value stops.

Attention is the easiest—thinkingness is the hardest.

Order of control factors available to auditor—group or individual auditor—is:

1. ATTENTION

2. PERSON

3. THINKINGNESS

Thus the group auditor has only available to him in any group which contains new or unclear people

1. ATTENTION

2. PERSON.

We see thus at once that a significance process aimed at thinkingness in a new or rugged group or one which contains any rough case must NOT BE run.

Let's audit the WHOLE group always—not just the disciplined ones. So we must delete all thinkingness processes from group auditing—and that is quite a trick.

Here are some Model Processes in Order:

1. "Look at (indicated wall, etc)."

2. "Take your right hand and touch your head (chair, right foot, left hand, right knee, etc)."

3. "Feel your chair."
    "Look at the front wall."
    Run one command then the other one time each—alternating.

4. Put up two objects, right and left sides of the room, in view of the group. Command:
    "Look at object one. Look at object two."

5. Hand mimicry session (IMAGE) from Group Auditor.

6.   Hand each of the group members an object. The auditor also takes one. Then the group is made to do a simple mimicry motion of his object by the auditor. The auditor repeats his motion with the object until the WHOLE group has done it right.

7.   Group standing mimics the auditor.

8.   Verbal mimics. Beware of the "repeater technique".

As each one of these could be itself a total of group auditing, the length of time it is to be run is long. You would be surprised how a group's interest stays up. (The reason group auditors vary commands is that they are afraid that interest will flag.)

The institution of the Assistant Group Auditor must here come into his own. Group chairs are widely spaced so that the assistant group auditor can walk through. Anyone not doing the command is manually guided into doing it by the assistant group auditor.

The auditor asks only "Did he do the command," not "Did the command have an effect upon his health?" If the former persists, the latter follows.

The use of significance in a command puts thinkingness beyond auditor's control.

Hence "See that wall, put it there" is wrong with the "put it there". The preclear has to THINK that. The auditor cannot be sure he did and cannot enforce it easily.

All group auditing is done from Tone 40.0.

I have never written a book about group auditing. Now that we have found that from control proceeds communication ability I can.

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