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**PROFESSIONAL AUDITOR'S BULLETIN**  
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**MORE ON TRAINING DRILL TWO**

Avoidance of Double Acknowledgment is vital if you ever hope to keep pc in session.

Double Acknowledgment occurs when pc answers up, the auditor then acknowledges, *and* the pc then finishes his answer, leaving the auditor with another acknowledgment to do (and also leaving the auditor with no session).

Wrong:

Command: "What could you say to your father?"

PC: "I could say 'hello'."

Auditor: "FINE."

PC: "... 'Father, how are you?' I could say that."

Auditor: (weakly) "Good. What could you say to your father?"

PC: "I could say, 'Are you feeling well?'"

Auditor: (desperate by now) "GOOD!"

PC: "... enough to go fishing?"

Auditor: "Well, okay, all right. Now. . ."

A pc is not always sure he has answered the question so he often changes his mind. If the auditor gives him Tone 40 or any ack at all in between a pc's reply the auditor is wrong.

You just don't "encourage" a pc with a lot of agreement OKs and yes in the midst of answers. The pc answers, the pc is *sure he has answered* and the auditor then acknowledges. After all, it's the pc that must be satisfied.

There are many ways to mis-acknowledge a pc. But any mis-acknowledgment is only and always a failure to end the cycle of a command—auditor asks, pc replies and knows he has answered, auditor acknowledges. Pc knows auditor has acknowledged. That is a full auditing command cycle. Don't forget it and expect a process to work, it won't. The roughest spot in most students is TR 2, not so much *how* to acknowledge but *when*.

An auditor running into this with a pc should handle it this way.

Auditor: "What could you say to your father?"

PC: "I could say, 'Are you feeling well?'"

Auditor: "Did that answer the question?"

PC: "Well, no. I could say, 'Are you feeling well enough to go fishing?'"

Auditor: "Did that answer the question?"

PC: "Yes it did. He always liked fishing and sympathy."

Auditor: (sure pc is through) "Good! What could you say to your father?"

And there's the way of it. If the pc is not sure he has answered and that the

auditor has accepted the answer, the *pc* will get no benefit from the auditing. And that's how important that is.

You can always spot a bad auditor. He does two things: he talks too much to the pc and he stops the pc from properly answering.

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*(extract from HCO Bulletin of September 15, 1958)*