
E-METER ESSENTIALS

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Introducing the E-Meter

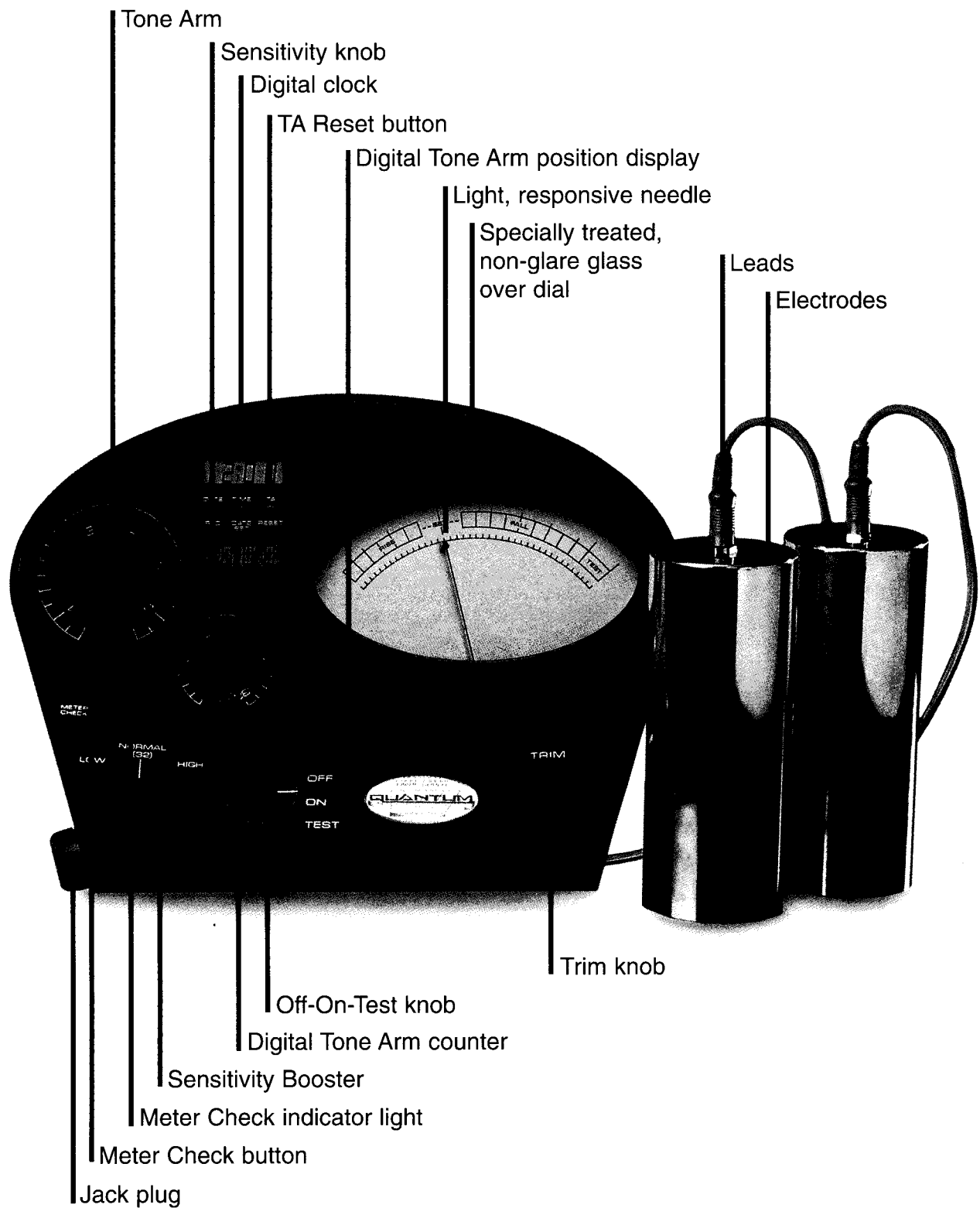
Understanding the E-Meter

The Book of E-Meter Drills

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The Hubbard Electrometer is an electronic device for measuring the mental state and change of state of Homo sapiens.



A. E-METER ESSENTIALS

The following essential points concerning the Electrometer must be known to an auditor.

There is no known way to clear anyone without using a meter.

There is no guarantee that a scrap or nonstandard meter will behave properly.

The only way known to learn to use an E-Meter is use one, handle one, practice with one. Skill in meter use depends upon familiarizing oneself with the actual meter.

Get familiar with the meter by holding it, watching it, turning it on and off. Touch it. Reach and withdraw from it. Play catch with it. Don't just read books about it.

Do the drills contained in *The Book of E-Meter Drills*.

Audit people with it. Do Confessionals and assessments.

The person who says the meter is not a precision instrument is either unfamiliar with one or has something to hide. The auditor's questions can be off. The meter never is.

B. THEORY

The meter tells you what the pc's mind is doing when the pc is made to think of something.

The meter registers *before* the pc becomes *conscious* of the datum. It is therefore a "preconscious" meter. The meter passes a tiny current through the pc's body.

This current is influenced by the mental masses, pictures, circuits and machinery. When the pc thinks of something, these mental items shift and this registers on the meter.

Some pcs are in denser masses than others. Therefore the Tone Arm reads very low (most dense), very high or normal.

A low-toned pc may not be able to influence his mind or body at all and reads the same as a dead body, around 2.0 or 3.0 without action. A low-toned person may read at 2.0 or 3.0 on the Tone Arm with a sticky needle.

A middle-toned pc reads actively on the meter, both Tone Arm and needle, with low sensitivity setting.

A very high-toned person (Release, Clear or OT) reads between 2.0 and 3.0 on the Tone Arm with a free needle (floating needle).

The key difference between a low-toned pc and a high-toned one is seen in needle response, the low-toned having a sluggish needle or a sticky one, the high-toned person having a free needle.

The low-toned person cannot answer questions about help intelligently.

Thus we see that the E-Meter basically registers the body at 2.0 (female) or 3.0 (male) on the Tone Arm. If a thetan is "dead" he doesn't add to or subtract from the reading. If a thetan is "partially alive" he adds or subtracts from the reading. If a thetan is "fully alive" he is not necessarily inside the body he controls and so does not add to or subtract from the reading.

C. PRACTICE

The Tone Arm

The three general states have many way-stops. There is always a lower-toned mockery¹ of higher tones. A low-tone case, to the relatively unskilled, can be at Clear read, unreactive on a sticky sort of needle. He cannot, however, *do* things in life. He or she cannot answer questions intelligently about help or control.

The first *advance* of a very low-toned case may be to drop into the minus 2.0 area on the Tone Arm dial.

Because of the construction of an E-Meter, the Tone Arm cannot pass through the bottom of the dial. As a low-toned case gains responsibility, the Tone Arm goes from 3.0 or 2.0 to 1.5 to 1 to 6 to 5 to 4 to 3 (for a male) and then to 2 (for a female). This occurs over a long term of processing, of course, and takes many, many hours of processing and the Tone Arm ebbs and flows back and forth.

Very few cases are in a "dead" state. Most cases will be found on the TA around 4.0 or 5.0.

The Tone Arm registers density of mass (ridges, pictures, machines, circuits) in the mind of the pc. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc.

Therefore the Tone Arm registers state of case at any given time in processing.

The Tone Arm also registers advance of case during processing by moving. An unmoving case has an unmoving Tone Arm. A moving case has a moving Tone Arm.

If a case is not moving, no matter what the pc says, the Tone Arm is not moving.

If a case is moving, no matter what the pc says, the Tone Arm is moving during processing.

If the Tone Arm shows motion, continue the process until the EP of that process is reached.

1. **lower-toned mockery:** a band close to death on the Tone Scale. Anything that is in that band is a mockery of anything higher. For example: Someone dresses in a very good way, then a comedian comes out on the stage, dressed overdone with the same characteristics. That would be a lower-scale mockery of a person dressing well.

If the Tone Arm shows no motion, no charge is being released by the preclear. It takes the right process, correctly run, to get Tone Arm motion.

To change a process while the Tone Arm shows good motion will leave the pc with bypassed charge. The process should be continued to the EP of that process.

Thus, the general law is: TONE ARM MOVING SIGNALS AUDITOR NOT TO ACT. TONE ARM NOT MOVING SIGNALS AUDITOR TO ACT.

Take hold of the Tone Arm of your E-Meter. Set it at 4.5 on its dial. Move it to 3.0. Move it to 5.0. Now pretend a period of twenty minutes. Move the Tone Arm from 5.0 to 4.0, then from 4.0 to 4.5, then from 4.5 to 3.5, then from 3.5 to 4.8, then from 4.8 to 4.0. If all that happened in twenty minutes of processing, that is terrific Tone Arm motion. The case would be changing very, very well. You would not change a process. You would go on running the same process.

An acceptable *minimum* of Tone Arm motion is 2.5 divisions per hour of auditing.

Take the Tone Arm in hand again. Set it at 3.5. Pretend a period of twenty minutes. Move it from 3.5 to 3.3. Move it from 3.3 to 3.6. Move it from 3.6 to 3.4. If that's all that happened in twenty minutes of processing, this is something to do something about. One gets very industrious when one sees this little Tone Arm motion.

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The above give you two extremes of Tone Arm motion. The first example is excellent motion. The second example is poor motion. Between these two examples you have a variety of types of motion.

In using the meter you are trying to (a) assess for a process that will produce Tone Arm motion, and (b) run the motion *out* of the Tone Arm.

That the Tone Arm moves under processing denotes a change in the pc's mind. That the Tone Arm doesn't move under processing denotes no change of mass, pictures, machinery or circuits in the pc.

When you are auditing a pc on a *level*, the reliable indicators that the level is still charged are Tone Arm motion and cognitions. When the pc nears the end of a level, the TA motion gets less and less, no matter what you do. Diminished Tone Arm motion and cognitions mean the purpose of the level has been attained.

These stable data on the amount of Tone Arm motion apply *only* to Scientology auditing, such as the Expanded Lower Grades. In Dianetics the auditor works for the eradication of an engram chain and is not concerned with the amount of TA motion that he gets.

False Tone Arm Readings

There is a phenomenon called false TA, wherein the E-Meter, influenced by certain physical-universe conditions, can cause the Tone Arm position to *appear* higher or lower than it actually is, thus giving a false Tone Arm reading.

It is very important to know how a false Tone Arm reading comes about and how to avoid it.

For example, if the pc's hands are too moist or too dry, if the cans are not the right size for him to grip comfortably, if the pc is cold or tired or wearing tight clothing, the TA can go higher or lower than normal. Using a discharged meter, an improperly trimmed² meter or rusty, corroded electrodes can also give a false TA.

If an auditor suspects false TA, he checks all of the possible causes of this directly with the pc, to ensure that he has a correct Tone Arm reading. This is done using the procedure covered in HCOB 21 Jan. 77RB, FALSE TA CHECKLIST.

A properly set-up meter with cans (electrodes) fitted to a pc who is holding them properly IS ALWAYS CORRECT.

2. **trimmed:** when we say a meter has been trimmed, we mean that the meter has been set up to pass the correct current flow and is adjusted so that the meter will give the correct standard Tone Arm readings. This adjustment is made using the Trim knob on the E-Meter.

D. MECHANICS

The Tone Arm stops moving and sticks because the process has dragged in a picture, chain or mass upon the pc that the command as-ises only part of. When the process is no longer as-ising the picture or mass, yet is still restimulating it, the TA registers that the picture, chain or mass is there but not changing. The auditor must then *do* something to get the Tone Arm moving again.

Processes move in or activate pictures, chains, masses, machinery, circuits, and nullify them, thus clearing people. Life is doing this to them all the time without running them out.

The mechanics of the mind in clearing are only those mentioned in this section. To try it without a meter or without knowing a meter well is of course beyond the observational ability of Homo sapiens.

Only a meter registers these mechanics. Only processes blow these barriers to living.

E. THE SENSITIVITY KNOB

The Sensitivity knob increases the swing of the needle.

To run with too high a sensitivity makes the auditor's work unreliable.

To run with too low a sensitivity makes the needle unreadable.

The Sensitivity knob is adjusted at the start of the rudiments, of any assessment or of any process or when the auditor wants to know.

The exact setting of the Sensitivity knob is done as follows: Have the preclear hold the electrodes (cans) in his hands with the cans in contact with the cups of his palms and all his fingers and both thumbs in a comfortable grip. Set the Sensitivity Booster at Normal (32), the Sensitivity knob at 5, and adjust the position of the needle to the Set line on the dial, using the Tone Arm. Have the preclear squeeze the cans with an even, gradual pressure, not a sudden, hard squeeze. Watch the distance the needle drops. If the distance the needle fell is less than one-third of a dial drop, raise the sensitivity some and get another can squeeze, continuing this procedure till you've got the sensitivity setting that gives you one-third dial drop on the can squeeze. If the can squeeze gave you *more* than one-third dial drop at Sensitivity 5, lower the sensitivity setting a bit, test another can squeeze, continuing this procedure till you get one-third of a dial drop. In other words, keep adjusting your sensitivity lower or higher according to whether the drop is more or less than one-third of a dial drop, until you get the correct sensitivity setting.

In short, adjust the Sensitivity knob to get a third of a dial drop on the can squeeze, or as close to that as you can. (The full drill for correctly setting the sensitivity on the meter is found in *The Book of E-Meter Drills*.)

The procedure for finding the correct sensitivity is slightly different for Solo auditing. The squeeze is done with the one-hand electrode. Squeeze the cans for sensitivity setting and adjust it until the needle goes from Set to approximately the left-hand line of Test on can squeeze. The full procedure for setting up the E-Meter and cans for Solo auditing is found in the materials of the Solo Auditor's Course.

Use of the Sensitivity Knob in Processing

If at any time the needle doesn't react and you want a comparative reaction between two or more questions, increase the knob, read the question responses and then set it back again for running.

If you change the Sensitivity knob during an assessment, you have to do the whole assessment again on the new setting as the amount of needle fall will be changed.

In running rudiments, when suspicious, set the Sensitivity knob higher.

In looking for suspected withholds in particular, read with a high knob.

By holding a constant Sensitivity knob during an assessment or during a process, you find out how the pc is reacting on the needle relative to the start of the assessment or process.

Examiner

All after-session exams are done at Sensitivity 8. A Pc Examiner should keep his meter set at Sensitivity 8 at all times; he would not ask the pc for a can squeeze.

F. THE NEEDLE

A needle is monitored by the Sensitivity knob, the TA and the momentary or changing reactions of the pc.

There are twenty-eight needle actions:

1. Small fall
2. Fall
3. Long fall
4. Long fall blowdown
5. Free needle (floating needle)
6. Persistent F/N
7. Floating Tone Arm
8. Instant F/N
9. Checked or slowed F/N
10. F/N that springs at the end and does not flow
11. Rise
12. Clean needle
13. Dirty needle
14. Tick
15. Speeded rise
16. Speeded fall
17. Slowed rise
18. Slowed fall
19. Rock slam
20. No reaction (null)
21. Stop
22. Stuck needle
23. Theta bop
24. Rocket read
25. Stage four
26. Still needle
27. Change of characteristic
28. Body reactions

Fall

A *falling needle* makes a dip to the right as you face the meter. A fall may consist of about a quarter of an inch or may consist of fifteen dials (the whole meter face dropped fifteen times). It is still a fall.

There are different lengths of falls:

- a. **Small fall** (sF)—one quarter to three quarters of an inch
- b. **Fall** (F)—about one to two inches
- c. **Long fall** (LF)—two to three inches

d. **Long fall blowdown** (LFBD)—Long fall followed by a “blowdown” or TA motion downward. A “BD” is a Tone Arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial.

A fall always happens at the exact end of the question asked. It is also called a drop, a dip and a register. It denotes that a disagreement with life on which the preclear has greater or lesser reality has met the question asked.

A fall is the most used and observed needle action. It means to the auditor “I’ve found it,” or “I’ve gotten a response in the bank.” It is the click of the light switch illuminating where we are going. Falls are the most commonly seen and sought reads.

Falls are measured relative to falls. That’s why we leave the sensitivity alone when we are looking for something question by question.

Given two falls, the longer fall is the right one. For instance, a question about Joe gets three-eighths of an inch of fall. A question about Mabel right after gets five-eighths of an inch of fall. The right answer is *Mabel*.

Any sF, F, LF or LFBD denotes there is something there. Any of these at any sensitivity level on rudiments questions denotes the presence of an ARC break, a present time problem or a missed withhold and *must be cleared* no matter what the pc says.

A fall follows at once at the end of the last word of the question asked.

The fall is the diagnostic meter action.

In starting out, the first thing you want to know is “Is the pc reading on this meter?” You get the pc to squeeze the cans. You get a fall as he does. Okay. He or

she is reading on the meter. The meter is not broken or turned off or disconnected. It is the fall that tells us.

The next thing we want to know is rudiments. It is the fall that tells us what we must handle.

The next thing is the assessment. It is degree of fall that tells us what is right, for we always take the greatest fall we can obtain, the sensitivity being kept constant.

Free needle (floating needle)

This is probably the least understood term and needle action in all of E-Metering.

It means the same as a *floating needle* (F/N), which is a rhythmic sweep of the dial at a slow, even pace of the needle, back and forth, back and forth, without change in the width of the swing except perhaps to widen as the pc gets off the last small bits of charge. Note that it can get so wide that you have to shift the Tone Arm back and forth, back and forth, to keep the needle on the dial, in which case you have a **Floating Tone Arm**.

Man, it's really free.

You'll know one when you see one. They're really pretty startling. The needle just idles around and yawns at your questions on the subject.

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It can occur after a cognition, blowdown of the Tone Arm, at a release point, or on the erasure of a Dianetic chain.

Use *null* as a word, not *free*, if you're in doubt about it. A null needle just doesn't fall on a question. It might fall on a similar question. A free needle wouldn't fall if the psychiatrists surrendered in a body or the Empire State Building fell down.

A free needle or floating needle is one of the parts of the end phenomena for any process or action.

Tight needles (stuck) are far from free. A stuck needle can be made to fall by advancing the sensitivity way up. Thus even a "stuck needle" can be "null." But a free needle is not stuck or null. It just floats around.

F/Ns (floating needles) can have different significances and handlings, depending on the type of processing being done:

a. **Instant F/N.** This 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 an LFBD F/N or an LF F/N.

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 New Era Dianetics, where a key-out is not what you are going for, so an item giving an instant F/N would be taken up—in fact, it would take precedence over all other reads. There are other actions, such as rudiments, where a key-out is what you are trying to achieve; an instant F/N on such a question tells the auditor “Stop. End of process, end of rudiment, end of action.” The key is “Is a *handling* required on the item or is an F/N the legitimate EP?” The auditor must understand the process he is running and what it is meant to achieve in order to correctly handle the instant F/N.

b. **Persistent F/N.** This is a big, dial-wide, drifting, floating F/N. It's called that because it can *persist*. A session that tries to go beyond a persistent F/N only distracts the pc from his win. BIG WIN. Any *big win* (F/N dial-wide, cog, VGIs) gives you this kind of persistent F/N. You at least have to let it go until tomorrow and let the pc have his win.

c. **An F/N that springs at the end and does not flow.** A withhold can be partially gotten off and one can get a strange F/N. It is strange because, while it is an F/N, it is less than normal width and has a sort of spring on each end, as though the needle were hitting a spring or cushion. See an F/N that does not flow and springs at the end? The subject you are doing a Confessional on is not fully clean.

d. **Pin-to-pin F/N.** This is an F/N so wide it touches the pin¹ on either side of the needle movement. In Solo auditing, a pin-to-pin F/N means a key-out or no more available to run just now. This is an important datum that is applicable to any level of Solo auditing: Given a properly set sensitivity at session start, *do not go past a pin-to-pin F/N*. It indicates a win.

e. **F/N with false TA.** This is an F/N which occurs outside of the range of 2.0 to 3.0. One must know that it is an F/N by the needle motion and by the *pc's indicators* and call it, indicate it and put it down on the worksheet. Note the actual TA position. Handle the false TA at the earliest opportunity when it will not intrude into the current cycle on which the pc is being audited.

1. **pin:** one of the two slender posts near the base and on either side of the E-Meter needle. These pins act to stop the extreme left or right motion of the needle on the dial.

f. **Reading through an F/N.** An F/N speeds up or slows down or does different things while still remaining an F/N, and one *can* read through it. From Class III on up, all auditors should be trained to read the meter through an F/N.

This is very important in taking a list to an F/Ning assessment. It is done like this: The swinging weight of the needle (F/Ning from an earlier item) has momentum and it will tend to obscure the read on another item. It will almost obscure it, but not quite. You'll see the F/N "check" or slow up briefly (a **checked or slowed F/N**) and then continue, and this means you have a hot item. Any item that would cause an F/N to "check" will be hot. The auditor who can read through an F/N will spot this and handle the item then and there. Then he continues on down the list, missing nothing, handling what is there to be handled and, with this skilled metering, takes it to a genuinely F/Ning list on assessment.

Rise

A rising needle means "no confront."

Of course a needle *must* rise at times or the TA would never move. But it still means that the pc has struck an area or something he isn't confronting. One never calls his attention to this. But one knows what it is.

The rising needle is, therefore, not much employed, but one should recognize one. It is a steady, constant movement of the needle, fast or slow, from right to left.

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A needle returning to position after a fall is not a rising needle.

Clean needle

A clean needle is one which flows, producing no pattern or erratic motions of the smallest kind, with the auditor sitting looking at it and doing nothing. A clean needle is not just something that doesn't react to a particular question. It's a lovely slow flow, usually a slow pleasant rise, and less usually, a slow fall. A clean needle has total uniform speed. There is not the faintest tick in it. There is not the faintest speedup. There is nothing. It is just like molasses pouring out of a barrel—that's a clean needle.

A clean needle simply means that the needle isn't dirty or isn't reacting and is a term used to show that the pc doesn't have a dirty needle.

Dirty needle

This is an erratic agitation of the needle which is ragged, jerky, ticking, not sweeping, and tends to be persistent. It is not limited in size. A dirty needle is

caused by one of three things: (a) the auditor's TRs are bad; (b) the auditor is breaking the Auditor's Code; (c) the pc has withholds he does not wish known.

Tick

A tick is a small jerk of the needle that is really a tiny fall. Ticks are very important as they show a subject could be hot and could become a fall. A question or item that gives a tick, when explored using the Suppress, Invalidate or other buttons, may develop into a read which can be used.

Speeded and slowed rises and falls

The **speeded rise** means mass coming in on the pc speeded up. The **speeded fall** means mass that was going away suddenly went away faster. The **slowed rise** means the rate of incoming mass has slowed. A **slowed fall** is another relatively unimportant read. In fact while they should be known, these speeded and slowed reads are seldom acted upon.

Rock slam

In assessing or running you occasionally get a rock slam. A rock slam means a hidden evil intention on the subject or question under discussion or auditing.

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A rock slam is a crazy, irregular, left-right slashing motion of the needle. It repeats left and right slashes unevenly and savagely, faster than the eye easily follows. The needle is frantic. The width of a rock slam (R/S) depends largely on sensitivity setting. It goes from one-fourth inch to whole dial. But it slams *back and forth*. It means *hot item* in an assessment and takes precedence over a fall, or it means that you have left rings on the pc's hands or have a loose connection in the leads or meter. If the latter two items verify as not present you are looking at a rock slam in the pc.

It differs from a theta bop, which has no precedence over a fall, in that a theta bop is even and gentlemanly and a rock slam is as crazy as a psycho.

If found in an assessment, use it, but make sure of what turned it on before you buy. It means the item is hot.

If found in running a process, just carry on. It means the going is hot, so for heaven's sake don't stop the session.

Null needle

In a *null needle*, the question does not change the needle behavior. The needle is slowly drifting, not reacting.

In the presence of an ARC break with the auditor, the needle is liable not to register any reaction at all, and to look like a null needle. Therefore, before writing off any item or question as null, be sure to check for—and repair—any ARC break if there are indicators of one present (such as pc sad).

Stop

A question that *stops* a rising needle, like a fall, means we have struck something. Further exploration *may* develop it into a fall.

Stuck needle

In a totally *stuck needle*, the pc would not even register being pinched. It looks stiff.

Theta bop

A *theta bop* is a small or wide steady dance of the needle. Over a spread of one-eighth of an inch, say (depending on sensitivity setting, it can be half an inch or a whole dial), the needle goes up and down perhaps five or ten times a second. It goes up, sticks, falls, sticks, goes up, sticks, etc., always the same distance, like a slow tuning fork. It is a constant distance and a constant speed, hooking at each end of the swing.

A theta bop means “death,” “leaving,” “don’t want to be here.” It is caused by a yo-yo of the pc as a thetan vibrating out and into the body or a position in the body. It’s like the needle is jumping between two peaks across a narrow valley.

Mention death to anyone (or make them think about it) while they’re on a meter and you’ll see a theta bop.

Its use is to detect whether a pc is being left stuck in death, or to locate death or departures.

If a pc wants badly to get out of session, he or she may start theta-bopping without being stuck in a death. But few theta bops mean pc wants to leave session. It’s most often turned on for “desire to leave session” during a Confessional.

If you get a bop turned on during an assessment (or a Confessional), it takes it quite a while, sometimes, to turn off. The next several questions after a bop turns on are therefore seldom validly readable. Just keep on with an assessment, but be careful to go over the ground again and again if you’re getting a bop. Theta bops turn on fast and turn off slowly.

They are not very important in diagnosis. They’re more interesting than vital.

Rocket read

A rocket read takes off with a very fast spurt and does a rapid decay, like a bullet fired into water. It always goes to the right. It's very fast. It looks like it got all its motive power from its first instant of impulse with no additional motive power being imparted to it by anything. It's kicked off and it has no further kick so it rapidly dies out.

Stage four needle

This is the sole survivor of an old system (20th ACC) that used four stages of meter reaction as a test of state of case.

A stage four needle is still important to identify when met, as it means this pc is from no place as a case.

A stage four is below a merely stuck needle. The pc's thoughts and few of your questions have any bearing on the pc's case. This is most promising as CCH stuff. But not only a stage four takes CCH.

Possibly the change process or attention process² may bite here.

A stage four needle goes up about an inch or two (always the same distance) and sticks and then falls, goes up, sticks, falls, about once a second or so. It is very regular, always the same distance, always the same pattern, over and over, on and on, and nothing you say or the pc says changes it (except body reactions).

Break through this meter action by pulling withholds or unkind thoughts or the Joburg Confessional or the CCHs or processes, and you have busted the lowest level of the case.

But it's a disheartening phenomenon. The E-Meter just doesn't react to anything except a kick in the head. Up, stick, fall, up, stick, fall. On and on like a metronome set for the "Dead March of Saul."³ Know it when you see it. Until you break it, there's no case change.

Still needle

The still needle does not react on ordinary things on which it should react and is an indicator of withholds. In the presence of an implant the needle can go still.

2. **attention process:** a process which is run with the commands "What was your attention concentrated upon?" and "When was your attention shifted?" For further information, see HCOB 18 Feb. 61, SOP GOALS, MARVELOUS NEW BREAKTHROUGH, BE-DO-HAVE COORDINATED.

3. **"Dead March of Saul":** a solemn funeral march from the oratorio *Saul*, written by the German composer George Frideric Handel (1685–1759).

This is because of the hidden and withhold character of the implant. The needle simply goes very still and unreacting. It is different than the normal needle reaction of the same preclear. It will only get active when you find out what it is that is making it so unresponsive. Something there has frozen the person's wits and comm and he himself may know nothing of it.

Change of characteristic

Original definition (1961):

Sometimes, as in old Dynamic Assessment, we cannot get clean falls on what we are looking for. Another guide is change of characteristic of the needle.

The needle is doing a pattern of small rises and falls. We ask a question, it stops moving. We ask another question, it resumes idly rising and falling as before. That stop is a *change of characteristic*. Or the needle is stopped while we ask a long series of questions but suddenly does a small dance. That is a change of characteristic.

Change of characteristic occurs when we hit on something in the pc's bank. It occurs only when and each time that we ask that exact question. As the question or item alone changes the needle pattern, *we must assume that that is it and we use it*.

A question that stops a rising needle is a change-of-characteristic question, and like a fall, means we have struck something. Further exploration *usually* develops it into a fall.

By using change of characteristic, we can sometimes get our foot in the door and get into a channel that brings about falls.

A whole assessment can be done by change of characteristic as well as by falls, but it is not usual and in fact will develop falls anyway if you are onto something hot.

It is not much used but must be known as it *may* have to be used sooner or later when we can't get falls.

Modern definition:

(In the late 1970s and early 1980s, while engaged in scripting Technical Training Films for Academies, LRH clarified and redefined not only change of characteristic but also the reads an auditor takes up in session. The description which follows is taken from his film scripts and HCOBs. —Editor)

Any pc's meter has a characteristic at any given time. It is important to know that characteristic. When, after much auditing, the meter character is seen to change, the pc's whole case has changed. Such changes might be indicated by Tone Arm higher or lower on the average, needle looser, more or less Tone Arm action per hour of auditing. The needle may display a pattern of left-right movements, which change over the course of auditing. Or, the needle may be chronically sticky or dirty and then clean up over many sessions. These are changes of characteristic.

Body reactions

The deep breathing of a pc, a sigh, a yawn, a sneeze, a stomach growl, can any one of them make a needle react.

Get a person on the cans. Turn the sensitivity high. Make him do the following one at a time: sigh, yawn, breathe deeply, cough, laugh, knock the cans together, lift a finger off the electrode (can), convulsively grip the cans, scratch his head while holding the cans, scratch his leg, rub a can against his or her shirt or skirt, rub his fingers together without letting the cans touch, and stretch. Note the needle reactions. Now have the person do all these things again as you read them off. Now turn down the Sensitivity knob so that the needle drops one-third of a dial (about one and a half inches). Now with that setting, read off the list to him and watch the needle.

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Do you see now why you don't run with high sensitivity?

These are body reactions.

You can also make a high-sensitivity-set needle jump by "imagining" the pc's hands being better connected to the cans and "seeing" a whitish glow between cans and fingertips—that is, *if* you're in good shape. You can also do it by "seeing" this glow in the area of a pc's old injury. That's the extent of your influencing the pc and the meter reading outside of auditing.

You can also (after you've been talking to, not processing, a pc) set the meter on yourself, then give the cans to the pc and he or she will read the same adjustments for a few moments.

These are all more or less body reactions. They get in your road as to movement and sneezes and they don't affect your processing as to "crosscurrents" between auditor and pc. So bear up under them and skip them. They're not important once you know what they are.

The meter will also read basal metabolism, interesting because it tells you if the pc really is eating, or has eaten breakfast. Basal metabolism means, simply, the basic chemical change in the body between oxygen and fuel.

The body itself, as a body, can be said to be a carbon-oxygen engine. When the body does not have enough fuel, it does not have energy. Were you to put an energy-starved body on an E-Meter, you would find it tended to absorb any available energy rather than give a meter read. When the body is starved, it tends to drink up current. A body also apparently begins to drink up current as a substitute for rest.

A basal metabolism test should be done at the beginning of each session, after setting the correct sensitivity. The test is done by having the pc take a deep breath, hold it for just a moment and then let it out through his mouth. When the sufficiently fed and rested pc takes in oxygen, it combines with the fuel and you will see a surge of physical energy on the meter. The needle will give a latent fall. On the second or third deep breath let out, the basal metabolism stops registering, so the first time is the test, not subsequent tries.

The metabolism test is important, as the only time you run any risk of a pc spinning is auditing the pc when he hasn't eaten and hasn't slept. It's not something you worry about. You just always set for sensitivity and check for metabolism.

Instant reads

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The subject of instant reads is covered extensively in lectures and bulletins. Key HCOBs, defining and explaining reads, are reproduced in full in the Appendix:

HCOB 29 Apr. 69R	ASSESSMENT AND INTEREST
HCOB 29 Jan. 70	NULL LISTS IN DIANETICS
HCOB 27 May 70R	UNREADING QUESTIONS AND ITEMS
HCOB 28 Feb. 71	C/S Series 24
	METERING READING ITEMS
HCOB 5 Aug. 78	INSTANT READS
HCOB 3 Dec. 78	UNREADING FLOWS

G. FINDING HAVINGNESS AND CONFRONT PROCESSES

The thirty-six Havingness and Confront Processes as found in HCOB 6 October 1960R, THIRTY-SIX NEW PRESESSIONS, are tested for on the E-Meter in an exact way.

The *Havingness Process* is located on the *needle* by the pc squeezing the cans before the command is tested and after it has been run five to eight commands.

If the second squeeze shows the needle looser (wider swing) than the first squeeze did, you've got *it*. The Havingness Process you've tested is the Havingness Process for the preclear and may be used to remedy his havingness as necessary.

The correct Havingness Process selected is run ten to twelve commands at a time, usually just before ending off a session.

The *Confront Process* from the Thirty-six Presessions is located on the Tone Arm. If eight or ten commands of one of these moves the Tone Arm, that's the Confront Process to be used.

Havingness is tested on the *needle* with can squeezes.

Confront is tested on the *Tone Arm* by its motion.

If the process tested for Havingness *tightens* the needle during the test, don't use it. Don't bridge off.¹ (No more commands of it.) Just get off the process now and test the next process, or the next, continuing until you find a Havingness Process that does loosen the needle and gives a wide swing. One will be found among the list of Havingness Processes on HCOB 6 Oct. 60R.

If the process being tested for Confront fails to move the TA during test after eight or ten commands, get off it, don't bridge off.

The Havingness Process selected, even if the right one, if run too much (for example, more than twenty commands), will start running the bank. It doesn't harm the pc but that isn't its use. The Tone Arm may blow down if you run fifteen

1. **bridge off:** use a *communication bridge*: an auditing procedure which closes off the process one is running, maintains ARC, and opens up the new process on which one is about to embark. It is used so that a preclear will not be startled by change, for if one changes too rapidly in a session, one sticks the preclear in the session every time. He is given some warning, and that is what a communication bridge is for.

minutes or half an hour of the Havingness. Again, it might not. The *purpose* of a Havingness Process is to get the pc stabilized in his environment. It will *also* do other things if overrun, none bad, but other processes do them better.

The Confront Process gets the pc to present time from areas on the track where his attention was fixed by an earlier process.

A pc's Havingness Process can change as the pc changes with auditing. If at some point in the auditing the Havingness Process which has been being used fails to get the desired result, simply retest for a new Havingness Process, find one that works and use it.

H. CONFESSIONALS

In using the meter for Confessionals you establish needle response to common (nonmeaningful) questions. Seeing this, you do not mistake a real fall when it comes.

On meaningful questions you look for *falls*. A fall means "Oh, oh! He's got me." You don't leave a question that is getting a *fall* response until you are sure you have been told all and the needle F/Ns when you ask that question.

If the needle still falls on the question, you have one of two things:

- a. the preclear hasn't told all, or
- b. there's an earlier-similar overt or withhold.

In the case of (a) you keep asking in various ways until it is *cleared* (no fall even with a high Sensitivity knob—and you *do* turn up the knob on a question that didn't respond well at first and then turn it back before you go on to the next).

In the case of (b), when there's an earlier-similar overt or withhold, you must ask for it and get it.

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A person receiving a Confessional is subject to *mental dispersal*. You may get only one fall and then no fall at all for one or two repeats and then a fall. You haven't asked quite the right question. The pc is trying to ignore it. The rule is, *if* you get a trace of a fall or reaction on a question, beat it to death by varying your wording of the question or slightly shift the type of question. In any event, be sure not to leave a trace of a reaction or a single reaction until you are certain it won't develop.

"Steering the pc" is the only use of latent or random reads. You see a read the same as the instant read occurring again when you are not speaking but after you have found a whole thought reacting. You say "there" or "that" and the pc, seeing what he or she is looking at as you say it, recovers the knowledge from the reactive bank and gives the data and the whole thought clears or has to be further worked and cleared.

If the pc tells you a withhold, you get all the data and handle it earlier-similar withhold as necessary to an F/N.

The fall comes out if the pc tells all. The fall stays or gets worse if the pc is hedging.

On a Confessional, follow up every read before you go on. An instant tick or a stop, if it amounts to anything, will develop into a fall.

Still needles, rock slams and dirty needles are most often seen in Confessionals and are also acted upon.

If the preclear hasn't told all or there's an earlier-similar overt or withhold, the meter *won't* clear.

Don't be fooled by excuses. Don't discredit the meter (the pc's first attempt when he's in a really tight spot).

The meter is right.

If a question won't clear it's (a) or (b) above and that's the total of it.

Grim experience of a decade has taught me that it's (a) or (b) and *never* "I moved the needle myself" or "I feel nervous just generally." The E-Meter is right even when it seems to make the preclear wrong, except when it's a false read, which can be checked for.

The mark of a good Confessional auditor is thorough, swinish suspicion and no belief in mankind or the devil—only the meter.

PEOPLE'S CASES WILL NOT MOVE UNTIL THEY ARE CLEAR ON ALL WITHHOLDS. SO A THOROUGH CONFESSIONAL IS REALLY A KINDNESS AFTER ALL.

I. METER ODDITIES

There are few exceptions to the rule with E-Meters. They are a study composed of facts which have right or wrong answers, and the answers to E-Meter questions are all in black and white.

These are the known exceptions:

1. Some people (a very few in very bad shape) get a *rise* when they are asked to squeeze the cans. This is a reverse action. It means nothing except they need to be started in low levels.
2. A black South African's withholds read not on the needle alone but on the Tone Arm as well. The TA goes up as much as two divisions (3.0 to 5.0) just before you get off a bad withhold on one.
3. High Tone Arms on anyone (or very low) mean lots of withholds—but they might not be conscious of them all at once. They come off session by session as we run along.
4. Holding the two cans in the right hand with Solo can dividers¹ so they don't short is the way to free a preclear's hands for pointing out things. If you change hands and he holds them in the left, the meter will read differently. This only means he is electronically imbalanced (old epicenters) and has no other use.

Pcs claim sometimes *they* are *pushing* the meter about—"that's why it reads." You could also ask, "Then why didn't you prevent it from reading?"—but don't really ask them that.

The meter "knows" more about the pc than the pc. It is reading created masses he is withholding himself from. The pc won't confront all he is creating. Hence the omniscience of the meter.

1. **Solo can dividers:** devices used in converting two electrodes into a single-hand electrode. An illustration of Solo can dividers can be found in the *Mark Super VII Quantum E-Meter Owner's Manual*.

Another E-Meter oddity occurs when asking a pc to do a lie-reaction test. Some will get a fall only on the truth. Some will get a fall every time they are asked to answer only in the negative or will get a fall only with the positive replies. This is not very important. The important thing about a lie-reaction test is whether or not the person is reading on the E-Meter, and the characteristic needle response to vital questions remains unchanged. The lie-reaction test is given to study needle pattern for the pc, not to establish his lies.

J. METER FRAILTIES

E-Meter faults occur in new meters or after long use. They are few.

If the meter doesn't register the squeeze the pc gives the cans, it isn't turned on or connected up or it isn't working. See the owner's manual for directions on setting up a particular meter and follow it before you decide a meter is out of order.

If a meter registers the can squeeze, it is usually in good working order.

The batteries in an E-Meter get discharged through use. Instructions for charging your meter can be found in the owner's manual.

If the meter is not being used, the battery still needs to be charged periodically. It is detrimental to the battery to leave it discharged, so ensure that you charge it at least every six months.

If the meter is not in working order when you get it, send it to the manufacturer for servicing. Follow the instructions in the owner's manual for shipping your meter in, or contact your nearest Scientology organization. Don't try to fix it yourself.

If the E-Meter *is* responding to a can squeeze when turned on according to directions, it is undoubtedly faithfully all right throughout. The Hubbard Electrometers don't go *slightly* wrong. They either work or they don't.

There is one exception: The early models of the British and American Hubbard Electrometer, including the Mark V until February 1979, had a "carbon pot,"¹ which is to say the Tone Arm was in "pure carbon bearings," if you could call it that. A speck of dust can get in the "pot" and cause the needle to rock slam whether connected to the preclear or not. Pull the lead wire jack (disconnecting cans) and if the slam continues, it's the "pot" that's wrong. Work the Tone Arm vigorously for a short while. If that doesn't stop it, turn it in to be repaired. Later models of the British and American Hubbard Electrometer have "wire-wound pots" and this doesn't happen.

1. **pot:** short for *potentiometer*, a type of variable resistor (a device used to vary the amount of resistance in the path of electrical flow). A potentiometer can be used to increase or decrease the pressure (voltage) behind a flow of electrical energy and to change the volume of the flow.

The ancient tube (valve) meters that connected to the mains still work on all the above rules. But they passed an uncomfortably strong current through the preclear and sometimes shocked him. Also, after the 1950 models, they became too fancy in design with too many dials and knobs for intelligent use—too many variables could be run in on them.

Squirrel meters or home-built meters are noted for inaccurate needle behavior. Some don't show bops because the potentiometer used was too cheap. Some register a half a second or a second late on questions. Some are so lightly needed that they register everything they can.

I only trust meter types I've checked out myself, making sure they register the pc, not the local TV antennae. Cheap meters at cut rates usually prove to be very expensive in the long run. I developed the present E-Meters with hundreds of tests and expert assistance and I know how wrong a meter design can go.

The *only* authorized meters for use by Scientology ministers are the Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Quantum, Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII, Hubbard Professional Mark VI and Hubbard Mark V E-Meters.

In the interests of ensuring that an E-Meter remains in calibration and in good operating order, it must be sent in periodically to the manufacturer or an authorized service center. There it receives routine maintenance, rigorous testing and any needed repair to keep it at the proper standards. A meter that has been checked and meets the qualifications receives certification which is valid until the next inspection is due. Such a system guarantees operational meters and it is forbidden to audit with an uncertified meter. A broken meter can result in flubbed or failed sessions and works needless hardship on a case. Keep your meter up to standard.

K. METER REFINEMENTS

The British Mark V was developed when it was discovered that Clears went off the top of its predecessor, the Mark IV. The Mark V had a higher sensitivity and remained a constant performer for years.

In 1977, a new method was found to assemble the meter movement and needle to make a more sensitive meter. This was the breakthrough which led to the development of the Mark VI. Newly designed and equipped with advanced electronic components, the Mark VI worked well on OTs, regular pcs and Solo auditors.

Advancing Earth technology sparked by the need for extreme precision at upper OT levels gave rise to newer meters that surpassed the high standards of the Mark VI.

The first was the Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII E-Meter. It incorporated many of LRH's criteria for a perfect meter, including a more responsive needle and movement and greatly expanded range of sensitivity.

Then in 1996 came the full realization of LRH's dream for an OT meter: the Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Quantum E-Meter. All in all, the Quantum is a breakthrough of considerable importance.

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To explain: During a session, the TA goes up and down based on the changes in the pc's case. As mass moves in, the TA must be raised to increase the electrical flow and thus overcome the resistance from the mass of the pc's bank. In this way, the meter can continue to register reads.

On earlier meter models, the character of reads would vary, particularly at high or low TA positions. In other words, a read which had a certain speed and length at one TA position would appear entirely different at a higher or lower TA. And that fact is true of all meters, until the Quantum.

The Quantum contains a feature that is in a realm far above *any* earlier meter model. That is because it contains a fully automatic variable sensitivity.

With the Quantum meter, once the sensitivity is adjusted to the pc based on a standard can squeeze, the meter then automatically increases and decreases the sensitivity the exact amount necessary to ensure reads stay the same size, no matter the TA position. That means a change in the pc's case will register on the meter with a read exactly the same size at TA 2 as at TA 5 as at TA 1.5.

On all earlier meter models this is not the case. The following table amply demonstrates the unparalleled accuracy of the Quantum.

Quantum Meter

A 2 inch fall = 2 inches at any TA position

Earlier Meter

2 inch fall = 2 3/4 inches at TA 1.5

2 inch fall = 2 inches at TA 2.5

2 inch fall = 1 1/4 inches at TA 3.5

2 inch fall = 3/4 inch at TA 4.5

2 inch fall = 1/4 inch at TA 5.5

2 inch fall = tick at TA 6.5

It is important to understand that a high TA does not necessarily equate to “small” reads. A more accurate statement is that on past E-Meters a read on an exact amount of charge on the pc’s case would appear smaller at higher TAs. It is all relative to the setting of the sensitivity.

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For instance, if a pc’s TA at the start of session is 5.5 and the auditor sets the sensitivity with a can squeeze, the size of reads at that Tone Arm reading will be *correct*. This is true of *any* meter, not just the Quantum.

However, as the Tone Arm blows down during session and moves into normal range, the relative size of reads becomes increasingly greater. This is because the resistance in the pc is decreasing. In this instance, since the sensitivity was set for the pc at TA 5.5, reads will be too large at a “normal” TA—so much so that it will be difficult to even keep the needle on the dial! With the Quantum’s variable sensitivity, the change in resistance is compensated for, the sensitivity automatically adjusts to the lower TA and the needle remains readable with 100 percent accuracy.

The Hubbard Professional Mark Super VII Quantum enables the auditor to guide every preclear’s case exactly. And its utter accuracy meets the high precision requirements of the upper OT band.

L. SUMMARY

It will be seen that the Tone Arm, the Sensitivity knob and the needle form three distinctly different parts of E-Meter operation.

The Tone Arm shows case change and process action. The needle shows case significance and reality. The Sensitivity knob is a magnifying glass for the needle.

The *needle* shows (except for finding Confront Processes) *what to run*. The *Tone Arm* shows *how it is running*.

When searching, watch the needle.

When running a process, watch the Tone Arm.

The needle's most looked-for reaction is the *fall*.

The Tone Arm's most looked-for reactions are:

- a. change of position, and
- b. ceasing to change position.

Skill with the meter comes from gaining great familiarity with it, by handling and using it.

Handle the meter. Study this book. Handle the meter. Study this book. Become an expert. Then read this book again and you'll be one.

APPENDIX

Vital HCOBs Covering Instant Reads and Use of Buttons:

HCOB 29 April 1969R, ASSESSMENT AND INTEREST	33
HCOB 29 January 1970, NULL LISTS IN DIANETICS	35
HCOB 27 May 1970R, UNREADING QUESTIONS AND ITEMS	37
HCOB 28 February 1971, C/S Series 24, METERING READING ITEMS ...	39
HCOB 5 August 1978, INSTANT READS	42
HCOB 3 December 1978, UNREADING FLOWS	43



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Dianetic Checksheet

ASSESSMENT AND INTEREST

An assessment consists simply of calling off the items the pc has given and marking down the reads that occur on the meter. The pc is not required to comment during this action and it is better if he does not.

This action is called "Assessment for Longest Read." It is used mainly in Dianetics.

There are two Scientology assessments which are differently done. These are "Assessment by Elimination" and "Listing and Nulling." They are not used in Dianetics. One does not mix the three types.

In Dianetic Assessment by Longest Read one uses these symbols:

X	—	didn't read
Tick	—	small jerk of needle
sF	—	small fall (one quarter to three quarters of an inch)
F	—	fall (about one to two inches)
LF	—	long fall (two to three inches)
LFBD	—	long fall followed by a "blowdown" or TA motion downward

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All falls are to the right. A "BD" is a tone arm motion to the left made to keep the needle on the dial.

The favored action for an item is an LFBD, and if one item on the list does so, that is it without any further assessment.

The reason one assesses is that IF AN ITEM DOES NOT READ ON THE METER WHEN ASSESSED IT IS BEYOND THE PC'S LEVEL OF AWARENESS.

It is very unwise and unsafe to try to run a somatic which has not read on the list. It will be beyond the pc's reality and beyond his awareness and will result in overwhelming him.

That an item reads guarantees that the pc will be able to confront and erase the chain. So that an item reads well is a guarantee that the pc can handle it and will not get in too deep for him.

The exception to this is a PROTEST read. An item, possibly already run, is seen to read. The pc frowns. He is protesting and the meter is registering protest, not the item. One never runs a pc against his protest. To do so will overwhelm him and give a bad result. A protest almost never blows down the TA.

To be *sure* that the item is right, one usually asks the pc if he is interested in the item chosen.

If the pc says no, he doesn't want to run it, this is a protest read.

One then picks the second best reading item on the assessment already done and checks that with the pc for interest. The pc will usually be interested in it.

The pc can almost always be counted on to be interested in any item that gives an LFBD.

One *never* simply asks the pc which on the list he is interested in as "an assessment" as it will be found the pc simply chooses at random and may choose a null item. The result may be a very unsuccessful session.

An auditor may sometimes be astonished by what reads. The pc, let us say, obviously has a broken leg but what reads is an earache. One runs what reads, not what the auditor knows should be run. A "know best" in an auditor can be a fatal fault.

On a second or third assessment, items which were at first null or reading poorly will be found to "come alive" and read well. The pc, by being audited, has had an increase of ability to confront and, if the auditing is standard, an increase in confidence. The result is that items beyond his reach previously (and did not read well) are now available and can be run easily.

The E-Meter measures the awareness depth of the pc. On things which do not read on assessment you would find his reality poor. Things that read well on assessment will be found to be things on which a pc has a high reality and a high interest level.

Only if pushed to audit without a meter could an auditor assess by interest only. There is no real excuse for it if one has an E-Meter.

Auditing without a meter is a chancy activity.

Good assessment by longest read is the best entrance to a successful session.

The same list will serve for the next item to be run and should be used rather than just asking the pc.

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Revision assisted by
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NULL LISTS IN DIANETICS

It happens all too often in Dianetic auditing that:

- a. No further items on the assessment list read but
- b. The pc still has these somatics.

This is quite a problem. It cuts short the number of hours that can be delivered and leaves an unhappy pc.

But what do you know, the list isn't null. It is *suppressed* or *invalidated*.

Here is where the Dianetic auditor bridges over into Scientology, to which this action properly belongs.

There are many, many such Scientology actions which the Dianetic auditor will learn how to do when he studies to become a Scientology class auditor.

However, the great importance of the problem of a null or apparently dead list makes it necessary to teach the Dianetic auditor this technique.

SITUATION: NO ITEM ON THE HEALTH FORM OR LIST NOW READS, ONE OR MORE HAVE BEEN RUN, THE PC STILL HAS SYMPTOMS THAT ARE ON THE LIST. BUT THEY WON'T READ.

SOLUTION: THE DIANETICS AUDITOR NULLS BY SUPPRESS "BUTTON" AND, IF NEEDED, THE INVALIDATE BUTTON.

This is normally called "getting in the Suppress button" or "getting in the Invalidate button."

It is called BUTTON because when you push it (say it) you can get a meter reaction.

In Scientology this is called "Nulling by Suppress."

All right, the list comes out all X—nothing reading.

The auditor, watching the needle out of the corner of his eye and also looking at the list (a trick you must be able to do so as never to miss a read on the meter), nulls down the list on all unrun items.

“On the item ‘dizzy feeling’ has anything been suppressed?”

“On the item ‘painful head’ has anything been suppressed? That reads.”

Pc: “Yes, I suppress it all the time.”

Auditor: “Painful head. That reads. Are you interested in running that item?”

Pc: “Yes! I kept wondering why it never read.”

The auditor then runs R3R.

In the case of *Invalidate*, if Suppress doesn’t read one “puts in the Invalidate button.”

Auditor, reading an apparently null list:

“On the item ‘dizzy feeling’ has anything been invalidated?”

“On the item ‘sore feet’ has anything been invalidated? That reads.”

Pc: “Yes, because it didn’t read in the first place.”

“Sore feet. That reads. Are you interested in running that item?”

Pc: “Yes!”

So the auditor runs R3R.

As you will learn in Scientology, when the pc suppresses or invalidates something the read *transfers* to Suppress or Invalidate, whichever they did. Suppress or Invalidate now read, the item itself doesn’t until one puts the button (Suppress or Invalidate) in.

DON’T LET A DIANETIC PC OFF AUDITING JUST BECAUSE HIS UNRUN LIST ITEMS WON’T READ ON THE METER.

Get in Suppress and Invalidate on the items as above.

It is a rapid action, not two-way comm between items. You ask the *meter*, not the pc.

Hope this helps.

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UNREADING QUESTIONS AND ITEMS

Ref: HCOB 3 Dec. 78 UNREADING FLOWS

Never list a listing question that doesn't read.

Never prepcheck an item that doesn't read.

These rules hold good for all lists, all items, all flows, including Dianetics.

A "tick" or a "stop" is not a read. Reads are small falls or falls or long falls or long fall blowdowns (of TA).

A preclear's case can be gotten into serious trouble by listing a list that doesn't read or prepchecking an item that doesn't read or running an item or flow that doesn't read.

On a list, this is the sort of thing that happens:

The list is "Who or what would fly kites?" The C/S has said to "List this to a BD F/N item." So the auditor *does* list it, without checking the read at all. The list can go on 99 pages with the pc protesting, getting upset. This is called a "dead-horse list" because it gave no item. The reason it didn't was that the list question itself didn't read. One does an L4BRA on the pc to correct the situation and gets "unnecessary action."

On a list that is getting no item you don't *extend*. You correctly use L4BRA or any subsequent issue of it. If you extend a "dead-horse list" you just make things worse. Use an L4BRA and it will set it right.

This weird thing can also happen. C/S says to list "Who or what would kill buffaloes?" The auditor does, gets a BD F/N item, "A hunter." The C/S *also* says to list as a second action "Who or what would feel tough?" The auditor fails to test the question for read and lists it. Had he tested it, the list would not have read. But the list comes up with an item, "A mean hunter." It has stirred up charge from the first question and the item "A mean hunter" is a *wrong* item as it is a misworded variation of the first list's item! Now we have an unnecessary action *and* a wrong item. We do an L4BRA and the pc is still upset as maybe only one or the other of the *two* errors read.

In a Dianetic "list" one is not doing a listing action. One is only trying to find a somatic or sensation, etc., that will run. The item must read well. Or it won't produce a chain to run. In actual fact the Dianetic list question does usually read but one doesn't bother to test it.

But an item or flow that doesn't read will produce no chain, no basic and the pc will jump around the track trying but just jamming up his bank.

The moral of this story is:

ALWAYS TEST A LISTING QUESTION BEFORE LETTING THE PC LIST.

ALWAYS MARK THE READ IT GAVE (sF, F, LF, LFBD) ON THE WORKSHEET.

ALWAYS TEST AN ITEM FOR READ BEFORE PREPCHECKING AND ALWAYS CHECK AN ITEM AND FLOW BEFORE RUNNING RECALLS OR ENGRAMS.

ALWAYS MARK THE READ AN ITEM GAVE (sF, F, LF, LFBD) ON THE WORKSHEET.

CHARGE

The whole subject of "charge" is based on this. "Charge" is the electrical impulse on the case that activates the meter.

"Charge" shows not only that an area has something in it. It also shows that the pc has possible *reality* on it.

A pc can have a broken leg, yet it might not read on a meter. It would be *charged* but below the pc's reality. So it won't read.

THINGS THAT DON'T READ WON'T RUN.

The Case Supervisor always counts on the AUDITOR to test questions and items and flows for read before running them.

The auditor, when a question or item or flow doesn't read, can and should always put in "Suppress" and "Invalidate." "On this (question) (item) (flow), has anything been suppressed?" "On this (question) (item) (flow), has anything been invalidated?" If either one reads, the question or item or flow will also read. The Case Supervisor also counts on the AUDITOR to use Suppress and Invalidate on a question or item or flow. If after this there is still no read on the question or item or flow, that's it. Don't use it, don't list it. Go to the next action on the C/S or end off.

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HGC Auditor
 Checksheet
Academy Level 0
 Checksheet
Dianetic Course
 Checksheet
FOR LRH COMM
 COMPLIANCE

IMPORTANT

C/S Series 24

METERING READING ITEMS

(NOTE: Observation I have recently done while handling a C/S line has resulted in a necessary clarification of the subject of "a reading item or question" which improves older definitions and saves some cases.)

It can occasionally happen that an auditor misses a read on an item or question and does not run it, as it "has not read." This can hang up a pc badly if the item was in fact a reading item or question. It does not get handled and exists in records as "No read" when in fact it DID read.

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THEREFORE, ALL DIANETIC AUDITORS WHOSE ITEMS OCCASIONALLY "DON'T READ" AND ALL SCIENTOLOGY AUDITORS WHO GET LIST QUESTIONS THAT DON'T READ MUST BE CHECKED OUT ON THIS HCOB IN QUAL OR BY THE C/S OR SUPERVISOR.

These errors come under the heading of Gross Auditing Errors as they affect metering.

1. An item or question is said to "read" when the needle falls. Not when it stops or slows on a rise. A tick is always noted and in some cases becomes a wide read.
2. The read is taken when the pc first says it or when the question is cleared. THIS is the valid time of read. It is duly marked (plus any blowdown). THIS reading defines *what* is a *reading item or question*. CALLING IT BACK TO SEE IF IT READ IS NOT A VALID TEST as the surface charge may be gone but the item or question will still run or list.
3. Regardless of any earlier statements or material on READING ITEMS, an item does not have to read when the auditor calls it to be a valid item for running engrams or listing. The test is, did it read when the pc first said it on originating it or in clearing it?

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4. That an item or question is marked as having read is sufficient reason to run it or use it or list it. Pc interest, in Dianetics, is also necessary to run it, but that it did not read *again* is no reason to not use it.
 5. When listing items, the auditor must have an eye on the meter, NOT necessarily the pc, and must note on the list he is making the extent of read and any BD and how much. THIS is enough to make it a “reading item” or “reading question.”
 6. In clearing a listing question, the auditor watches the meter, NOT necessarily the pc, and notes any read while clearing the question.
 7. An additional calling of the item or question to see if it read is unnecessary and not a valid action if the item or question read on origination or clearing.
 8. That an item is marked as having read on an earlier Dianetic list is enough (also checking interest) to run it with no further read test.
 9. To miss seeing a read on an origin or clearing is a gross auditing error.
 10. Failing to mark on the list or worksheet the read and any BD seen during pc origination or clearing the question is a gross auditing error.

EYESIGHT

Auditors who miss reads or have poor eyesight should be tested and should wear the proper glasses while auditing.

GLASSES

The rims of some glasses could obstruct seeing the meter while the auditor is looking at the worksheet or pc.

If this is the case, the glasses should be changed to another type with broader vision.

WIDE VISION

A good auditor is expected to see his meter, pc and worksheet all at one time. No matter what he is doing he should always notice any meter movement if the meter needle moves.

If he cannot do this, he should use an Azimuth meter and *not* put paper over its glass but should do his worksheet looking through the glass at his pen and the paper—the original design purpose of the Azimuth meter. Then even while writing he sees the meter needle move, as it is in his line of vision.

CONFUSIONS

Any and all confusions as to what is a “reading item” or “reading question” should be fully cleaned up on any auditor as such omissions or confusions can be responsible for case hang-ups and needless repairs.

NO READ

Any comment that an item or question “did not read” should be at once suspected by a C/S and checked with this HCOB on the auditor.

Actually, nonreads, a nonreading item or question, means one that did *not* read when originated or cleared and also did not read when called.

One can still call an item or question to get a read. That it now reads is fine. But if it has never read at all, the item will not run and such a list will produce no item on it.

It is not forbidden to call an item or question to test it for read. But it is a useless action if the item or question read on origination by the pc or clearing it with him.

IMPORTANT

The data in this HCOB, if not known, can cost case failures. Thus, it must be checked out on auditors.

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HCO BULLETIN OF 5 AUGUST 1978

Remimeo

INSTANT READS

Refs:
HCOB 28 Feb. 71 C/S Series 24
 METERING READING ITEMS
HCOB 8 Apr. 78 AN F/N IS A READ
HCOB 18 June 78 NED Series 4
 ASSESSMENT AND HOW
 TO GET THE ITEM
E-Meter Essentials, "Rock Slam"

The correct definition of INSTANT READ is THAT REACTION OF THE NEEDLE WHICH OCCURS AT THE PRECISE END OF ANY MAJOR THOUGHT VOICED BY THE AUDITOR.

All definitions which state it is fractions of seconds after the question is asked are cancelled.

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Thus, an instant read which occurs when the auditor assesses an item or calls a question is valid and would be taken up, and latent reads, which occur fractions of seconds after the major thought, are ignored.

Additionally, when looking for reads while clearing commands or when the preclear is originating items, the auditor must note only those reads which occur at the exact moment the pc ends his statement of the item or command.

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HCO BULLETIN OF 3 DECEMBER 1978

All Auditors
All C/Ses
NED Checksheet

UNREADING FLOWS

Refs:

HCOB 5 Aug. 78
HCOB 25 May 62
HCOB 28 Feb. 71

HCOB 8 June 61
HCOB 27 May 70R
Rev. 3.12.78

INSTANT READS
E-METER INSTANT READS
C/S Series 24
METERING READING ITEMS
E-METER WATCHING
UNREADING QUESTIONS
AND ITEMS

EACH FLOW OF AN ITEM OR QUESTION IS CHECKED FOR A READ BEFORE RUNNING IT. UNREADING FLOWS ARE NOT RUN.

One of the governing laws of auditing is that you don't run unreading items. It doesn't matter what you are auditing. You don't run unreading items. And you don't run unreading flows. You don't run an unreading anything. Ever. For any reason.

Auditing is aimed at reactivity. You run what reacts on the meter *because* it reacts and is therefore part of the reactive mind. A read means there is charge present and available to run. Running *reading* items, flows and questions is the only way to make a pc better. This is our purpose in auditing. To run unreading flows, etc., requires the pc to run "analytical" answers or to "run" things that aren't there or to put something there to "run."

The most trouble you can get a pc into is running him on uncharged items or flows. For an auditor to sit in session watching a meter that didn't read, looking expectantly at the pc for an answer to an uncharged question, flow or item is a GAE and will wreck cases faster than anything you can do.

So you must check questions, flows or items before running anything. If it doesn't read, you just say "Thank you" and go on to the next one. You would, of course, use the buttons to ensure nothing was suppressed, invalidated or misunderstood before leaving an unreading item, flow or question.

This is probably one of the reasons that it has been observed that I can audit a pc for two and one-half hours and get the same result that another auditor might get in twenty-five hours. There's nothing mysterious about it. I never run a pc on things that aren't charged. And I don't miss reads.

I expect no less from you.

L. RON HUBBARD
Founder

