

E-METER ESSENTIALS

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CLEARING SERIES VOLUME 1

by

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A startling and thorough coverage of the E-Meter incorporating all modern developments and its use in Assessments, Security Checking and S.O.P. Goals

THE HUBBARD ELECTROMETER is an electronic instrument for measuring the mental state and change of Homo Sapiens.

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E-METER ESSENTIALS

THE FOLLOWING essential points concerning the Electrometer must be known to an auditor.

2. There is no known way to clear anyone without using a meter.
3. There is no guarantee that scrap or non-standard meter will behave properly.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Put various persons on the meter. Check them out on Security Checks, rudiments checks, and release checks. Check out dates of incidents.
7. Do Dynamic Assessments. Do goals assessments.
8. 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 beoff. The meter never is.

THEORY

1. The meter tells you what the preclear's mind is doing when the preclear is made to think of something.
2. The meter registers before the preclear becomes conscious of the datum. It is therefore a pre-conscious meter. The meter passes a tiny current through the preclear's body.
3. This current is influenced by the mental masses, pictures, circuits and machinery. When the unclear pc thinks of something, these mental items shift and this registers on the meter.
4. Some preclears are in denser masses than others. Therefore the ToneArm reads very low (most dense), very high, or normal.
5. A low-toned preclear may not be able to influence his mind or body at all and reads the same as a dead body around two or three without action. A low-toned person may read at two or three on the Tone Arm with a sticky needle.
6. A middle-toned preclear reads actively on the meter both Tone Arm and Needle, with low sensitivity setting.
7. A Very high-toned person (clear) reads at two or three on the ToneArm with a free needle.
8. The key difference between a low-toned preclear 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.
9. The low-toned person cannot answer questions about help intelligently.
10. Thus we see that the E-Meter basically registers the body at two (female) or three (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.

PRACTICE THE TONE ARM

1. The three general states have many way stops. There is always a lower-toned mockery 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.
2. The first advance of a very low-toned case may be to drop into the minus two area on the Tone Arm Dial.
3. 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 three or two 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.
4. Very few cases are in a 'dead' state. Most cases will be found on the Tone Arm around four or five.
5. The Tone Arm registers Density of Mass (ridges, pictures, machines, circuits) in the mind of the preclear. This is actual mass, not imaginary, and can be weighed, measured by resistance, etc.
6. Therefore the Tone Arm registers State of Case at any given time in processing.
7. 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.
8. If a case is not moving, no matter what the preclear says, the Tone Arm is not moving.
9. If a case is moving, no matter what the preclear says, the Tone Arm is moving during processing.
10. If the Tone Arm shows motion, continue the process, no matter what the preclear says.
11. If the Tone Arm shows no motion, you can change the process.
12. To change a process while the Tone Arm shows good motion is a breach of the Auditor's Code Clause 13. Also to continue a process that is producing no Tone Arm motion is a breach of the same Clause.
13. When a level of the Pre-Havingness Scale is flat for terminal. the Tone Arm is showing very little motion. One must reassess for a new level for the same terminal on the Scale, whereupon the Tone Arm will again show motion.
14. When all levels that needle-register on the Pre-Havingness Scale are flat, the Tone Arm will no longer show motion, but neither will it stick in a frozen way.
15. It is a nice judgment when to leave a process. The judgment is done by the Tone Arm action.
16. When the Tone Arm slows down and isn't moving more than a quarter of an inch up or down, it is time to reassess. To go longer would stick the Tone Arm and make needle action too stuck for a reassessment to be possible. You will always find any unflat level in future reassessments on the Pre-Havingness Scale so it is not dangerous to so leave one. It is

dangerous to leave a level of the Pre-havingness Scale when the Tone Arm shows motions of one inch up or down the Tone Arm Dial, as the preclear will get confused.

17. Take hold of the Tone Arm of your E-Meter. Set it at 4.5 on its dial. Move it to 3. Move it to 5. Now pretend a period of twenty minutes. Move the Tone Arm from 5 to 4, then from 4 to 4.5. then from 4.5 to 3.5, then from 3.5 to 4.8, then from 4.8 to 4. 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.

18. 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, be alert, for you'd better reassess for a new level for the terminal on the Pre-Havingness Scale. The Tone Arm may be getting ready to stick.

19. But don't be surprised if the Tone Arm motion suddenly picks up again. If it does, carry on with the same process.

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. When the Tone Arm does not move under processing one of two things is true: (a) you did not get the right process to run or (b) you have run it flat. The remedy for (a) is to do better assessment and run another process. The remedy for (b) is to do another assessment.

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

24. When a preclear is clear he may occasionally get some Tone Arm motion due to purely body electronics but in the main reads at male or female on the arm (3 or 2) according to his or her sex.

25. As a preclear nears clear, an assessment plus a few commands will 'blow' the connected masses and thus flatten the terminal chosen. As a preclear gets even nearer, assessment alone blows the remaining masses. Therefore, when the state is approached, the Tone Arm motion gets less and less, no matter what you do. But the condition is self-evident when observed, the preclear gaining more and more effect on his bank with less and less time necessary to remedy a condition.

MECHANICS

1. The Tone Arm stops moving and sticks because the assessment and process have dragged in a picture, chain, or mass upon the pre-clear that the command as-is only part of. When the process is no longer as-ising the picture or mass, yet is still restimulating it, the Tone Arm registers that the picture, chain or mass is there but not changing. Another process from the Pre-Havingness Scale for the same terminal is now needed to as-is another portion of the picture, chain or mass. Thus the Tone Arm starts moving again.

2. When you overrun a process level of the Pre-Havingness Scale, particularly early in processing, you can pull this picture, chain or mass in so strongly (running a stuck Tone Arm) that reassessment becomes very difficult as nothing moves the meter.

3. Stop running a level while you can still read the meter.

4. If you do overrun too far, still try to read the meter for a new level of assessment. If you can't, run the change process to get back action and then reassess the same terminal. You will now be able to read the meter. To have to do this, however, is pretty dull.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

THE SENSITIVITY KNOB

1. The sensitivity knob increases the swing of the needle.
2. To run with too high a sensitivity makes the auditor's work unreliable.
3. To run with too low a sensitivity makes the needle unreadable.
4. The sensitivity knob is adjusted at the start of the rudiments, any assessment, or any process or when the auditor wants to know.
5. The exact setting of the knob is done as follows: Have the preclear hold the electrodes comfortably in his hands. Have him tighten his hands and then relax them, still holding the cans. The needle should drop exactly one-third of a dial. Adjust the sensitivity knob by asking the preclear to squeeze the cans again and observing the needle fall.
6. On older meters, as the preclear gets to release, you can't get just one-third of a dial -- you get more even with the knob on the lowest sensitivity. Set it as low as you can and use it anyway.
7. In short, adjust the knob to a still needle that will yet move on needed responses.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. In running rudiments, when suspicious, set the sensitivity knob higher.
11. In looking for suspected withholds in particular, read with a high knob.
12. By holding a constant sensitivity knob during an assessment or during a process, you find out how the preclear is reacting on the needle relative to the start of the assessment or process.

THE NEEDLE

1. A needle is monitored by the sensitivity knob, the Tone Arm and the momentary or changing reactions of the preclear.

2. There are ten main needle actions:

- (1) Stuck
- (2) No reaction (nul)
- (3) Fall
- (4) Change of characteristic
- (5) Rise
- (6) Theta bop
- (7) Rock slam
- (8) Free needle
- (9) Body reactions
- (10) Stage Four

3. In a totally stuck needle (1) the preclear would not even register being pinched. It looks stiff. In a nul needle (2) the question does not change the needle behavior.

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 nul needle; therefore, before writing off any assessment item, prepcheck, or security check question as nul, be sure to check for -- and repair -- any ARC break.

4. A falling needle (3) makes a dip to the right as you face the meter. A fall may consist of half a division (about one-eighth of an inch) or may consist of fifteen dials (the whole meter face dropped fifteen times). It is still a fall. A fall always happens with rapidity, within a second or two. 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.

5. 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.

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

7. 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.

8. Any fall denotes there is something there. Any fall at any sensitivity level on rudiments questions denotes the presence of a bad reaction to the room, an ARC break, a withhold, or a present time problem and must be cleared no matter what the preclear says.

9. A fall follows at once upon the question being asked. A fall can be in two stages or more providing they take place within a second or two after the question.

10. A fall is the diagnostic meter action. Set for falls from a still needle as given under Sensitivity above.

11. In starting out the first thing you want to know is, 'Is the preclear reading on this meter?' You get the preclear to squeeze the cans. You get a fall as he does. Oh. 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.

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

13. 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.

14. The next thing is the running. We ignore the fall now and watch the Tone Arm instead. The needle, of course, has to move if the Tone Arm is going to move, but, until we want more rudiments type answers or until we want a new assessment, we ignore the needle and watch only the Tone Arm.

15. Change of characteristic (4). 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.

16. 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.

17. Change of characteristic occurs when we hit on something in the preclear'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.

18. 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.

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

20. 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 on to something hot.

21. 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.

The only needle reactions in which you should be interested are those which occur INSTANTLY, i.e., within one-tenth to one-half of a second after you have asked a question of the preclear.

22. Rises (5). A rising needle means 'no confront'.

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

24. The only use a rising needle has at this time is to stop going up the Pre-Havingness ladder with a terminal assessment when the needle begins a marked rise. You have exceeded the preclear's reality and he isn't confronting, so you'd better turn around and go down the ladder again before you get things too unreal for him by asking if the terminal can do things the preclear cannot imagine it could do.

25. The right circuit, valence, machinery, called off, will stop a rising needle. This was once used but is not necessarily employed at this time.

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

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

28. A Theta Bop (6) 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), 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 and a constant speed.

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

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

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

32. If a preclear 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 the preclear wants to leave session. It's most often turned on for 'desire to leave session' during a security check.

33. If you get a 'bop' turned on during an assessment (or a security check) 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.

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

35. Rock slam (7). In assessing or running you occasionally get a Rockslam. This originally meant (and still does) that you are on the rock chain.

36. A Rock slam is a crazy, irregular, unequal, jerky motion of the needle, narrow as one inch or as wide as three inches happening several times a second. The needle 'goes crazy', slamming back and forth, narrowly, widely, over on the left, over on the right, in a mad war dance or as if it were frantically trying to escape. It means hot terminal or hot anything in an assessment and takes precedence over a fall.

37. 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 Commie agitator.

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

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

40. Free needle (8). This is probably the least understood term and needle action in all of E-Metering.

41. It means an idle, uninfluenced motion, no matter what you say about the goal or terminal. It isn't just nul, it's uninfluenced by anything (except body reactions).

42. Man, it's really free.

43. 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.

44. It doesn't happen until a person is well above release, so don't worry about it until you see it.

45. Use NUL as a word, not Free, if you're in doubt about it. A NUL 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.

46. A Free Needle means, when it is used as a term, 'The preclear is getting awful close to clear'.

47. 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 'nul'. But a Free Needle is not stuck or nul. It just floats around.

48. Body reactions (9). The deep breathing of a preclear, a sigh, a yawn, a sneeze, a stomach growl can any one of them make a needle react.

49. 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.

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

51. These are body reactions.

52. The meter will also read Basal Metabolism, interesting because it tells you if the preclear really is eating, or has eaten breakfast. Have the preclear on the cans take a very deep breath. If a moment later the needle falls half a dial (two inches or more) the preclear has a good high Basal Metabolism. If he hasn't eaten breakfast, it won't fall like that. On the second or third deep breath let out, the Basal Metabolism stops registering, so the first time is the test, not subsequent tries.

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

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

55. 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 preclear.

So bear up under them and skip them. They're not important once you know what they are.

56. Stage Four (10). This is the sole survivor of an old system (20thACC) that used four stages of meter reaction as a test of state of case.

57. A Stage Four Needle is still important to identify when met as it means this preclear is from No place as a case.

58. A Stage Four is below a merely stuck needle. The preclear's thoughts and few of your questions have any bearing on the preclear's case. This is most promising as CCH stuff. But not only a Stage Four takes CCH. (See Director of Processing Check Type One for case reactions that take CCH.)

59. Possibly the change process or attention process may bite here.

60. 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 preclear says changes it (except Body Reactions).

61. Break through this meter action by pulling withholds or unkind thoughts or the Jo'burg Security Check or the CCHs or processes, and you have busted the lowest level of the case.

62. 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. Know it when you see it. Until you break it, there's no case change.

FINDING HAVINGNESS AND CONFRONT PROCESSES

1. The Thirty-six Havingness and Confront Processes are tested for on the E-Meter in an exact way.
2. The Havingness Process is located on the needle by the preclear squeezing the cans before the command is tested and after it has been run five to eight commands.
3. If the second squeeze shows the needle looser (wider swing) than the first squeeze did, you've got it. The command you are testing is the Havingness Command for the preclear and may thereafter be used at intervals to set up the room in Rudiments, gain havingness before or after processes and at session end, using only ten or twelve commands at a time.
4. The Confront Process from the Thirty-six Preessions 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 after other processes and before the Havingness Process.
5. Havingness is tested on the Needle with can squeezes.
6. Confront is tested on the Tone Arm by its motion.
7. If the process tested for Havingness tightens the needle during the test, get rid of it. Don't bridge off. Just get off now.
8. If the process being tested for Confront fails to move the Tone Arm during test after eight or ten commands, get off it, don't bridge off. (No more commands of it.)
9. The Havingness Process selected, even if the right one, if run too much (more than ten or twenty commands), will start running the bank. It doesn't harm the preclear, but that isn't its use. The Tone Arm may 'blowdown' toward clear if you run fifteen minutes or half an hour of the Havingness Process. Again, it might not. The purpose of a havingness process is to get the preclear stabilized in his environment. It will also do other things if overrun, none bad, but other processes do them better.
10. The Confront Process gets the preclear to present time from areas on the track where his attention was fixed by an earlier process.
11. Use of the Havingness Process of the preclear (ten to twelve commands at a time) plus the Confront Process of the preclear (run ten or fifteen minutes, ended with preclear in or near present time) followed by the Havingness Process, followed by the Confront, etc., etc., just as above, often can bring the preclear down to his clear reading if carried on. This is known as stabilizing a case. It should be done before a person is pronounced a Release. It is never done now to start a case, despite the name of the Thirty-six Havingness and Confront Processes (Preessions). We can now start cases faster using S.O.P. Goals or attention or change or the CCHs. But the meter behavior and the necessity of Havingness and Confront Processes remain the same. It must be done at some stage of the case. It is usually done after the first S.O.P. Goals terminal and goal are flat on the Pre-Havingness Scale, and should be done before the person is pronounced a Release. It can only be done on and with an E-Meter.

SECURITY CHECKING

1. In using the meter for Security Checking you establish needle response to common (non-meaningful) questions. Seeing this, you do not mistake a real fall when it comes.
2. 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 no longer falls when you ask that question.
3. If the needle still falls on the question, you have one of two things: (a) the preclear hasn't told all; or (b) it's in a past life and he does not consciously know about it (since the meter precedes preclear consciousness).
4. 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).
5. In the case of a past life possibility you add, 'In this lifetime' to your security question. As you repeat that, if the misdeed was in a past life, the fall will vanish.
6. A person being security checked 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 preclear 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.
7. If the preclear tells you a withhold, always (as in all Rudiments) ask the question again as this might not be all of it.
8. The fall comes out if the preclear tells all. The fall stays or gets worse if the preclear is hedging.
9. On a security check sheet, follow up every change of characteristic before you go on. Change of characteristic, if it amounts to anything, will develop into a fall.
10. If the preclear has not told all (or it's a past life) the meter won't be clear.
11. Don't be fooled by excuses. Don't discredit the meter (the preclear's first attempt when he's in a really tight spot).
12. The meter is right.
13. If a question will not clear it's (a) or (b) above and that's the total of it.
14. 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.
15. The mark of a good Security Checker is thorough, without suspicion and no belief in mankind or the devil -- only the meter.
16. PEOPLE'S CASES WILL NOT MOVE UNTIL THEY ARE CLEAR ON ALL WITHHOLDS, SO A THOROUGH CHECK IS REALLY A KINDNESS AFTER ALL.

METER ODDITIES

1. 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.
2. These are the known exceptions:
3. 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.
4. Some preclears, in very bad shape, rock slam when security checked and one can't find what is rock slamming. As nothing clears the slam, they have to be flunked, audited, and tried again.
5. In South Africa a Bantu's withholds read not on the needle alone but on the Tone Arm as well. The Tone Arm goes up as much as two divisions (3 to 5) just before you get off a bad withhold on one.
6. 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.
7. Holding the two cans in the right hand with a paper between 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 Epi-Centers) and has no other use.
8. Preclears 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.
9. The meter 'knows' more about the preclear than the preclear. It is reading created masses he is withholding himself from. The preclear won't confront all he is creating. Hence the omniscience of the meter.
10. Dating things on a meter is not as important as it was, but a skilled auditor should be able to do it. It isn't covered here because few can do it well and it looks so complicated you might miss the important things and they are all in this book. Dating is well covered in ELECTROPSYCHOMETRIC AUDITING, the first book on the meter, and the later book, THE HUBBARD ELECTROMETER.
11. Another E-Meter oddity occurs when asking a preclear 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 preclear, not to establish his lies.

METER FRAILTIES

1. E-Meter faults occur in new meters or after long use. They are few.
2. If the meter doesn't register the squeeze the preclear gives the cans, it isn't turned on or connected up or it isn't working. See the mechanical direction sheet for setting up a particular meter and follow it before you decide a meter is out of order.
3. If a meter registers the can squeeze, it is usually in good working order.
4. The batteries rarely run down in a British Hubbard Electrometer, the drain being 'the shelf life' of the battery even if you left it on for week and night. This is not true of the American Hubbard Electrometer (steelcase). Its batteries can run down if it's left on for days.
5. If the meter is not in working order when you get it, send it to the manufacturer or the Director of Materiel in a Central Organization or HCO for repairs. Do not try to fix it yourself.
6. If it is responding to a can squeeze when turned on according to directions, it is undoubtedly faithfully all right throughout. The Hubbard Electrometers do not go slightly wrong. They either work or they don't.
7. One exception: The British and American Hubbard Electrometer early models had a 'carbon pot' 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 while. If that doesn't stop it, squirt some lighter fluid into the Tone Arm 'bearing' from the meterface side. 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 does not happen.
8. If the batteries go down after a year or two, the 'test' will not register in its needle dial area. Be sure the meter is set up for use before you use rest as in the British meter Test can be thrown off by the zero setting knob ('Trim') and you'll think the batteries are down when they're not. If they are down get some new ones. They are available anywhere there's an electric shop. Anybody can install them. It is cheaper than shipping, but HCO will do it if you like.
9. The ancient (tube valve) meters that connected to the Mains still work on all the above rules. But they pass an uncomfortably strong current through the preclear and sometimes shock 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.
10. Squirrel meters or home-built meters may be right or wrong but they 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 preclear, 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-Meter with hundreds of tests and expert assistance and I know how wrong a meter design can go.
11. The new British (now ready) and American (when built) Hubbard Electrometer Mark IV are the best meters we have ever had and will be the standard meter for a long time to come. They are built by one of the best instrument people in England and their parts are specially made by a very old firm.

FUTURE METERS

1. I have an entirely different meter for an entirely different purpose under development. It is for use above Clear up to O.T., a range not covered by an E-Meter.
2. They are to be available toward the end of 1961.
3. They will be called O.T. Meters. I've been working on this since 1952 and have it pretty well solved.
4. The O.T. Meter will not outmode the E-Meter, which will continue in use so long as we have Homo Sapiens to audit.

NOTE: Since first publication of this book the advanced Hubbard Mark V has become the single authorized E-Meter. For information on purchasing a Mark V see the page following the Index in this book. -- The Editors.

SUMMARY

1. It will be seen that the Tone Arm, the Sensitivity Knob, and the Needle form three distinctly different parts of E-Meter operations.
2. 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.
3. The Needle shows (except for finding Confront Processes) What to run. The Tone Arm shows How it is Running.
4. When searching, watch the Needle.
5. When running a process, watch the Tone Arm.
6. The Needle's most looked for reaction is the fall.
7. The Tone Arm's most looked for reactions are: (a) change of position, and (b) ceasing to change position.
8. Skill with the meter comes from gaining great familiarity with it, by handling and using it.
9. Handle the meter. Study this book. Handle the meter. Study this book.