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THE LAWS OF ASSESSMENT

The most important part of auditing is assessment.

This became apparent when I realized that I had assessed all the clears of the 20th ACC and most other clears. Therefore, it follows, I must have been doing something in assessing that I had never articulated and with the advent of the 1st Saint Hill ACC, I managed to do this for Dick and Jan. I have reduced a file cabinet of data on assessing, not before coordinated, to two primary laws as the common denominators of assessing.

While assessing still still requires judgement, we now can check proper assessment and can begin to teach accurate assessment.

This is a preliminary paper on the subject.

The Laws of Assessment are:

- I: A thetan's reality on a terminal depends upon the degree of outflow a thetan can tolerate from that class of terminals.
- II: A thetan tends to become that on which he has produced non-beneficial effects. A thetan tends to move from source beingness to effect beingness.
- III: A thetan tends to maintain a position on the tone scale where inflows are comfortable and to change that position it is necessary to accustom him by auditing, to higher terminals

LAW I

The fall registered on the E-meter, when a terminal is mentioned, registers the amount of inflow the thetan is aware of. When he is not aware of inflow he is totally unreal on it or he is completely aware of the terminal.

Therefore when any terminal is mentioned to a pc it will be:

- (a) Too forceful
- (b) Barely tolerable
- (c) Completely real
- (d) Too weak
- (e) Ignored

The E-meter registers on (b) type terminals with a fall. It registers on (a) type with a rise or no reaction. It does not register on (c) type.

A pc has no concept of (a) type. Even though he flinches from it (steady needle rise) he does not know it. He cannot confront on (a) type but may not even realize it.

A pc reacts to (b) type because it is slightly above his tone scale position but is difficult to confront. Therefore he can be run with moderate success on any terminal that produces a fall.

A pc does not react to type (c) since he can confront it with comfort.

Type (d) is so weak that a thetan at a higher position tends to outflow toward it and thus possibly interiorize into it.

Type (e) terminals are too insignificant to a thetan in any given Tone scale position to be ignored. They are still real.

LAW II

A thetan moves from source beingness to effect beingness so therefore any time a fall is noted on an E-meter, it can be assumed that the thetan has become an effect beingness. It is necessary to find what would create or handle the terminal that caused the fall. This is better to run than the fall terminal, even though it barely checks a rise.

One runs causative terminals always, never effect terminals. But what may seem as effect terminal to the auditor may be a causative terminal to the preclear.

LAW III

Always seek to run terminals that do not clear by two-way comm and which are causative to some slight degree to terminals that produce a fall on an E-meter.

A TERMINAL IS IMPROPERLY ASSESSED IF IT DOES NOT CLEAR DURING AUDITING

- (1) Produce a loosening and tightening of needle action;
- (2) Produce a change of position on the tone arm of at least (minimum) three tones of difference up or down per hour of auditing;
- (3) Produce longer and longer periods of loose needle as the intensive continues;
- (4) Produce a change of commlag from command to command in the pc;
- (5) Produce cognitions; and
- (6) Improves the ability of the case to confront.

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