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THE TONE ARM

If you haven't got an E-meter, you can't clear people. That has now emerged as a final datum.

For without an E-meter you cannot tell, the way it has now developed, whether a case is really moving or not or whether a process is biting.

This startling fact was proven in the 1st Saint Hill ACC (7th London).

In late 1959 I began to study the tone arm as a means of discovering more data about a case.

A year later I can assure you of the following truths:

1. A case which is not registering a rapidly moving tone arm during a session is not progressing well.
2. A case which has no wide tone arm movement during processing has not remedied objective havingness.
3. Extreme low arm and extreme high arm cases only have low objective havingness.
4. A case should move three tone divisions of the tone arm dial up or down in an hour of processing before it can be considered to be running well.
5. If a tone arm doesn't change under processing the case is not progressing.
6. The keys to a moving tone arm are:
  - (a) Havingness
  - (b) Overts.
7. No case should be processed on anything else but some form of objective havingness or o/w before the tone arm is moving freely.
8. Extreme high and extreme low tone arm cases alike are unable to have the room of the session.
9. Extreme high and extreme low tone arm cases alike cannot have the auditor or people.
10. Until a case is made to read around the clear read, it should not be processed on anything but havingness, o/w, confront (or duplication) processes.

The tone arm tells you, by its motion, the extent of case advance, long before you get another graph. Inadequate tone arm motion during processing means inadequate case gain.

If the case isn't gaining, try another objective havingness process.

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