

HUBBARD COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE
Saint Hill Manor, East Grinstead, Sussex

Remimeo
HCO Hats
Tech Hats

HCO POLICY LETTER OF 15 NOVEMBER 1970R
REVISED 21 SEPTEMBER 1974

HCO AND CONFESSIONALS

HCOs may not do Confessionals or Sec Checks.

HCO *does* do Meter Checks. When meter checking the public or a large group of staff this consists of putting the pc on a meter and noting down the TA, state of needle and attitude of pc. When meter checking a small number of staff on a specific investigation HCO may also need to ask questions to get data on Crimes or Whoe or specific events.

Where the reads are non optimum (no F/N VGI state of meter) the Ethics Officer should look further for NCG, PTS or R/Ses on Sen, LRR, Tech or the Org.

Too many cases, too many case programmes, have been fouled up by non C/Sed Sec Checking or Confessionals in the past to allow untrained personnel to do more than Meter Check.

Real criminals may have bad meters but Crimes are often so unreal to them that they do not read (meters' needles read only on things within the reality or borderline reality of a person). This permits unskilled Sec Checking or Confessional actions to pass right by the culprit.

HCO should learn full investigatory procedure as well as metering to establish the full extent of any matter under investigation.

HCO Investigatory Procedure P/Ls that MUST be known to HCO are:

- HCO P/L May 65 - ETHICS OFFICER HAT
- HCO P/L 19 Sept 70 - Data Series No. 16, INVESTIGATORY PROCEDURE
- HCO P/L 19 Sept 70 Issue II - Data Series No. 17, NARROWING THE TARGET

TECH & QUAL

Asked to do "Confessionals" or "Sec Checks" Tech may do them only as part of a C/S Programme with full knowledge that progress up the Grade Chart through Grades 0, I and II and ultimately Ex On is the only possible guarantee of increased responsibility.

An R/S still means Crimes. All the other data is true and should be known but POLYGRAPHS, LIE DETECTORS, METERS ONLY REGISTER AT THE REALITY LEVEL OF THE BEING, and the

reality level of a criminal is too bad for reads to occur in a majority of cases. Thus the guilty are falsely freed and the innocent are subjected to annoyance and upset.

Overts, crimes etc may come off first as a critical thought under which lies a harmful (overt) act. On such gradients one builds up reality and so releases overts.

No meter or sec check or Confessional is sufficiently valuable to use in detection of crime. The state of the meter itself is of value since it tells one whom to investigate.

Thus neither Tech nor Qual should assist investigations but should work on the case against proper C/Ses to get off the overts and withhold for the case benefit.

Overts disclosed in sessions may not be used for justice purposes. Therefore only crimes discovered by routine investigation are actionable.

It could be that a crime discovered by investigation is also gotten off in session. That it was also gotten off in session does not protect the person from discipline. That it was gotten off in session is irrelevant and sessions are not part of justice procedures.

SUSPECTS

The broad general clues about suspects are:

The person with the worst meter (TA and needle state) is the most suspect.

The person whose job product is itself an overt act is the most likely to commit other crimes.

The person who is most crazy is the most likely to be the guilty one.

The person who is chronically ill is a suspect.

These are true because the cause of insanity and sickness is overts.

The person who acts most "FTS" is the one who has most harmed his fellows.

The person with the worst stats is the most likely suspect.

Beyond these technical observations one cannot go in the field of Justice.

HCOs should learn investigatory procedures when looking for criminals. Confessionals and Sec Checks will fail them

HCO PL 15.11.70R
Revised 21.9.74

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and they also mess up cases. Investigatory Procedures and
Meter Checks are quite good enough.

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FOUNDER

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