The mark of distinction indicates several things at once (cite{Kaufmann?}):

- the outside/inside (emptiness, void, nothing, the unmarked state);
- the inside/outside (something, the marked state);
- the distinction as a sign (indication);
- the distinction as an operation of making a distinction;
- the observer, the one that makes the distinction.

The mark of distinction is both an operator (an injunction to cross) - and an operand (an indication having a value). The laws of calling and crossing can be expressed with the mark of distinction as follows.

Law of calling: $\rceil\rceil = \rceil$ (marked state)

Law of crossing: $\overline{\rceil|} =$ (unmarked state, represented as a space)

With these two laws, a two-valued mathematical system is elaborated that consists of an arithmetic (called the primary arithmetic) and an algebra (called the primary algebra). These two together form the calculus of indications. The calculus can be used to interpret Boolean algebra. Because of this possibility, some critics have dismissed LoF as just another form of Boolean algebra albeit one with a concise notation. This criticism misses the mark (no pun intended). LoF should be regarded as a protologic, a formalism concerned with or relating to origins or beginnings (cite{space is the place}).

An impression of how Boolean logic can be interpreted in the calculus of indications is given here in order to make the idea of self-reference, which is the subject matter of the next section, more accessible.

$$\rceil \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} True \quad corresponding\ with\ the\ marked\ state$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} False \quad corresponding\ with\ the\ unmarked\ state$$

The common Boolean operators not, and, or, and implies are shown In the truth-table below.

A	B	Not A $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{A|}$	A and B $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{\overline{A|}\,\overline{B|}|}$	A or B $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$ AB	A → B $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \overline{A|}B$
		$\rceil$	$\overline{\rceil\rceil|} = \overline{\rceil|} =$		$\rceil$
	$\rceil$	$\rceil$	$\overline{\rceil\,\overline{\rceil|}|} = \overline{\rceil|} =$	$\rceil$	$\rceil\rceil = \rceil$
$\rceil$			$\overline{\overline{\rceil|}\,\rceil|} = \overline{\rceil|} =$	$\rceil$	$\overline{\rceil|} =$
$\rceil$	$\rceil$		$\overline{\overline{\rceil|}\,\overline{\rceil|}|} = \rceil$	$\rceil\rceil = \rceil$	$\overline{\rceil|}\rceil = \rceil$

For instance, the and (Λ) operator is defined as if A and B are both true, then the result of the operation A Λ B is true, in all other cases, the result is false. The Boolean expression A → B requires some explanation because it plays an important role in describing system behavior. The expression A → B stands for implication. It should be read as: if A then B. The LoF equivalent $\overline{A|}B$ makes the implication visible and almost tangible. In a rather informal way, it can be said that A has an effect on B when A crosses the mark of distinction.